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REPORTS

FROM THE

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES

ON THE

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.,

OF THEIR

CONSULAR DISTRICTS.

No. 49.—January, 1885.

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
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CONSULAR REPORTS

ON

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

No. 49.—JANUARY, 1885.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES OF NORTHERN MEXICO.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL SUTTON, OF MATAMOROS, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

GRAZING.

Southwestern, Northwestern, and Western Texas, with New Mexico and Arizona, in the United States, and Northern Mexico, including the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and most of Tamaulipas, is largely valuable only for grazing purposes. The value of all of this section depends upon the present water supply and the possibility of its increase. On both sides of the national boundary are millions of acres now only fit for pasture for cattle, horses, sheep or goats, that with a more regular water supply would be among the most fertile of soils.

By what means the present supply is to be increased is problematical. In some sections dams may be built across *arroyos*, and water from the rainy season held in pools or tanks. In other places water may be found so near the surface that windmills will be serviceable. The possibility of obtaining an abundant water supply by means of artesian wells has received much thought, but has not been fairly tried on the Mexican side. By whatever method the water supply is increased it is generally understood that the increased vegetable and tree growth which would be caused thereby would in turn affect the rainfall so as to render irrigation less necessary. Those who study census returns can easily understand that within twenty-five years this immense territory will receive more careful study than in the past.

On the Mexican side of the border, in the States named, and including the peninsula of Lower California, the areas are given as follows in round numbers:

	Square miles.
Sonora	79,000
Chihuahua	97,000
Coahuila	64,000
Nuevo Leon	27,000
Tamaulipas	29,000
Lower California	59,000
Total	355,000

This is about one-half of the estimated area, 773,000 square miles, in the whole Republic. In all this section the only thing needful to make a large portion wonderfully productive is *water*. If the rainfall was more evenly distributed it would, in much of this section, be all that is needed. There are large tracts of pasture on which grass will grow all or nearly all the year, but on which the water-holes are so few, and in a dry season entirely disappear, that stock cannot live on them.

Artesian wells, tanks, shallow wells worked by wind power, or more careful management of the present supply would greatly increase the grazing capacity of this section.

The past year has been a hard one on all kinds of stock. A series of droughts, running in some parts into three successive dry years, has caused a large loss in the increase and growth of the stock on hand.

In a report on "Beef cattle in Mexico and the United States," published in No. 31, July, 1883, of Consular Reports, I gave the estimated number of live animals in Northern Mexico as being about 6,500,000, divided as follows: Goats, 2,500,000; neat cattle, 1,500,000; horses, 1,000,000; sheep, 1,000,000; mules, 500,000.

Prices for all classes of this stock are much lower than a year ago.

This is more true of Tamaulipas, where the largest portion of neat cattle and horses are raised. Buyers are few, the low prices in the United States making it risky to start large stocks for that market. In the up-river section the local prices are still high, as the interior demand has increased more rapidly than the supply.

While it is impossible to give definite figures, it is quite probable that the stock now held in Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Nuevo Leon is considerably less than a year ago. Stockmen from New Mexico, Arizona, and farther north still export stock from these States, but the numbers are less than last year at this time.

In many portions of Tamaulipas the merchants have not heard of the reduced prices in the United States, and sell only in such small lots as they are compelled to.

In this connection, I desire to again call attention to the opportunities of profitably establishing ranches in Tamaulipas and raising cattle and horses for export to the United States and Cuba. This can only be profitably done on a considerable scale, but I have long thought that with plenty of capital and good management there were good openings in this State. Certainly, nowhere in the world can cattle and horses be more cheaply raised than in this State.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The lower prices which have obtained in the United States during the past year have caused much loss to the producers of carpet wools in this section. With better prices and more careful and intelligent handling the sheep and goat business might be largely and profitably increased in Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Nuevo Leon.

AGRICULTURE.

I have given the estimated area of this section, including the Territory of Lower California, as being about 355,000 square miles. Of this area about two-thirds is suitable for and more or less used for grazing. About one-third is mountains and barrens. The portion which is and now can be used for cultivation is very small. The largest body is in the valley of the lower Rio Grande from near Camargo to Bagdad, say

1,000 square miles. Of this not more than one acre in a hundred is under fence. It is a wonderfully fertile tract and if properly cultivated and irrigated would yield fine crops of corn, cotton, sugar, potatoes and other vegetables, fruits, &c. In this section very little, if any, irrigation is attempted, the rancheros simply putting in a small crop, usually of corn, and trusting to the rains to come in time to make the crop. If they fail they replow and try it again, having but little regard for the time of the year.

The plow used is the ancient primitive wooden stick with occasionally an iron point. A bundle of brush makes the harrow. The hoes are grub-hoes, and grass is cut by digging it up with the hoe.

A few American plows have been sold, but the average Mexican ranchero has neither money nor inclination to try new tools.

In the center and southern parts of this State are very fertile valleys, the rivers of which furnish water for irrigation. By proper methods the above-named crops with oranges and many other fine fruits could be raised in large quantities. In the up-river country the only agricultural lands lie in narrow valleys where springs or small streams furnish water for irrigation.

Near Monterey, oranges, sugar corn, wheat, and barley are produced. Parras is noted for fine wines. The grapes, wines, and onions of Paso del Norte are famous and have enjoyed a reputation in Spain for two hundred years.

To show more fully the present agricultural products of the territory described, I give the following table:

Agricultural products, 1883.

Articles.	States.						
	Tamaulipas.	Nuevo Leon.	Coahuila.	Chihuahua.	Sonora.	Lower California.	Total.
Corn	$1,677,000	$2,338,000	$836,000	$1,520,000	$1,340,000	$23,000	$7,734,000
Wheat	82,000	80,000	1,143,000	2,060,000	280,000	59,000	3,704,000
Barley	13,000	10,000	782,000	282,000	.. .. ..	24,000	1,111,000
Sugar-cane	300,000	320,000	55,000	.....	276,000	.....	951,000
Frijoles	144,000	195,000	112,000	233,000	116,000	13,000	813,000
Cotton	168,000	20,000	309,000	71,000	.....	.....	568,000
Pepper	72,000	97,000	52,000	83,000	58,000	8,000	370,000
Rice	94,000	.....	32,000	18,000	50,000	.....	194,000
Potatoes	25,000	.....	21,000	20,000	32,000	2,000	100,000
Spanish peas	.....	.....	4,000	57,000	11,000	.....	72,000
Beans	.....	.....	13,000	29,000	.....	.....	42,000
Anise seed	.....	.....	.....	35,000	.....	.....	35,000
Chick peas	.....	.....	7,000	.....	17,000	.....	24,000
Lentils	.....	.....	6,000	5,000	5,000	.....	16,000

RECAPITULATION.

Tamaulipas	$2,575,000
Nuevo Leon	3,060,000
Coahuila	3,372,000
Chihuahua	4,413,000
Lower California	129,000
Sonora	2,185,000
Grand total for five States and one Territory	15,374,000

To show the comparative value of the products of this area of, say, 355,000 square miles, I compare it with the State of South Carolina, which has less than one-tenth of that area—30,170 square miles.

The total agricultural products of the portion of Mexico under discussion was, as shown above, $15,374,000.

The value of the farm productions of South Carolina for 1879 (including live animals and their products sold in that time) was $42,000,000, or, considering the difference in values of money, and making an ample reduction for the live animal products included in the South Carolina total, somewhere from two to two and one-half times as much as in all this portion of Northern Mexico.

South Carolina is not above the fair average in the United States, and yet, proportionately, the agricultural products are from twenty to twenty-five times as valuable as in this section of Mexico.

We may carry the comparison further, and show the value of real estate (including city property) in Northern Mexico and the value of the real estate in South Carolina.

REAL ESTATE.

Tamaulipas	$5,682,000
Nuevo Leon	7,907,000
Coahuila	5,346,000
Chihuahua	6,937,000
Sonora	7,224,000
Lower California	4,356,000
300,000 square miles	37,452,000

South Carolina, 30,000 square miles; real estate, $77,462,000; or, proportionately to the area, more than twenty times as valuable.

MANUFACTURES.

In the district under consideration there were reported for 1880 the following cotton and woolen mills:

State.	No.	Value.	Monthly product of cloth.
			Pieces.
Coahuila	7	$268,000	11,300
Nuevo Leon	3	146,000	4,500
Sonora	1	42,000	1,000
Total	11	456,000	16,800

Besides the above there are some flouring mills, a few tanneries, manufactories of mescal, carriages and carts, cigarettes and cigars, soap, lumber, &c. The total value of all the establishments at a most liberal estimate would fall far short of $1,000,000.

South Carolina had over 2,000 such establishments, valued at $11,206,000.

POPULATION.

The population of this section is given differently by various persons, but may be approximately stated as follows:

Tamaulipas	141,000
Nuevo Leon	210,000
Coahuila	125,000
Chihuahua	220,000
Sonora	141,000
Lower California	29,000
Total	866,000
South Carolina	996,000

MINING.

There has been no marked increase in the mineral products during the past year. New mines are opened, old ones started afresh by new purchasers, and those in operation continued without any great find being announced.

In a report dated July 28, 1883, and published in the annual report of the Director of the United States Mint for that year, I gave a detailed statement of the products of all the mines of Mexico, and the mints at which coined, &c.

The annual product of the mines in the district under discussion is about as follows:

Coahuila:		
Two mines		$44,419
Chihuahua:		
Parral	$859,816	
Batopilas	278,976	
Cosihuiriachic	151,128	
Uruachic	128,876	
Urique	107,026	
Guadalupe y Calvo	102,686	
Ten others	279,686	
		1,908,194
Sonora:		
Sonora (mine)	500,009	
Promontorios	320,674	
Justina	176,449	
Six others	190,833	
		1,187,965
Total		3,140,578

Keen American prospectors are looking over most of this territory, seeking to discover new or to work old mines which show prospects of profit. Probably more than half the product is from mines owned or controlled by Americans. Many other mines, some of great value, are being put into good shape, and will ultimately pay large returns.

Under the head of "Bonded routes" I will discuss a matter of interest to the mining interests.

POLITICAL.

What I have stated as to the agriculture, &c., may serve to give an idea of this large, thinly populated section. Outside the cities the population may be divided into three classes: (1) the large proprietors; (2) rancheros; (3) laborers.

Of the first class, five or six often own or control a large portion of a State. Ex-Governor Terrazas and Henry Miller (American) of Chihuahua, Ex-Governor Madero of Coahuila, Patricio Milmo and General Treviño of Monterey, the Conde family, Ex-President Gonzales, the Canales family, and General Cuellar, of Tamaulipas, are striking examples.

The rancheros have smaller holdings, often running into thousands of acres.

The laborers are in abject, but usually contented, poverty and are by custom, law, and their improvidence, more or less a fixture in the place of their birth.

The political control is held by the larger proprietors and the upper classes in the towns and cities. Occasionally some discontented ones

from the lower classes make disturbances and succeed in gaining power and wealth by sheer force of character and the opportunities of the times.

EXPORT LAWS.

There has been no change in the export laws, which apply mostly to live animals, during the year. The taxes vary with time and place and must be studied separately by intending purchasers.

ZONA LIBRE.

When the Zona Libre was extended to Piedras Negras and Paso del Norte there was, as I have previously reported, great rejoicing. At the latter place bells were rung, cannon fired, and the price of real estate went up a hundred per cent. The citizens of El Paso, Texas, made vigorous protests and feared that they were to suffer serious loss. The result so far has fully confirmed my opinions that the law would be so hampered with restrictions that little change would be effected in trade matters. It and the interior custom-house at Chihuahua have so far only resulted in giving employment to more customs officers. It has not stopped smuggling nor relieved merchants from former restrictions.

RAILWAYS.

As previously reported the Mexican Central is finished to the capital, 1,224 miles from Paso del Norte. Within a year or so the question as to its financial future may be fairly predicated. At the present it does not seem to be very prosperous. From various causes its management has not been such as to make it highly popular with the traveling public or with the people along the route. Mule trains openly compete for through freights on a considerable portion of the line. Aside from its financial status it is a fine road and should be so managed as to realize all possible profit.

The Mexican National is built from Laredo to Saltillo, 240 miles, and from the city of Mexico toward San Luis Potosi 254 miles, leaving only about 300 miles to be built to finish the main line. This line will when completed be about 800 miles long as compared with 1,224 by the Mexican Central. The northern portion is already doing a good business, and it will doubtless pay fairly from the day of its completion. It has a great advantage over the Central in distances. From Mexico City to Saint Louis, Mo., via Mexican Central, is 2,583 miles, and to New Orleans 2,433 miles. From Mexico City to Saint Louis by the Mexican National will be about 1,884 miles, and to New Orleans 1,531 miles. This shows a saving of 699 to Saint Louis and 902 miles to New Orleans. The Mexican National line from this city to Monterey will when completed give access to the Gulf at Matamoros and Brazos de Santiago, Tex. The line from Laredo to Corpus Christi gives another line to the Gulf at that point, and the extension of their line from Galveston westward will give still another outlet. At Laredo they connect with the International and Great Northern of the Missouri Pacific Company, and the Rio Grande and Pecos road, which supplies them with coal found a few miles up river on the Texas side.

The Mexican National is a narrow-gauge (3 feet), and is the only important line of this gauge in Mexico. It is claimed, and is doubtless

true, that it can be built and operated for something like one-third less than the standard (4 feet 8½ inches) roads. It is entirely safe to say that it can easily handle all the business it or any other line in Mexico will have on its completion, and for many years thereafter. It is, therefore, much more likely to pay than a more expensive gauge. The only drawback to a narrow-gauge is that passengers and freight from the Missouri Pacific system will have to be transferred at Laredo. Now it is found more profitable or safe to change Pullman cars from New Orleans and Saint Louis for San Francisco at Deming, Ariz., than to send them clear through. The passenger transfer is simply from one section to a similar section alongside, in day-time, and with the aid of the railway employés. The same change is now made at El Paso, Tex., by the Mexican Central; consequently, a line of Pullman narrow-gauge cars on the Mexican National can receive passengers at Laredo, Tex., in such a manner as to make the transfer not unpleasant. As far as passenger traffic goes, there would be no objection to such a transfer. The average time can be easily from 18 to 20 miles per hour, including all stops, making the trip to the city of Mexico from Laredo in from forty to forty-four hours. The present actual running time of the Mexican Central from Mexico City to El Paso, Tex., is sixty hours, or a little more than 20 miles per hour to reach a point in the United States still 275 miles farther away from Saint Louis than at Laredo, and 478 farther from New Orleans.

As to freights, the National can carry all offered, and for a slightly smaller cost per mile than the Central. The transfer of freight to narrow-gauge cars will not make additional expense, except with goods for interior custom-houses which may be hereafter authorized to receive goods direct. Goods have to be revised in Mexico, and that revision can be as well done at Nuevo Laredo as elsewhere. The National has only to lay a third rail from the International depot to Nuevo Laredo and get a standard-gauge engine. They can then take all freight across the river and revise the goods, simply putting them into their own cars on the other side of the house where the revision is made.

It is understood that some railways have already objected to allowing their loaded cars going into Mexico because of the delays in their return, and that for this cause railways may have to transfer freights at the border.

The Ferro-carril Internacional (Huntington) is built from Piedras Negras to a short distance beyond Monclova, about 160 miles. It was intended to open and mine coal, which is reported to exist in large quantities around Monclova. It is understood that the titles to these lands are not yet arranged, and the work has been stopped for some time. Should the coal deposits be found as valuable as reported, this line would be very valuable, as fuel for locomotives in Western Texas is now drawn largely from the Indian Territory. Fuel of any sort is very scarce and expensive in Western Texas and Northern Mexico, so that a great market is open to any good supply of coal. At present the road does very little business. If it should be built through to some point on the Central or National it would only be, for the present at least, a third competitor for a trade not too large for two roads.

At Benson, Ariz., the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company have a line to Guaymas, on the Gulf of Cortéz. From Benson to Nogales, the frontier point, is 88 miles, and from there to Guaymas 265 miles. A train runs daily, and makes the 353 miles in thirty hours, or about 12 miles per hour.

The following table will show the number of passenger trains listed and their rate of speed over the roads named:

Name of road, and route.	Distance.	Number of hours.	Rate per hour.
CENTRAL.			
	Miles.		*Miles.*
*El Paso to Mexico City	1,224	60	20⅜
NATIONAL.			
*Laredo to Saltillo	240	13	18⅜
†Mexico City to San Miguel	254	15	17
†Matamoros to San Miguel de Camargo	75	6	12½
†Acambaro to Morelia	57	4½	12⅝
SONORA ROAD.			
*Nogales to Guaymas	265	22	12
INTERNATIONAL.			
Piedras Negras to Castaño—about	160		

*Daily. †Daily, except Sundays.

Between Aguas Calientes and Mexico City the Central runs an extra train.

The National runs an extra train between Mexico City and Toluca.

There has not yet elapsed sufficient time since the completion of the Central to enable me to give any valuable estimate of its probable future passenger and freight traffic. By next May the first year will have elapsed, and from that year's earnings something may be learned.

It was anticipated that there would be a considerable number of American tourists resorting to Mexico during the winter months. From El Paso, Tex., the fare to Mexico City is about $50, and a berth in a Pullman car is $9.

The National has labored under serious disadvantages in having no one line completed.

It is expected that money will be forthcoming soon to complete the main line and put the whole system on a better basis.

The Telfener road, of which I have made reports, seems to have failed for the present at least.

The route was partly surveyed, but no work done in Mexico.

Mr. J. W. Mackay, of California, who controls the completed portion of the Telfener road in Texas, is not disposed to build to Brownsville at present. It is unfortunate that this line should fail, as it would pass through some of the finest sections of Mexico and open up large bodies of fine lands to settlers.

The "Gould" road from Laredo toward Mexico City has been graded over 100 miles to beyond Mier toward Victoria, but no rails laid, and work has entirely stopped. As previously reported, the contractors have attached the road and franchise for pay for labor performed, and the case is before the federal court of this city.

INFORMATION FOR TRAVELERS.

There are many persons in the United States who will wish to make a visit to Mexico and to whom a brief *résumé* of the cities, distances, times, &c., along the route will be of interest. At present writing Pullman cars touch the Mexican border only at El Paso, Tex., and the

one car each way daily over the Central is the extent of that class of accommodation in Mexican travel. The Missouri Pacific Company formerly ran a sleeper to Laredo, connecting at San Antonio with the hotel car for Saint Louis, Mo. This is now taken off and the run from San Antonio to Laredo is made in the day-time.

On all the lines in Northern Mexico there is plenty of room in good, comfortable cars. The runs are usually by day, and comparatively easy for invalids. I have already shown the small food product in this section. This fact is very painfully shown in the food offered the traveling public, and parties should take great care to provide a well-stored lunch basket to supplement the meals at stations.

Good heavy blankets or carriage wraps are very necessary, especially in the colder months.

Table showing distance and time between various cities in the United States and Mexico; calculating train time at 20 miles per hour in United States and schedule time in Mexico.

From—	Via El Paso, Tex., and Mexican Central to—							Via Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway to—	Via Laredo and Mexican National to—		
	El Paso.	Chihuahua.	Lerdo.	Zacatecas.	Queretaro.	City of Mexico.	Vera Cruz.	Guaymas.	Laredo.	Saltillo.	City of Mexico.*
New York:											
Miles	2,570	2,795	3,085	3,356	3,642	3,794	4,057	3,215	2,295	2,535	3,095
Hours	129	140	154	168	182	189	203	173	115	128	155
Boston:											
Miles	2,804	3,029	3,319	3,590	3,876	4,028	4,291	3,449	2,529	2,769	3,229
Hours	140	151	165	179	193	200	214	184	126	139	166
Philadelphia:											
Miles	2,479	2,704	2,994	3,265	3,551	3,703	3,966	3,124	2,204	2,444	3,004
Hours	124	135	149	163	177	184	198	168	110	123	150
Chicago:											
Miles	1,658	1,883	2,173	2,444	2,730	2,882	3,145	2,303	1,383	1,523	2,183
Hours	83	94	108	122	136	143	157	128	69	82	109
Saint Louis:											
Miles	1,359	1,584	1,874	2,145	2,431	2,583	2,846	2,004	1,084	1,324	1,884
Hours	63	74	88	102	116	123	137	113	54	67	94
New Orleans:											
Miles	1,209	1,434	1,724	1,995	2,281	2,433	2,696	1,869	731	971	1,531
Hours	60	71	85	99	113	120	134	106	37	50	77
San Francisco:											
Miles	1,286	1,511	2,026	2,072	2,358	2,510	2,773	1,332	2,072	2,312	2,872
Hours	64	75	89	103	117	124	148	79	104	117	144

* This will be about the time when the line is completed through. Other important cities along this line cannot be fairly computed at present.

TARIFF.

The long-promised revision of the tariff has not yet been announced, and the tariff as given in my translation of the "Tariff laws and rates of duty of Mexico," published in monthly Consular Reports, No. 20, of June, 1882, is still in force. This translation was pronounced by the highest authority as being absolutely correct, and is the only complete work in the English language.

The only changes since its publication are increases of 2½ per cent. or 5 per cent., and minor regulations as to the Zona Libre, and other points.

LAND TITLES.

In No. 34 of monthly Consular Reports is a very full article upon "Foreigner's rights in Mexico," bearing upon the rights of Americans to acquire and hold lands in Mexico. In a test case which has since arisen I understand that the supreme court of Mexico has ruled in one case that an American citizen might purchase or hold lands within the 20 miles limit. This decision will not, however, save the next holder or would-be purchaser from traversing the same legal way in the hopes that the second decision will be the same as the first. The only way to make the purchase of lands plain and simple is to repeal the law of Comonfort of February 1, 1856, or to instruct notaries to write deeds to foreigners within that limit.

BONDED ROUTES.

It is a matter of commercial necessity that modifications of the existing laws and regulations of the two countries as to the transport of bonded goods shall be made. An American consular officer may now seal a car leaving Mexico to pass through some portion of the United States, thence to be exported, provided it be to "a port of entry." As there are but two "ports of entry" within the meaning of the law, as understood by the United States Treasury Department (Brownsville and El Paso), a large part of the transit out from and into another border port by way of the Texas railways is stopped.

In all ordinary cases it is quite safe, safer as regards the United States revenues, to allow cars to be thus sealed to any point where we have a consular officer; and cars should go right through from one consular officer to have the seals broken by another consular officer at the final destination. Besides sealing cars, *packages* should be likewise sealed through from one consulate to another. The only necessary duties of the customs officers in the United States would be to exact the bond for export of the carriers, take statistical note of the values, &c., and receive proof of exportation with unbroken seals.

The magnitude of the mutual interests along this border will soon make it advisable to have a commission of two consular and two Treasury officials, one of each from each country familiar with this frontier with ample authority to formulate rules governing all this international commerce to be adopted by the two Governments. Such a commission consulting with the railway and mercantile interests, could frame rules which, while protecting the revenues of both countries, would greatly aid in developing commerce and aiding the railways on both sides of the boundary. The financial values involved are such as to warrant the formation of such a commission, the actual expense of which would be slight.

Under "Mining" I refer to this head as to a point of interest to those having mines in this section.

There are many mines which give low grade ores containing silver, lead, copper, &c. As both the lead and copper ore pay an import duty in the United States it will not pay to work them.

I understand that this class of ores may be imported in bond for parting, the silver to be held and the lead or copper to be exported, but that by Treasury ruling it is held that the lead or copper exported must be the very lead or copper which was imported, and that it is very difficult if not impossible to so part the ores that the exact quantities of each invoice are kept separate. I have been informed that if this could be

so modified as to allow for the exact export of the quantities imported, *more or less*, having care that it was an equal quantity of the same class, that many new mines and many now idle could be profitably worked.

As each new mine furnishes a market for our products, gives transportation to the railways, and gives employment to more of our citizens such measures should be taken as may best facilitate this and all similar enterprises.

POSTAL TREATY.

A new postal treaty has lately been signed by the representatives of the two countries, and while the details are not to hand it is understood that its provisions will tend to facilitate the passage of the mails between the two countries. It has thus far seemed impossible to get mails sent intelligently from the United States to Mexican points. The most annoying and absurd errors have occurred along this frontier, and it is feared that even the consular representations have not been sufficient to entirely remedy them.

It is to be hoped that the treaty provides that each nation may transport mails across portions of this border when part of the route lies in the territory of the other.

BOUNDARY.

In former reports I have called attenion to the need of again locating the boundary line between the two countries. A commission has undertaken this work, but it is restricted to the extreme western portion of the frontier.

That portion from Roma, Tex., to the mouth of the Rio Grande is most urgently in need of relocation. By the treaty of 1848 a commission surveyed and located the whole boundary, and completed its labors in 1853. The dividing line below El Paso, Tex., was by the treaty declared to be the middle of the deepest channel of the river, and this was duly found and located. That work was finished thirty-one years ago, and in that time the current of the lower river has greatly changed. In many cases large sections of land have been left on the Mexican or American bank which were, in 1848–1853, on the other bank. Some have changed twice, or even half-a-dozen times, in that time. Except near towns, the immediate banks are sparsely populated, and in many places the real boundary is almost unknown.

As it is understood that the treaty of 1848 has been denounced by Mexico, the question of relocating the lower boundary would seem to be almost a necessity at as early a date as possible.

Owing to the titles to real estate and to citizenship, the only proper way is to relocate and make plain, by monuments, the old boundary. At the same time some provisions should be made whereby, in any event, each Government should have police and customs jurisdiction to the river bank, while citizenship, titles, and taxation should be retained by the actual sovereign.

In one instance, of which I have personal knowledge, a large tract of Mexican territory was left on the American side, separated therefrom only by a shallow ditch, and the land thus left was cultivated by the American, and the corn, &c., raised by him thereon should legally pay import duty *en route* to the corn-house. Some person, it is stated, also set up thereon a liquor saloon, and claimed the right to sell without regard to United States laws, in force on the other side of the ditch.

Cattle have been brought across the river and held on such lands, awaiting a favorable opportunity to smuggle the same. Crimes committed on such lands have gone unpunished for lack of jurisdiction; and many other losses and annoyances occur from the present state of affairs.

WARNER P. SUTTON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Matamoros, December 29, 1884.

AMERICAN TRADE IN MACEDONIA.

REPORTS BY CONSUL-GENERAL HEAP, OF CONSTANTINOPLE, AND CONSULAR AGENT LAZZARO, OF SALONICA.

I.—CONSUL-GENERAL HEAP'S REPORT.

I have the honor to inclose a copy of a report on the condition of American trade in the province of Macedonia, from Mr. Lazzaro, the consular agent of the United States at Salonica, its chief port.

His suggestions of the best measures to create or revive a demand for American productions and manufactures in that part of Turkey are sensible, and deserve the attention of our merchants trading with this country. Pamphlets, circulars, and advertisements are sent here in large quantities, but as they are printed in a language that the people cannot read they are quite useless as far as making our innumerable manufactures known to them. They should be printed in Greek and Turkish, and would then be read with interest and be productive of much good.

Improved farming implements, if not too expensive, complicated, or easily put out of order, are gradually getting into use, and their superiority over the primitive tools of the country is being recognized.

As long as hand labor was abundant and cheap there was not much demand for them, but in some parts of the Empire, particularly in the European provinces, farm labor is becoming scantier every year in consequence of the drainage of the rural population by the exodus of the Mahometan element.

I commend Mr. Lazzaro's short report to the attention of American traders and manufacturers, and especially his remarks in regard to the establishment of depots for the exhibition and sale of American goods. The suggestion is practical and sensible, and, by the combination or agreement of a number of manufacturers and dealers in the selection of active and intelligent agents, it can be put into practice at different points of the Empire without incurring much individual expense or risk of loss.

These agencies will, I am convinced, very soon give satisfactory returns.

It is scarcely necessary to mention that the agents or factors should be conversant with the languages spoken in the country, as well as with the habits of the people and the customs of trade.

G. H. HEAP,
Acting Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Constantinople, September 4, 1884.

II.—CONSULAR AGENT LAZZARO'S REPORT.

IMPORTS.

Except petroleum the imports into this country from the United States are almost *nil*. Macedonia seems to be entirely unknown to American manufacturers.

Salonica is an important center of commerce, being the distributing port for the greater part of Macedonia and portions of Bulgaria and Servia. The already existing area will be further extended upon the completion of the junction of the Turco-Servian railroads. This, it is to be hoped, will be effected by the end of 1885.

It might be thought that the completion of the railway system would cause an influx of Austrian goods into Macedonia; this, however, is not probable, as the cost of land transportation over so great a distance can never compete with that by sea.

There is nothing to prevent the exercise of American enterprise in this country. On the contrary there is every encouragement, and it is high time that manufacturers should turn their attention to placing their goods in so good a market.

With the skilled labor and improved machinery, such as exists in the United States, there is no doubt that American goods can, if energetically pushed, compete with those of any other country.

There is one important branch of business that calls for prompt action, that is the importation of American agricultural implements. Farm labor is becoming scarcer and dearer every year, and this is a most favorable opportunity for introducing these implements.

Advertising, although efficacious in other countries, is of little use in this, for the reason that manufacturers advertise through mediums which do not reach the people of the country, and if the advertisements did reach them they could not be read, as they are in English.

American manufacturers should establish agencies, with a sufficient stock of goods. The natives will buy absolutely nothing upon representations, they must see before believing. The best way is to open a species of bazaar or museum where all kinds of goods likely to suit the wants of the people should be kept.

When once it is ascertained what class of goods sell to most advantage, a continuous and never-failing stock should be kept on hand. Once the native trade is secured it should not be lost by having to wait two or three months before the goods arrive. This is a most important point to be considered.

Many merchants in the interior go to Constantinople and Smyrna two or three times a year to buy stock. They would soon learn to buy at Salonica if they found a stock always on hand.

With regard to petroleum, the business does not seem to be on a satisfactory footing. All the cargoes that arrive here are sold by the agents of merchants at Hamburg and Trieste. There is no reason why this article cannot be sold without making the purchasers pay for the profits of Hamburg and Trieste merchants.

EXPORTS.

The want of direct communication with the United States is a great disadvantage to trade.

The exports to the United States are yearly increasing. There is no doubt that trade would receive a great impetus if goods could be shipped direct.

More of the products of this country, such as wool, goat and kid skins, opium, prunes, beans, &c., are finding their way to the States, but only through Marseilles and Trieste houses. These must naturally make a profit at the expense of the American consumers. There is no reason why direct business should not be done with Salonica.

In conclusion, it is strongly recommended to form a large depot of American goods at Salonica, and there is little doubt that in a short time American manufactures will predominate, whereas now they are scarcely seen.

P. H. LAZZARO,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Salonica, August 1, 1884.

ITALIAN SUMAC.

REPORT BY CONSUL CARROLL, OF PALERMO.

Adverting to my report on sumac, dated May 21 last, I have now the honor to say that since the publication thereof in the monthly Commercial Reports of Consuls by the Department, I have received several communications from various sources soliciting further information in the premises, in consequence of which I determined to accept the kind and courteous invitation of Mr. Shumacher, the German consul for Sicily, a short time since, to visit his sumac mills, in order to enable me, in as intelligent and satisfactory a manner as possible, to communicate through the Department the information adverted to.

Mr. Shumacher is a member of the firm of Messrs. Kayser & Kressner, one of the largest of the kind in Sicily.

A careful study, therefore, of the various processes to which sumac is subjected in the extensive and well-regulated mills of this firm, together with the valuable notes furnished me by one of the members thereof, enable me, I think, to write intelligently on the subject.

In this connection it may be of interest to state that the Sicilian sumac plant attains a height of about 3 feet. It is of a shrubby form and has small oval leaves about an inch in length traversing a stem of about a foot long. The sumac cultivated in Sicily is said to be superior to that grown or cultivated in any other country.

Of the sumac cultivated in Sicily, that of Alcamo, Belmonte, Inonreale, &c., places contiguous to Palermo, is the best.

The most eligible place for the culture of the plant is rocky soil, the slopes of the hills environing Palermo being covered with it. The growth of the plant begins in spring, and it ripens and is harvested about August. Should a severe rain ensue during the latter period, it would injure the leaves, if not destroy their utility completely, as they should be perfectly dry when removed.

Upon the sumac being cut it is spread on the field, the leaves severed from the stem, packed in bags, and conveyed to the sumac mills.

The first process to which it is subjected in the mill is that of cleaning, which consists of placing it in the "ventila"—a kind of sieve—in order to separate it from dirt, stones, snail shells, &c. This is accomplished by a strong current of air induced by hydraulic pressure.

The second process is that of grinding, which is similar in many re-

spects to the old way of grinding grain, &c., and is also accomplished, as, indeed, is everything in the sumac mills, by hydraulic pressure.

The third process consists in placing the result of the second in a large sieve, the holes in which are graduated to suit the taste of the country to which it is intended to export the sumac; that for the United States being more finely ground than for any other country, the United States preferring fine sumac and other countries a coarser article.

This, like the first process, is accomplished by a strong current of air induced as suggested, and causing the requisite and various machinery to move rapidly, impelling the sumac to move from sieve to sieve until it is finally emitted through the small apertures of that designated the "American sieve," whence it is placed in bags of 72½ kilograms each, and the residue, or that passing through the larger sieves, in bags of 75 kilograms each, the latter being for European countries.

One hundred and twenty of these bags can be made in each mill-set in the twenty-four hours.

Sumac leaves are largely exported to European countries in bales of about 5 feet square and weighing from 220 to 260 kilograms. One hundred and fifty of these bales can be made in each press during the twenty-four hours.

Thus far sumac leaves have not been exported from Sicily to the United States, the fine flour thereof only finding a market therein. With reference to the crop of this year, there appears to be general satisfaction therewith, both as to quantity and quality; but notwithstanding the large crop the price of sumac has steadily advanced, with the exception of a slight decline at the opening of the season, and is now higher than at the close of last season, in July. This appears to be due to the exporters, who, being aware that crop prospects were good for this year, thought it advisable to sell "short" on a large scale, hoping thereby to cover their sales with handsome profits.

The farmer divining the same thing, and the real exporters not foreseeing or anticipating their action, remembering the high prices of last year, purchased all the sumac they could find, and thus when the exporters were called upon to fill orders previously agreed upon, they were compelled to pay higher prices for each successive purchase before the persons adverted to could be induced to part with any part of their sumac.

Sicilians are fond of speculating, and headstrong beyond belief, and to this, it seems, may be attributed the apparently anomalous circumstance of a very large crop of the article referred to and a seemingly unprecedented high price therefor, so that the gentlemen alluded to above are obliged to purchase at losing rates, and are likely to continue in this predicament until a market for sumac shall have ceased to exist, or for this season.

In conclusion, I beg to add that the foregoing, together with that in the report previously referred to, seems about all that can be said about the culture and manufacture of sumac, and it is hoped that it will be satisfactory to the Department and others interested.

PHILIP CARROLL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Palermo, November 12, 1884.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS IN CARACAS.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT ROHL, OF CARACAS.

Thinking that it may be of some interest to the producers and manufacturers of the United States to know with the goods of what other nations their own have to compete in this market, I have tried to collect some general information regarding the matter.

The subject, if treated at full length, would lead too far, so that details cannot be entered into. Not always can the reasons be given why a certain article of European make is preferred to the American manufacture or *vice versa*. This is only a general sketch, and it is incumbent on our manufacturers at home to try to retain the ground won where their goods command the preference, and where such is not the case they should study the productions of their competitors and try to equal or, if possible, excel them.

The facts I give have nearly all been submitted to me by merchants interested in the import business of this city, and their opinions have guided me in the following statements:

PROVISIONS.

Flour.—Not a pound of other flour than American is imported to this country, and it seems no competition is to be feared from other quarters in this article of food. It is true that some wheat is grown in the Venezuelan states bordering Colombia which partly meets the local consumption, but owing to the difficulties of transport this flour (which is of inferior quality) cannot be sent to other parts of the Republic.

Lard.—This is also largely introduced from the United States, and the only competition arises from the lard produced in Venezuela, which, being very pure, commands a slightly higher price, but its production is comparatively small.

Butter.—Many complaints are heard of the inferior quality of American butter, which has the fame of being very much adulterated. As the article is, however, cheap, it is imported. The finer qualities are introduced here from Denmark, Germany, Holland, and France, and although the price is higher the sale is very extensive, no butter being produced in this country. It is very much to be regretted that the packers in the United States do not try to establish a reputation for good, sound, pure butter, as perhaps few countries are so well suited to produce good butter. As it is, the term American butter is synonymous of bad butter among this public.

Smoked hams.—Although large quantities of American cured hams are consumed here, it must be confessed that the European hams are generally preferred. When cheapness is sought the American ham is bought, but where superior quality is looked for Yorkshire and Westphalia hams are preferred. Nevertheless, it is a cause of satisfaction to state that for the last ten or fifteen years it seems more care is bestowed upon the curing in the United States, and the article now turned out generally compares favorably with the European. The consumption of European hams is not large.

Cheese.—Very little is imported from our country. We have to compete strongly with the Dutch cheese, which is generally consumed here.

This article is milder than the American cheese, which, being similar to the English makes, is too strong for Venezuelan taste. A brand, "New America," is being introduced, which has found favor. It is asserted that the American cheese will not keep so long as the Dutch, which in our rather hot climate is a very great objection. Venezuela produces very much cheese of a white color and mild taste, and, forming a very important diet, its consumption is very considerable.

Canned salmon.—The American manufacture of this commodity meets here with very little competition. It is stated that the English-packed salmon is of better quality, but the price being much higher, the consumption is insignificant.

Canned oysters.—The American packers have to fear no competition either in this article. Several brands are imported; the consumption is very considerable and will probably not diminish.

Caviar.—This was formerly only brought from Germany as Russian caviar. Lately some firms have tried to bring it from the United States, and the price being considerably cheaper the sale will gradually augment, it is to be hoped. The consumption is very limited.

Anchovies in oil.—The consumption of these is considerable, France being the principal furnisher of this article.

American canned hams.—These are said to be better prepared than the English. Their good reputation being fully established, the sale is daily increasing. The New York firm of H. K. & F. B. Thurber are especially lauded not alone as regards their hams but also other canned preparations in this line.

Sausages.—Sausages have been imported from the United States, but have found no favor. The German and French (Boulogne) sausages are preferred.

Prepared birds in cans.—Fowl, turkey, and game of American manufacture are strongly competing with the French preparations of this kind, which formerly had exclusive command of the market. It seems, however, that the Americans, in truffled meats, are beaten still by the French.

"*Deviled entremets.*"—American manufacture, which are much in use for making sandwiches, are found to be very much superior to the English, and not alone have they this advantage, but are cheaper in price.

Sauces.—In this line the English manufacture is preferred to the American.

Pickles.—English pickles are also preferred, and those imported from the United States, have found little favor. If our manufacturers could give us pickles equal to the English, which should seem easy, they would find a market here for this kind of goods, as the consumption is comparatively large.

Mustard.—Ground dry mustard was formerly only brought from England, but lately some firms begin to import this article from the United States and have been well pleased with the trial. After some time the English manufacture is likely to lose this market in this article. Mustard prepared and in glass pots is also brought from France.

Canned fruits.—These were formerly introduced from the United States, but it has been given up altogether. The packing and preparation of the fruit is not to the taste of the consuming public here. If American manufacturers could pack them, instead of in tin, in glass bottles, with glass stoppers, the same as they are packed in Bordeaux, and especially as packed by the firm of Nuyens & Co. of that city, a large business might be done. This way of packing is undoubtedly

more expensive, but the goods keep better and also receive a much better appearance. I have also been told that the sirup of the French packed fruits contains more sugar, and this is also more to the taste of Venezuelans. The grapes, in tin, put up by the American firm of Thurber make an exception to the general rule, as a firm imports them here and sells them well.

Dried fruits (*apples and peaches*).—It is strange to hear that these cannot be brought from the United States, as the prices of German dried fruit are lower. Dried plums are all imported from Bordeaux in large and small glass vessels, as usual. Spain was formerly the country that supplied this market with dates, but some merchants have found out that they may be imported from the United States considerably cheaper.

Jams and jellies.—I am told that as far as prices and qualities are concerned the American article is found to be very good, but they have no sale here on account of the way they are put up. The French put them up in pretty shaped glasses. Our manufacturers should give more care to the exterior appearance of the vessels and these goods would find a ready sale here. In Caracas, as all over the Republic, some very good jellies are also prepared of native fruits. But nevertheless this article is imported also from France and sells well.

Gum-drops.—France used to supply these, but American manufacture has nearly completely driven them out of the market here.

Condensed milk.—The American manufacture of this article has quite driven out of the market the canned milk of other countries, principally the Swiss. The consumption, which formerly was very limited, is steadily growing and the sale is considerable. It is becoming a very favorite food for infants. It cannot be enough recommended to our manufacturers to endeavor to keep up the good reputation attained, and on no account should they be induced to turn out an inferior or adulterated article. This public is distrustful, and if it should be found out that the milk would not be in every instance of the purest quality, they would suddenly refuse to buy it, and it would cost much pains to introduce it again, the success always remaining doubtful.

Crackers and biscuits.—Not long ago no other biscuits were known here than Hunter & Palmer's (English manufacturers) till American goods were introduced. These American biscuits were found to be equal, if not better, than the English manufactured, and, being cheaper, for a time drove the British biscuits completely out of the field. It was, however, found out that the American biscuit cannot be stored long in this climate without deteriorating in quality, and this grave drawback has made them lose a great deal of the gained ground. Germany also supplies us in the line of biscuits and crackers, as their prices are very low, but these will keep for less time than the American. I have been told the German biscuits can only be stored for six months, the American one year, after which time they become spoiled, whilst the English will keep well and in a sound state for many years. It is to be hoped our manufacturers will easily be able to overcome this difficulty in preparation, and then again drive out their British and German competitors.

BEER.

Twenty years ago only English beer was imported into Venezuela, till some firms began to introduce German beer. Ever since the consumption has increased, so that it now has become quite a staple article; this beverage being very popular amongst Venezuelans. Amer-

ican brewers have a good share of this business, as American beer is daily finding more admirers. It is brought regularly, and it seems by and by the consumption will increase.

PETROLEUM.

Refined petroleum is introduced in large quantities, and there is no competition from other countries to be feared. It is the most generally employed illuminating agent throughout the country.

TOBACCO.

Cut tobacco.—This article is imported for the manufacture of cigarettes, which is comparatively large, and the American leaf, being strong and cheap, is mixed in large proportion with Havana tobacco in the above-named industry.

Chewing tobacco.—This American production was formerly imported in large quantities and was well appreciated for its superior quality. It can now be brought no longer, as the Venezuelan tariff laws, wanting to protect the native manufacture, have prohibited its importation.

DRUGGISTS' WARES.

In regard to the business done in drugs between Caracas and Venezuela in general and the United States, it is necessary to make a distinction between pharmaceutical specialities and drugs in general.

Pharmaceutical specialties.—The principal American preparations of this kind are largely consumed all over Venezuela; the most conspicuous being those prepared by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Swaim's Laboratorium, Lanman & Kemp, Barclay & Co., Brandreth, Scott & Brown, Fellow Manufacturing Company, John Wyeth & Brothers, fluid extracts of Parke, Davis & Co.

The scarcity of physicians in the interior of Venezuela forces the sick try to cure themselves and friends with patent medicines, which are always accompanied by pamphlets in which are contained the different diseases for which they are used, symptoms, and way of treatment. A large quantity of French specialties are also used, but the employment of American preparations of this kind is certainly not inferior. It is not to be surmised, however, that the sale of this kind of medicines is likely to increase. On the one hand the import duties levied by customs (25 cents per kilogram gross and 12½ per cent. additional) weighs heavily on them, as they usually come in large and thick bottles, and on the other young doctors are always looking out for places where heretofore no surgeons have been yet, and as physicians are generally against specialties the composition of which is not known to them, the sale will forcibly have to diminish.

Drugs in general.—It cannot be said that the introduction of these from the United States to this city and Venezuela at large is very great, and it can hardly be otherwise. The leading druggist firms in the United States import their drugs from Europe and cannot offer them to other countries without an advance in price, which the Venezuelan druggist avoids paying by also receiving his drugs direct from Europe. There are, however, many things, belonging to the business which are now mostly imported from the United States, principally those produced in the country, the prices of which enable them to compete successfully with the European. Special mention may be made of borax and mer-

cury, which are produced in California, the same as the accessory productions of vine culture in the same State, as tartaric acid, Rochelle salt, and cream of tartar. There also exist in the United States important vegetals, which have to be brought from there, such as serpentaria root, seneca root, kava-kava root, hamamelis bark (all from Virginia) hydrastis root, and many others which the American physicians have begun to use for the last years past, and the effects of which are calling forth general interest.

Of foreign products which the Venezuelan importers can buy to-day with advantage in the United States there are several. The large trade going on between the United States and China, Japan, and islands of the Pacific Ocean makes them derive some advantages over Europe, and drugs, such as opium, camphor, nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon, are brought from the New York deposits.

Paints.—Under the heading of drugs may be placed these. I am told there are several large factories of paints in the United States who principally use the natural products of the country, and the business in these with this city and the Republic at large daily extends more and more. Certain paints, such as chrome green, chrome yellow, Spanish whiting, have completely beaten European paints in this market, whilst others, such as zinc white, yellow ocher, and red ocher, cannot compete with Europe in price. Mixed and prepared paints for immediate use were brought at first in small quantities from the United States as a trial, but the trades-people being very conservative, the sale was very difficult. Things have, however, changed, and large quantities are now imported, so that this article may be said to have gained a permanent market.

Sulphate of quinine.—This is now manufactured to the highest perfection in the United States, and is competing here with the best produced in France, Germany, and England.

Cod-liver oil.—Very little is imported from the United States, the quality not being found pure, but often highly adulterated. Much is imported from Norway by way of Hamburg.

Pharmaceutical sundries.—Porous plasters, corn plasters, &c., are largely imported from the United States. All the India-rubber company's goods find here a good market. Gutta-percha tissue, oil silk, and the like, of American manufacture, are found to be very good, and sell well. They are superseding the German manufacture. Water-proof dressing paper, as it seems an American invention, is beginning to find favor, and its sale is likely to increase.

Some large druggist firms complain that many price-currents sent from the United States are originally intended for selling to smaller chemists at home, and prices are quoted for too small quantities.

ROPES.

The Sisal ropes, manufactured in the United States, are extensively used here, and our manufacturers have to fear no competition in this market, all requirements being supplied by the United States.

COTTON GOODS.

It is a known fact that American industry in this line has to stand a hard fight with Manchester goods, and that, so far, it has not been in general successful. Every victory attained must be gladly hailed, as it

is no easy thing to attain. It is for this reason agreeable to point out the following:

Gray drills and gray domestics.—These articles of American make are well appreciated in this place, and have in many instances superseded the Manchester makes. The American qualities are, in fact, so very superior, and have such a good reputation that the English article is very often stamped as American to insure its better sale.

Prints.—It is very satisfactory to note that for some time past some firms are bringing small quantities of American prints, and are selling them well. These are, so far, cheaper qualities, 25-inch wide and worth about 4 cents in the United States, which are suited for certain purposes. The widths mostly in vogue are 28 to 31 inches. It is to be hoped this may be a beginning of a larger trade by and by.

Printed cotton drills and ducks.—It is remarkable how these American drills have lately been driving from this market nearly all other printed cotton drills. Except fancy makes, in imitation of woolen stuffs, certain special styles, and linen drills, all of which come from England, Belgium, Germany, and Ireland, the American has decidedly a very great favor with the public, and their consumption here is considerable. The Manchester makes are decidedly losing ground.

Bleached cotton shirtings, &c.—It cannot be denied that the American shirtings, as a rule, are of superior quality, the material used being in the greatest part pure and sound; but the English manufacturers study the special wants and requirements, not only of every country, but of every town, and every firm ordering. Every one can get in Manchester a cloth manufactured exactly to suit his special requirements in respect of quality, length, and finish, and herein lies their great strength. Another difficulty arises sometimes on account of the greater fluctuation of prices in America, so that the merchant has less certainty of getting for a length of time the same stuff, without alteration in the value. Shirtings of American manufacture were for some time imported here not many years ago, but are now brought no more.

STRAW HATS.

This trade with the United States is beginning now. If manufacturers remain sending the article they have so far, and do not send inferior ware, they may get a firm hold of this market, as their goods are cheaper than the European, which were those sold here up to now.

PAPER AND STATIONERY.

Writing-paper.—The fine and consequently more expensive qualities are here principally imported from the United States, but I am told, in the inferior and cheaper qualities, the United States cannot compete with Germany, Belgium, and France. It is obvious that the latter qualities command a much larger sale, being in general and daily use, the finer makes only being employed by few. If American manufacturers could study the qualities of their competitors and give us goods equal thereto there is no doubt but they would find a good market here.

Printing paper.—The same happens with this kind of paper. The sized or glued printing paper, of which there is a limited consumption, is almost exclusively brought from the United States, whilst the low and cheap qualities, generally in use for newspapers and similar purposes, are all imported from Germany.

Stationery.—It seems, in general, the prices of American stationery

are not high, as compared with French, English, and German manufacture, and their very good quality is readily admitted. The reason, I have been told, why these goods are not more extensively imported to this market is, that whenever merchants have tried the experiment, the expenses charged by commission houses in New York have been so exorbitant as to leave no profit when sold, and in many cases they had even to sustain losses, so that they gave it up.

GLASSWARE.

In the United States some beautiful glassware is manufactured and has occasionally been imported here. Several parties, however, have told me that, although prices of manufacturers are not high, the expenses to the port of shipment and charges of commission houses are so high that it cannot be imported. I had occasion to see some glass vases for show-windows which had cost at the factory $7, and through expenses, the cost on board, in New York, had increased to $19! This complaint is general, and partly shuts off this market to the American manufacturer.

There is plenty of truth in the foregoing, but the principal reason, I think, is to be found in the weight of American glass. All goods pay here import duty by gross weight, so that goods, heavy in themselves, if packed in heavy cases, come to stand in very dear. Now, American glassware is heavier than German, which is chiefly imported here. Glassware for lamps is brought from the United States.

PORCELAIN AND CHINA-WARE.

The Americans cannot compete with Germany in this market. Styles are not to the liking of the public and the quality is also said to be inferior to German manufacture.

PERFUMERY.

Large quantities are imported, chiefly from France. Germany has also a share of this business. American perfumery is also occasionally brought, but is said to be much dearer than the French, and its sale is limited. The firms of Lundborg, and Colgate & Co. are well known here. Toilet soaps of the latter are in favor. There is a wide field for American manufacturers in this line if their prices of perfumery in general could be reduced. The qualities seem to be found good.

WATCHES.

Swiss watches are very much in favor, having superseded the English watches, which are also prized, but being expensive the former are mostly preferred. American watches have to stand a very fierce competition of the Swiss manufacture. Nickel watches are brought from the United States as well as a very few silver watches, but, as said before, the Swiss have the greatest share of the business.

CLOCKS.

The American clocks have a good reputation and are largely imported. Competition of Europe is almost nil. A few French clocks are brought in fancy styles.

JEWELRY AND PLATE.

Fine jewelry and precious stones are all imported from Germany and France.

Imitation jewelry.—The American manufacturers have driven all their competitors out of the market, and I have been told their manufacture is not only far superior in appearance and in quality, but is cheaper.

Electro-plate.—This is also imported exclusively from the United States. Nothing is brought any more from Germany, England, or France. American goods are better and cheaper.

PIANOS.

Pianos, of all countries and of all makers, are imported here, and the number brought and sold is comparatively very large, the people having a decided taste for music. The American firm of E. Henry at this city has been endeavoring to introduce the famous Steinway pianos and has succeeded tolerably well, and has informed me that these instruments are daily gaining ground. Of the celebrated American manufacture of Chickering also a few have been imported. Other American manufacturers are very little represented. Up to the present the largest number of pianos introduced is of German make. In this market, as a general rule, there is a great demand for *cheap* goods in every line, and it is difficult and requires great persuasion on the part of sellers to introduce better and more expensive goods. German pianos are cheaper than American, hence their large sale.

BILLIARD TABLES.

The American tables are daily gaining in favor, and lately several tables of the manufacture of H. W. Collender Company have been imported and are highly praised for their excellence by players of this game. Not only their really good quality, but their beautiful finish and elegant appearance call forth general admiration. French tables were formerly much in use, but very few are now imported of that kind.

FURNITURE.

The Venezuelan tariff now protects very much this industry, and nearly all furniture is manufactured in the country, the chief materials employed being cedar and native mahogany wood, which will keep sound for any length of time. Some years ago American manufactured furniture was imported and used to sell pretty well. The white pine generally employed in the United States is a drawback, as in this climate it soon gets eaten by worms. As said before, the tariff does not allow of foreign furniture to be imported in any way as to be profitable.

CANES AND WALKING-STICKS.

I have not seen any imported from the United States. The greatest number come from Germany and a few are introduced from France.

CARRIAGES.

By far the greatest number of carriages imported, of all descriptions, are of American manufacture. A few are now and then imported from Europe for private use, but the number is very small. Carriages are

also manufactured in this country, principally traveling coaches and many of the carriages for hire on the public thoroughfares in this city are home-made.

HARNESSES.

These are almost exclusively imported from the United States, the consumption being considerable.

WHEELBARROWS.

Wheelbarrows of all kinds are also only brought from the United States.

TRUNKS.

All wooden trunks (paper trunks) are imported from the United States and are daily coming more in use. The French manufacture trunks of very neat appearance, being made of paste and covered with thin leather. These are also imported here, but of course do not stand long wear. The public will find out, with time, that the American trunk is better for its longer durability.

PURSES, POCKET-BOOKS, ETC.

These are nearly all brought from Germany. It is asserted that in the finer qualities the American manufacture is dearer. In the cheaper line they are also beaten, because although the American make is sounder, it has not the appearance of the German. What is required in this line is more appearance even if the quality has to suffer, so as to turn out a cheaper article.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Revolvers.—The American makes of Smith & Wesson and Merwin, Hulbert & Co., the former especially, and also other makes, have here a well-established reputation and have almost totally driven out of the market the so-called French revolvers (made in Belgium), which were, in former years, generally in use. The American revolvers have been imitated in Belgium and these have been sold here at cheaper prices. They have proved, however, to be very inferior to the genuine article, and where the fraud has been detected buyers have refused them. If a very few French revolvers are still imported, it is on account of the very cheap price they are sold at, and these are occasionally bought by poorer people. This competition, however, may be regarded as extinct, as the imports of these Belgian revolvers have been rapidly decreasing.

War rifles.—The Venezuelan Government is gradually arming the national troops with modern weapons, and here again the world-famed Remington rifle has been considered the most suitable and is the adopted Government pattern.

Hunting guns.—A large quantity of these are annually sold here. The most in favor with the poorer rural classes are the single and double barreled percussion guns manufactured in Belgium, their price being exceedingly low. The principal reason of their popularity arises from the circumstance that they are much in use by people who live far away from towns and cities, thus making it difficult for them to get cartridges, which would be necessary for breech-loaders.

Finer and more expensive modern guns are brought besides from

Belgium, also from England, France, and Germany. The staple article is, however, as said before, the cheap percussion gun.

I have not heard of any American hunting guns being imported here, although I have made many inquiries about the subject.

Ammunition.—Small shot is generally imported from Germany and England, and cartridges, with the exception of a few French cartridges suited for their revolver patterns; all the rest are brought from the United States, their good quality being praised.

SAFES.

Formerly the English and French had the command of this market, and from the latter country the greatest number is still imported. Lately some safes of the famed factories of Merwin Company and Herrings have been imported, and their superior quality is well appreciated. I feel certain that by and by American safes will drive others out of the field. They are not sufficiently known yet, and it is an article which cannot have a quick sale, but can only gradually be introduced. In quality the French cannot compare for a moment with the excellent manufacture of the principal American makers.

HARDWARE.

Cutlery.—The English cutlery leads the market, but they have to stand the competition of German manufacture, which, as we are told, have lately very much improved therein. France only sends a little in the line of scissors, table knives and forks. Of this latter article also American makes are imported, and although it is asserted that they are dearer than English, French, and German makes, it is admitted they are of excellent quality and stand a very long wear. I am inclined to think that they are daily gaining in favor.

Some scissors brought from the United States have proved to be of the very finest quality, but are dear. This would not be an impediment for their good sale, but the appearance could be improved, which would make them much more salable. The Germans have a way of finishing which makes their scissors attractive to the eye.

Surgical instruments.—These are principally supplied by France, and it is asserted are unsurpassed for excellence. The American instruments are also found to be of superior quality, but are dearer than the French. From the United States are brought certain instruments (for use in female diseases) invented by Dr. Thomas; also those invented by Dr. Peal and Dr. Marion Sims.

Hunting knives and matchets.—The most, almost exclusive, in favor are the hunting knives and finer matchets manufactured in the United States by the firm of Collins & Co., which have here a highly established reputation. Very common matchets, with wooden handle, and sold in five-dozen boxes, for use on plantations and field-work in general, are imported from England and Germany. This is a staple article of great sale.

Axes, hatchets, bush-hooks, and similar tools.—In these articles again the American firm of Collins & Co. completely commands the market, and makes of other firms or from other countries are usually refused by buyers.

Carpenters' tools.—In this line the English again are supreme in this market. German tools are also in favor on account of their cheapness. I have heard, however, that lately some very fine tools have been im-

ported from the United States which have turned out well, being well finished and of good quality, but are rather dear. If prices could be lowered a little I am confident a larger trade in this line might be secured.

Scales.—The smaller kinds, for retail purposes, are nearly exclusively supplied by France. The reason is to be found in the pattern, which is handier, lighter, and of a special construction which has been generally adopted here. However, in the line of large scales for bulky and heavy weighing, the known American firms of Fairbanks and of Howe have the exclusive command of the market.

Nails.—American cut nails, tacks, and shoe nails are here preferred to any other of this kind. Other sorts are imported from England. Wire nails, *point à Paris*, come from France.

Locks.—With very few exceptions the French and German are preferred to the American, so that in this line we are beaten.

Barb-fence wire.—This is beginning to be used now, although so far only on a comparatively limited scale. American manufacturers must bear in mind that Germany is trying to compete with them in this line, and as it seems with success.

Telegraph wire.—With the construction of many new telegraphic and telephonic lines, the consumption of this has lately materially increased. All that is imported comes from the United States.

PLOWS.

The general character of the agricultural classes is very conservative, and it is most difficult to convince them to adopt anything new in this line. The method of cultivation is most primitive, and the old wooden plow, with iron protected point, pulled by bullocks, which penetrates just the surface of the ground, without properly turning the earth, is in general use. Some planters have, however, after much trouble with their laborers, been able to introduce the modern plow, and as the advantages it has over the old one are quite out of the question, and has been found out by those employing it, it is a cause of satisfaction to note that they are slowly and gradually coming into use. All plows imported of different shapes and patterns are of American manufacture.

SEWING-MACHINES.

The consumption is not inconsiderable for our market. Nearly all American makes are introduced, but they have to stand a very keen competition from cheaper German manufactures, which are also extensively imported. The quality of the latter is no doubt inferior, but they have very neat and well-finished appearance.

MOTIVE STEAM ENGINES.

Formerly the English manufacture had the hold upon this market and nearly all engines in use for driving the machinery in the preparation of coffee and for other uses were imported from that country, but for some time past many American engines have been imported and are doing their work well, so that their reputation is good. I am inclined to think that American manufacturers are here decidedly gaining ground in this line.

As protection, by import duties, is bestowed upon many manufactories in this country, many new enterprises are daily springing up where steam power is used, and it may be expected that the importation of engines for this purpose will be steadily augmenting.

STEAM PUMPS.

Those in use are nearly all of American manufacture and have a well-earned reputation.

SUGAR-MILLS.

All are imported from England; smaller sizes are also manufactured in this country.

WATER-WHEELS.

The same must be said of these. Those imported are of English manufacture, but many are made here.

TURBINES.

These are scarcely in use, strange as it may seem. Their advantages are not as yet generally known. Time and special requirements will, no doubt, tend to their coming into use later on.

WASHING-MACHINES.

They were formerly imported from the United States, but the natives strongly object to using them. The continuous changes of hot and cold water are very dangerous in this climate and originate special diseases. They are for this reason no more in use.

HOW TO KEEP AND HOW TO INCREASE TRADE.

There is still a large field for American manufacture to be gained in this market, which, by its geographical situation and easy communication by steam, through the first-class American steamships of the Red D Line, plying between New York and this country, seems to be an especially favorable one for the consumption of American produce and goods, and by studying in every instance the special requirements much can be done to attain this.

The habit of sending out good merchandise and after receiving two or three repetition orders then to send out an inferior article is a practice which cannot be too much condemned. That is just the way to lose the market for a certain new article or brand which has found favor; the disgusted importer will leave off the connection at once, not only with the firm that treats him in this way, but very often with the country, and will order his goods from other foreign sources. I am very far from wanting to imply that this in any way is an adopted practice in the United States. I only mention the fact because I have heard now and then complaints to this effect, and this practice of a few may be highly detrimental to the American export trade in general.

To commission houses in shipping ports it must be brought in mind that much trade, especially of small importers, is lost through the high charges in carriage and other expenses brought into account, which so add so much to the cost of the goods that orders for them are not repeated, but go to European competitors. It should seem in the long run more profitable to receive many small orders with regularity on which a moderate profit is made than to execute a single order at a compartively large profit.

CHARLES R. ROHL,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Caracas, October 16, 1884.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES OF CHILI.

REPORT BY CONSUL DUNN, OF VALPARAISO.

AREA AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

As one of the results of the late war with the allied Republics of Peru and Bolivia, Chili has obtained a very considerable accession of territory. It will not be out of place, therefore, to give, at the commencement of this report, the new boundaries of the Republic. By virtue of the treaty of peace of October 20, 1883, with Peru, the northern boundary is the Camarones Ravine in latitude 19° 12′ 30″ south. Its southern boundary is Cape Horn, including Diego Ramirez Island, the southern extremity of which is in latitude 56° 35′ south. On the north it is bounded by Peru, and on the east by Peru, Bolivia, and the Argentine Confederation, and on the west and south by the Pacific. The treaty of October 22, 1881, with the last-mentioned country, gave to Chili the greater part of Terra del Fuego and all the Straits of Magellan.

Chili extends from north to south upwards of 37° of latitude, and it has a breadth varying from 160 to 200 kilometers. Its area is estimated to be 665,341 square kilometers. From north to south Chili is divided into four well-defined zones or industrial regions, as follows:

1. The desert region of the north and the inhabited semi-southern constitute the mineral zone, extending from latitude 19° 12′ to 28° 30′. In this zone running water is scarce, and in the northern section rain only falls at intervals of many years, while in the southern section the annual rainfall does not exceed 4 or 5 inches. There is little or no vegetation, but there are abundant deposits of nitrate and guano, and there are numerous copper, silver, and gold mines.

2. The mineral and agricultural zone lies between the preceding and the third zone. It possesses the characteristics of both, but mostly of the first, and it contains some fertile valleys.

3. The agricultural zone lying between the thirty-third and forty-second parallels, comprising the central valley, which is well watered, and has a salubrious climate; abundant rainfalls, especially in the extreme south, and the land is arable and very fertile.

4. The fisheries zone extends from latitude 42° to 56° south. Here the central valley disappears, and the coast range is transformed into the Chiloe and other archipelagoes. The climate is remarkably healthy and there are no great extremes of heat or cold, nor are there any malignant endemic diseases. The following table of deaths in the public hospitals in the years 1881 and 1882 may be taken as a guide to the most prevalent causes of mortality:

Diseases.	1881.		1882.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Phthisis	1,085	975	969	969
Rheumatism	52	44	58	31
Dysentery	354	342	358	341
Fevers	257	324	267	381
Heart disease	118	159	141	177
Pneumonia	238	218	323	303
Syphilis	92	62	71	76

POPULATION.

According to the census of April 19, 1875, the population of Chili on that date was 2,075,971 without making any allowance for errors, and exclusive of the 50,000 Indians in Aranco and other parts. The sexes were represented by 1,033,974 males and 1,041,997 females. Of these numbers 725,389 males and 690,469 females were single (including marriageable persons and infants); 278,013 males and 276,948 females, were married; and there were 30,572 widowers and 74,580 widows. Of the grand total 270,908 males and 206,413 females knew how to read; 244,985 males and 176,162 females knew how to read and write; 518,081 males and 659,422 females (including infants) neither knew how to read nor write. The different nationalities composing the population were classified as follows:

Nationality.	Men.	Women.
Germans	3,143	1,535
Argentines	4,560	2,623
Spaniards	1,102	121
French	2,403	906
English	3,459	808
Italians	1,725	259
North Americans	821	110
Peruvians	470	361
Other American countries	470	209
Asiatic countries, &c.	132	4
Other European countries	1,210	199
Total foreigners	19,500	7,135
Total Chilians	1,014,474	1,034,862
Grand total	1,033,974	1,041,997

The increase of foreigners since the census of 1875 is estimated to be 12 per cent., which would give a total to-day of 29,831.

If to the total population given by that census there be added the yearly difference between births and deaths, the total population on December 31, 1880, amounted to 2,199,180 inhabitants.

The number of births and deaths registered in 1881 was as follows: males: births, 51,851; deaths, 31,678; females: births, 49,784; deaths, 31,188.

The difference between these numbers raises the population on December 31, 1881, to 2,237,949. The following table shows the social condition of the inhabitants on December 31, 1881, and the increase of population in six years and eight months:

Description.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Infants under fifteen	468,806	441,786	910,592
Single above fifteen	315,331	300,424	615,755
Married	300,577	297,735	598,312
Widowers and widows	33,087	80,203	113,290
Total	1,117,801	1,120,148	2,237,949
Census 1875	1,033,974	1,041,997	2,075,971
Increase in six years and eight months			161,978

The population on December 31, 1881, as is shown in the preceding table is estimated at 2,237,941 souls in the territory comprised between the 24th and 44th parallels, and about 100 kilometers in the Straits of Magellan. Supposing an annual increase of 20,000, which is about the average, the population on December 31, 1883, including that of the newly acquired territories of Antofagasta and Tarapacá, may be safely set down at 2,325,000.

The exceedingly low rate of increase in the population is due to the excessively high rate of infant mortality, which is about 60 per cent. of all the deaths. The census ought to be taken next year, and the results will be very interesting to the statistician, philanthropist, and economist.

The great bulk of the people is a mixture of the Spanish and aboriginal race, the blood of the latter, according to an eminent Chilian writer, being seven-tenths of the whole. The population is, however, very homogeneous, and the intense patriotism of the Chilians is proverbial.

IMMIGRATION.

Thirty years ago German colonies were founded in the provinces of Faldivia and Llanguihue, and they have prospered remarkably well. No further effort was made to found colonies since then until about two years ago, when special commissioners were sent to Europe to bring out immigrants to colonize lands in the Araucanian territory. The result has been that about 1,500 Basques, Germans, and Swiss have been settled in that part of the country, and the experiment appears to be, on the whole, very satisfactory. The conditions offered by the Government are liberal enough. The passage (third class) of the immigrant and his family, if he have any, is paid by the Government, subject, however, to his repayment by installments extending over a number of years. Each adult male receives about 75 acres of ground, and each son above fourteen and under twenty-five, if unmarried, is entitled to the half of that quantity, so that a father with two sons on the before-mentioned condition can take up 150 acres, and with four sons he can take up his own section of 75 acres, and 37½ for each of his four sons, in all 225 acres. The colonist is also provided with a yoke of oxen, a milch cow, one hundred boards, a keg of nails, five dollars' worth of seed, and fifteen dollars a month in money during the first year. The land, valued at two dollars the hectare, is payable by equal installments in fifty years, and the advances in money and kind by equal installments extending over five years.

In consequence of the prevalence of cholera in Europe, the emigration agent has been instructed not to send out any more immigrants for the present.

The Chilian Government and the people would be glad to see a spontaneous immigration spring up, but the great distance from Europe, and the superior attractions of the United States, the British colonies, and the Argentine Confederation, are almost insuperable obstacles in the way of the European emigrant voluntarily seeking a home in this country.

The steady influx of immigrants to the Argentine Republic is forcing the subject of immigration upon the attention of the public men of Chili, and the foundation of colonies in the uninhabited regions of the south is gradually becoming to be recognized as a national necessity.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Imports.—The total value of the imports in 1883 was $61,096,539,* being an increase of $7,010,323 over 1882. In this increase there figures the importation in Arica, which did not appear in 1882, amounting to $4,337,276.

The total value of the exports in 1883 was $81,284,332, which is an increase of $8,981,949 over 1882. In this increase there figures the exports from Arica, which did not appear in 1882, amounting to $4,284,269.

The total value of the imports and exports in 1883 was $142,380,871, or 12.65 per cent. more than in 1882. This sum includes the value of all kinds of merchandise *in transitu* to and from Bolivia, Peru, the Argentine Republic, &c.

The total value of the imports and exports into and from Chili proper in 1883, exclusive of merchandise *in transitu*, was $134,179,614, or 9.80 per cent. over 1882, as follows: Imports, $54,447,061, and exports, $79,732,553. After deducting the half of the value of the guano exported, which was ceded by Chili to the Peruvian bondholders, about two millions in specie and some other items, the real value of the exports in paper money is brought down to $71,425,328.

The value of the imports is given in metallic currency, and if the same method be adopted with respect to the exports their total value would be $69,766,721. In order, however, to arrive at something like a correct computation of the difference in value of the imports and exports in 1883, it is necessary to take into account another and very important circumstance. Towards the close of 1883 the general audit office ordered the custom-house authorities to close their books on December 31. In consequence of this order about $4,000,000 of duties properly belonging to 1883 were paid in 1884, and will figure in this year's accounts. Therefore, if to the value of the imports already given as $54,447,061, there be added the $4,000,000 referred to, the real value of the imports will appear as $58,447,061. If then the last mentioned sum of $58,447,061 be deducted from $69,766,721, the value of the exports, it follows that the real excess of value of exports over imports in 1883 was $11,319,660.

The countries which contributed the largest amounts to the imports were: Great Britain, $21,638,271; Germany, $10,015,564; France, $8,935,309; Argentine Republic, $3,616,666; United States, $3,601,492; and Peru, $3,532,466. The imports from Great Britain showed a falling off of $948,244, while the value of the imports from the United States showed an increase of $1,023,500. The articles which contributed most to this increase were flannels, bagging, grey shirtings, railway plant and machinery. There was also a slight increase in the values of white shirtings, hardware, wooden chairs, iron chains, prints, steam-engines. lumber, refined sugar, iron, and lard.

Exports.—The countries to which the largest amounts of exports were sent were: Great Britain, $58,961,622; France, $6,208,927; Germany, $4,811,438; Peru, $4,111,259; and the United States, $1,666,978. All these countries, with the exception of the United States, exhibit an increase; the decrease in the case of the United States being $952,071. The exports to the United States consisted principally of nitrate of soda, iodine, wool, goat skins, and walnuts. The value of the former article was $840,167, against $1,736,004 in 1882, and of iodine, $448,825, against $443,506 in 1882.

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*The Chilian peso dollar only equals 91.2 cents American.

Imports by articles.—In the following table the imports are classified under general heads, and the increase or decrease in 1883, as compared with 1882, is given:

Articles.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Alimentary	$11,029,325	$1,300,370	
2. Textile	13,224,807	34,499	
3. Raw material	6,189,009		$146,588
4. Wearing apparel, jewelry, and articles of personal use	3,892,399	241,859	
5. Machinery and other articles for the industrial arts	5,586,302	618,540	
6. Furniture and articles for domestic purposes	3,501,747		141,621
7. Railway and telegraph plant	960,422		250,796
8. Wines and liquors	1,532,452	117,715	
9. Snuff, tobacco, cigars, &c	681,985	66,890	
10. Gold, silver, and copper in all shapes	16,621		10,363
11. Articles for the fine arts, science, and belles-lettres	630,844		41,649
12. Drugs and chemical products	510,776		16,835
13. Fire-arms	82,143		14,297
14. Sundries	6,079,540	1,420,717	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

The following table shows the comparative value of the exports in 1882 and 1883:

Articles.	1882.	1883.
1. Agricultural produce	$11,638,413	$11,864,524
2. Mining produce	57,055,681	62,942,148
3. Manufactures	142,670	791,002
4. Sundries	170,513	257,128

Copper.—In 1867 Chili contributed two-thirds of the world's production of copper, and so late as 1879 she stood at the top of the list, with Spain and Portugal for second and the United States for third. In 1883 the total production of the world was 193,254 tons, and Chili occupied the third place as a producer, and the United States the first, as may be seen from the following table:

Countries.	Tons.	Countries.	Tons.
United States	52,080	England	3,000
Spain and Portugal	43,655	Japan	2,800
Chili	41,099	Italy	1,600
Germany	13,863	Austria and Hungary	1,500
Australia	12,000	Newfoundland	1,053
Cape of Good Hope	5,000	Algiers	600
Venezuela	4,018	Mexico	489
Russia	3,800	Peru	395
Sweden and Norway	3,430	Canada	329
Bolivia	3,250	Argentine Republic	293

Several of the old rich copper-fields of this country are worked out or produce but very little; nevertheless there is not the slightest doubt that prodigious quantities of the metal still exist in Chili; in fact, from latitude 20° to 34° south, the country is intersected in every direction with cupriferous veins. However, it is the settled conviction of persons who are thoroughly acquainted with the subject that Chili has lost her supremacy in the copper market of the world, and there is little or no probability of her being able to regain it. The primary cause of the

altered position of Chili with respect to copper is worth mentioning here, as it carries with it a valuable lesson and warning. Twenty years ago a wealthy Chilian miner and capitalist conceived the idea of making of Chili the arbiter of the price of copper in the great distributing market of the world. In 1864 nearly all the copper exported from Chili to England passed through his hands, but he refused to sell an ounce of the metal, at the same time asserting that he intended to hold it until purchasers were willing to pay £100 per ton. The copper smelters in England became alarmed in the presence of what was believed to be a powerful monopoly, and they looked about for other fields, and they found them in Spain, within five days' sail of their works, and with what results the figures in the preceding table show. The Spanish ores are of low lay, but they are found in prodigious quantities, are easily mined, and they have, in their favor, an immense difference in the cost of carriage. During the first half of the present year Chilian smelters have had the benefit of low-priced English and Australian coal, which was brought out at exceedingly low freights by vessels coming to load guano or seeking nitrate freights, but with the collapse of these two businesses, the position of her mines is again very critical. In 1869 the exportation was 1,211,200 quintals; in 1882 it had fallen to 940,034 quintals; and the first nine months of 1883 show a falling off, as compared with the corresponding period of 1882, of 45,439 quintals. In competition with the United States and Spain, the Chilian copper producer labors under many disadvantages, among others the great depth of the best mines, the great distance from the consuming markets, which means increased cost of carriage and slower returns, and unfavorable mining laws. An attempt is to be made to reform the latter, but even if this be done the most sanguine admit that Chili will never recover her supremacy in the copper market of the world.

Nitrate of soda.—Extensive deposits of nitrate of soda exist at Antofagasta, Taltal, and other places in the desert of Atacama, but the chief center of production is the newly acquired province of Tarapacá, which may be described as one immense bed of this valuable salt. At the present time the nitrate business is passing through a period of crisis which is the result of two distinct causes. In 1875 the Peruvian Government exappropriated the nitrate deposits of Tarapacá, and it compelled the proprietors of works to accept in payment "nitrate bonds." Subsequently the proprietors were allowed to hold the works under leases from the Peruvian Government and to produce nitrate subject to the payment of a royalty, but the production was limited to a certain specified quantity per annum. The object of the Peruvian Government in exappropriating the nitrate deposits and in limiting the production was to prevent nitrate from competing with guano as a fertilizer. When Chili took possession of Tarapacá the works belonging to the Peruvian Government were sold, those which had been seized but not paid for were restored to their rightful owners, and the production of nitrate was declared to be free. A considerable impetus was thus given to the production, which was already in excess of the demand, when, rather more than a year ago a sudden collapse in a large consuming market brought about a crisis in the nitrate business. Somewhere about three years ago beet growers commenced to use nitrate as a fertilizer and with what appeared to be the best of results. The roots attained an enormous size and the weight cropped per acre far exceeded that obtained by the application of any other fertilizer. Unfortunately, however, for the nitrate producers, experience soon demonstrated that although the beet roots attained an unprecedented size under the influ-

ence of nitrate as a compost, it was at the expense of the saccharine matter contained in the root and, what was worse still, it was discovered that the salt had a deleterious effect upon the sugar in the act of granulation and even upon the sugar itself. The result of this discovery has been the refusal of the beet sugar producers to purchase roots to which nitrate has been applied, and hence the almost total collapse of the German market. To meet this altered condition of affairs the nitrate producers have combined not to produce more than 10,000,000 quintals per annum, and with the object of reducing the stock on hand they suspended production during the month of November past. With the object of finding a new outlet for their production the owners of nitrate works have agreed to offer a prize of £1,000 sterling to the discoverer of a new use for nitrate, and they also purpose distributing among agricultural societies, institutes, and schools 500 tons of the salt for experimental purposes. A considerable quantity of iodine, for which practically there is an unlimited market, is obtained from nitrate, but as it is a residual product the quantity obtained obeys the law of production of nitrate. The iodine is held in solution in the water in which the nitrate earth is boiled and washed, and the reagent used is sulphuric acid.

The value of the nitrate of soda exported in 1883 was $32,043,572, of which the United States took $840,167, while Great Britain figured for the enormous sum of $29,393,404.

The total value of the iodine exported in 1883 was $2,987,401, of which $448,825 went to the United States and $1,774,281 to Great Britain.

Wheat.—In 1883 the total value of the wheat exported was $6,267,572, nearly the whole of which ($5,222,696) was taken by Great Britain.

Wool.—The total value of common wool exported in 1883 was $393,102, of which the United States took $116,929 against $133,664 in 1882. The total value of the merino wool exported in 1883 was $46,913, but none of this went to the United States. France took $21,635, Great Britain $8,748, and the remainder went to other countries. A considerable quantity of wool is being consumed in home manufactures, which circumstance accounts for the exportation having fallen from $673,256 in 1878 to $393,102 in 1883.

Sundries.—The other articles exported to the United States in 1883 were rawhides, $4,200; beans, $4,250; walnuts, $160,053; sundries, $84,248; silver ore, $1,200; rags, $1,207; silver currency, $881; merchandise re exported, $90,568.

NAVIGATION.

The foreign entries inwards in 1883 were 958 sailing vessels, representing 679,098 tons, and 778 steamers, representing 1,136,974 tons. The United States was represented by 100 sailing vessels of 62,192 tons, and 3 steamers of 4,809 tons.

The foreign entries outwards in 1883 were 701 sailing vessels, representing 527,534 tons, and 875 steamers, representing 1,334,765 tons. The United States was represented by 72 sailing vessels of 41,570 tons, and 2 steamers of 3,909 tons.

The entries inwards in the coasting trade in 1883 were 2,002 sailing vessels of 815,023 tons, and 2,254 steamers of 1,002,267 tons. Of the former 242 of 96,527 tons, and of the latter 2 of 4,165 tons were American.

The entries outwards in the coasting trade in 1883 were 2,254 sailing vessels of 1,002,267 tons, and 4,255 steamers of 4,187,896 tons. Of the

former 247 of 98,351 tons, and of the latter 2 of 3,126 tons were American.

There are four steamship companies doing business on the coast, one of them, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, having one of the largest fleets in the world. Its steamers sail bi-monthly to England via the Straits of Magellan, and fortnightly to Panama. It maintains besides a weekly line to Lota and a fortnightly one to Chiloe. It has also a special fortnightly line to Callao, and a tri-weekly one to Caleta Buena. It also employs several steamers on the coast in collecting cargo at small ports, and which act as feeders to the larger boats.

The "Compañia Sud-Americana de Vapores" (South American Steamship Company) runs fortnightly steamers to Lota, to Chiloe, Callao, and Panama, and Junin. It has besides a steamer running regularly in the Chiloe archipelago. This company receives a Government subsidy of $125,000 a year.

A Germany company (the Kosmos) runs bi-monthly steamers to Europe via the Straits of Magellan, as does also a French company.

The Lota Company and the Guayacan Company also employ several steamers in the coal and copper trade, and there is also a line, owned by German settlers in Valdivia, between Valparaiso and Trumag, on the river Bueno, and there are several coasting steamers owned by private individuals.

RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The state railways comprise the Santiago and Valparaiso line and its branch from Los Vegas to Santa Rosa de los Andes, and the southern lines from Santiago to Talcahuano and Angol. The first has a length of 187 kilometers, the second of 45, and the third of 717; total, 949 kilometers. The cost of the Santiago and Valparaiso line and its branch to Santa Rosa, is $17,878,200. In 1882 it conveyed 1,009,238 passengers and 4,895,344 quintals of freight, and the net profit was $1,339,049. The cost of the southern line is $22,744,573. In 1882 it conveyed 1,120,827 passengers and 5,362,731 quintals of freight, and it yielded a net profit of $1,211,246.

The net profit of the state lines in 1882 was $2,550,295, which more than sufficed for the service of the loans contracted for their construction.

A line is in course of construction between Serena and Rivadavia, in the department of Elqui, by a joint-stock company and two state lines, which in reality are a prolongation of the grand trunk line in the south; one from Renaico to Fort Victoria, and the other from Angol to Fraiguen, both in the Araucanian frontier, have also been commenced.

Concessions have been granted by Congress for a line from Valparaiso to Santiago via Melipilla; for one from Talca to Constitucion; for one from Valdivia to Osorno, and one from Concepcion to Coronel. A concession, with a Government guarantee of 5½ per cent. per annum, for thirty years is also being offered for a line from La Calera to Ovalle.

Surveys have also been ordered of the following lines: Pelequen to Peumo; Parral to Canquenes; Coihue to Malchen; and Fraiguen to Valdivia. The last mentioned is another prolongation of the southern grand trunk line.

In addition to the state railways there are the following lines belonging to joint-stock companies and private individuals:

	Kilometers.
Pisagua to Agua Santa	75
Iquique to La Peña and Carmen Alto	177
Patillos to Salitrevas del Sur	93
Myillones del Sur to Cerro Gordo	29

	Kilometers.
Antofagasta to Salinas del Dorado	128
Faltal to Cachiyuyal	97
Chañaral de Las Animas to Salado and Pueblo Hundido	88
Caldera to Copiapo and branches (first railway in South America. Projected by the late William Wheelwright. First sod turned on July 4, 1851)	242
Carrizal Bajo to Carrizal Alto and branches	120
Coquimbo to Serena and branches	100
Fongoy to Tamaya	65
Laraquete to Quilachauquin and Maquegua coal mines	40
Total	1,254

The following lines are also projected:

Antofagasta to Aguas Blancas, Huasco to Vallenar, Santiago to Los Condes, Chagres to Nilhue de Catema, and Colcura to Colicó.

Besides the 2,203 kilometers opened for traffic, there are private lines at the Coronel, Lota, Lebu, and Punta Arenas coal mines, and there is a tramway of about 7 kilometers. There are also 50 kilometers of tramways in Santiago and Valparaiso, and lines are being laid down in Quillota and Talca.

The rolling stock on the southern state line is of the American pattern, and that on the Valparaiso and Santiago line is English, the Government having resolved to give the two systems a lengthened and fair trial. An American contractor has just entered into an agreement with the director of the State railways for the introduction of palace, saloon, and sleeping cars. The rolling-stock on the tramways is exclusively American.

The state telegraph lines comprise a total length of 8,044 kilometers. In 1882 there were 115 offices, and the number of telegrams transmitted was 423,701, containing 7,782,642 words, and the gross receipts were $162,333.

Besides the state lines, there is a line belonging to a company between Valparaiso and Santiago, the Trasandine line between the former city and Buenos Ayres, and the submarine cable from Valparaiso to the north. A company is about to lay a line from Valparaiso to Lota via Santiago, and another company has applied for powers to lay a line from Valparaiso to Santiago.

POST-OFFICE.

Chili is in the postal union. The postage of the ordinary half-ounce letter to the United States costs 10 cents, and newspapers cost 2 cents each. There are two rates of inland postage. A letter from any place in a department* to another place in the same department costs 2 cents, but if sent to a place beyond the limits of the department in which it is posted the rate is 5 cents. Newspapers are free.

In 1883 there were 340 post-offices, through which there passed in that year 21,779,939 letters, newspapers, &c. The following is a comparative table of the matter which passed through the post-office in 1882 and 1883:

Class.	1882.	1883.
Letters	8,873,234	10,204,097
Samples and printed matter	19,142	19,950
Judicial records	11,126	13,788
Official correspondence	427,550	493,572
Newspapers	11,460,069	11,046,534
Total	20,791,121	21,777,939

* A department is one of the territorial subdivisions of a province.

In 1883 there were issued 53,869 money orders for a total sum of $1,085,292.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The sums voted by Congress for the public expenditure in 1884 were as follows:

Ministry of the interior	$9,523,229
Ministry for foreign affairs	544,674
Ministry of justice, public worship, and education	3,407,641
Ministry of finance	10,422,345
Ministry of war	16,095,492
Ministry of marine	4,273,372
Total	44,276,753

To meet this expenditure, it was calculated that the national treasury would have at its disposal the surplus of 1883, estimated at	5,500,000
And the receipts of the customs, railways, post-offices, telegraphs, &c., estimated at	44,400,000
Total	49,900,000

NATIONAL DEBT.

The national debt is divided into foreign and internal. The former amounted in 1883 to the sum of $34,870,000, the total amortization paid on foreign loans up to that date being $18,217,100. Nearly the whole of this portion of the national debt represents foreign loans raised for the construction of railways. The following tabulated statement shows the date of each loan, the original amount of the loan, and the balance owing in 1883:

Year.	Interest.	Sinking fund.	Original amount.	1883.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*		
1842	3	1	$3,782,500	$871,000
1858	4½	1	7,774,000	4,625,000
1866	7	2	5,604,600	3,420,500
1867	6	2	10,000,000	6,626,500
1870	5	1	5,063,500	4,169,500
1873	5	2	11,382,500	9,962,000
1875	5	2	9,500,000	5,195,500
Total			53,107,100	34,870,000

The yearly interest on the debt is $1,837,630, and the yearly sinking fund amounts to $1,567,689. The payment of the latter was suspended during the war, but it was resumed this year.

The internal debt consists of loans raised in the country on bonds bearing a fixed interest and amortization, the paper money issued on account of the war, and the charges on real estate taken by the Government at an average rate of 4 per cent. It amounted at one time to $55,728,991, but on May 1, 1883, it stood, as follows:

Loans	$10,966,259
Paper money lodged in the mint, at 5 per cent	11,000,000
Paper money in circulation	16,000,000
Charges on real estate	15,163,143
Total	53,129,302

The annual service of the internal debt comprises $1,709,349 for interest and $203,467 for amortization.

The total national debt, external and internal, amounted in 1883 to $87,999,393, and the yearly service for interest, amortization, and loss on exchange to $6,318,065.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

In Chili everybody is at liberty to give and receive the education they please, the State, however, through the council of education, presided over by the rector of the university, reserves to itself the right of conferring degrees for the legal, medical, and other professions specially designated by law.

The education provided by the State is gratuitous, and is divided into superior or professional, medium or secondary, and primary or elementary. The first and second are imparted in the two university sections and in the general section of the National Institute in Santiago, and in the provincial lyceums. The third class is imparted in the primary schools.

In the university section of the National Institute there were enrolled on March 31, 1883, 912 students in the following classes:

Law and political economy	366
Medicine	333
Pharmacy and organic chemistry	108
Physics and mathematics	39
Fine arts (drawing, painting, and sculpture)	66
	912

In the collegiate year ended on the before mentioned date 2,501 students passed their examination in the following branches:

Law and political economy	1,068
Medicine and pharmacy	1,118
Mathematics and chemistry	315
	2,501

The medium or general section of the National Institute was attended in 1883 by 1,148 students. During the collegiate year the examiners of the institute held 2,439 examinations. Out of this number 1,743 "passed," and of these 497 were pronounced "distinguished."

In the provincial lyceums there were enrolled 2,982 students.

There are, besides, in Santiago certain institutions maintained by the State which also belong to the category of educational establishments. They are (1) the School of Arts and Trades, in which are taught physics, chemistry, mechanics, drafting, architecture, construction of machinery, and various trades; (2) the Agricultural Institute for theoretical and practical instruction in agriculture, the veterinary art, &c.; (3) the Normal School, for the training of teachers of both sexes; (4) the Academy of Painting; (5) the School of Sculpture, and (6) the Conservatory of Music; in all of which instruction is given gratuitously.

As auxiliaries to education there are the National Library, which, on March 31, 1883, contained 64,308 volumes, and during the year ended on that date it was visited by 6,983 readers; the Library of the Law Courts; the National Institute Library, consisting of 14,000 volumes; the University Library; and there are besides free public libraries in several provincial capitals. There are also in the capital a national museum, botanical and zoological garden, and the university museum.

There is also in Santiago an astronomical observatory, founded in 1850. It is situated in latitude 33° 26′ 42″ south and longitude 70° 40′ 35″ west of Greenwich, at an altitude of 535 meters above the level of the Pacific. There is annexed to it a central meteorological office, which has branches in many parts of the country, and there is also an efficient hydrographic office.

In 1883 there were 736 public schools, with 70,382 scholars on the books, and an average attendance of 49,766. The number of private schools was 495, with 22,908 scholars on the books. In 1883 there were in existence 1,231 public and private schools, with 93,290 scholars on the books, which was an increase over 1882 of 28 public and 23 private schools, and 11,350 scholars.

MANUFACTURES.

There are a considerable number of extensive milling establishments in the country, and as a general rule flour of very good quality is produced, that of Santiago commanding the highest price. On November 28 of this year Santiago flour was quoted at $8.20 to $8.50, and southern brands $7.80 to $8, less 6 per cent. for the sack, of 200 pounds. The total production of 1883 was consumed in the country, with the exception of $823,536 worth sent to different foreign countries, principally Peru, Ecuador, and Brazil. Considerable quantities were exported to England years ago, but the perpetration of many frauds has almost entirely closed that market against Chilian flour. Most of the best mills have been put up by American millwrights, and the best millers in the country—proprietors and workmen—are Americans.

During the last ten years or so the brewing trade has taken rapid strides, and there are now quite a number of establishments in which the capital invested runs up into hundreds of thousands of dollars. The breweries are almost exclusively in the hands of Germans, and many of them turn out light ales of excellent quality.

There are two woolen cloth factories in the country, the largest, which is situated in Tomé, being capable of turning out from 300 to 500 meters of cloth daily, at prices varying from $1.75 to $4 the meter. The capital invested in the last-mentioned factory is about $450,000, of which sum $220,000 represents the cost of the factory. The wages of the male operatives range from 50 cents to $1.25 a day, and those of the females from 30 cents to $1, and boys are paid from 25 to 50 cents. The dyes and drugs are imported from Europe, and one-sixth of the wool is imported from Buenos Ayres. The country supplies five-sixths of the wool, the sulphuric acid, tartar, sulphate of copper, and soda ash. The quality of the cloth produced is very fair, but the finest is inferior to the European article; a gradual improvement in this latter respect is, however, taking place.

There are about twenty foundries and machine shops in the country, the largest and most important ones being situated in Valparaiso. There are besides, the Government railway workshops in Valparaiso, Santiago, and Concepcion, and the workshops of private lines. Nearly the whole of the private establishments are owned and managed by Englishmen, and the work turned out, especially in Valparaiso, is of a first-class order. All the raw material, with the exception of coal, is imported, as is also the plant.

There are numerous coach building and wheelwright establishments, but with the exception of those which are in the hands of foreigners, Americans, English, and Germans, the work is of the rudest and clum-

siest kind it is possible to imagine. The vehicles generally are disproportionately heavy for the work they are intended to perform. This is a branch of industry which it might pay American manufacturers to study on the spot. It would only be a useless loss of money to send out on consignment vehicles of the kind used in the United States. This country has its special requirements, and they must be specially and carefully considered if our manufacturers care to enter into this branch of business. Chili is poor in timber compared with the United States; there is little variety, and by no means of the best quality for coach-building and wheelwright purposes; and although distance and protective duties would be against our manufacturers, I am of opinion that there is an opening for them here, but, as I have already said, the field must be studied on the spot.

There are two large ropewalks, where cordage and twines of all kinds of good quality, are manufactured by machinery.

There are also two paper mills in the country, but their production is confined to the commonest kind of papers for wrapping purposes. The manufacture of news and fine papers has been tried, but the attempt ended in failure.

There is an extensive sugar refinery near Valparaiso. The raw material is obtained from Peru, and the product though fair is not equal to the American article.

A project has been set on foot to erect a large beet-sugar refinery, but owing to the present general depression of trade the idea is not likely to be carried into effect until trade recovers itself. It is believed that the country lying to the south of Santiago, and within a hundred miles or so of the capital, is admirably adapted for the production of the beet root.

Bottles and glassware are manufactured at Lota. The former article is of a fair average quality, but the latter is a very inferior article both as regards color and workmanship.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture, generally speaking, is in a very backward condition. There are, it is true, some large estates belonging to wealthy owners which would be considered in any country "model farms," but these form the exception to the general rule. I cannot, perhaps, better describe the general backwardness of agriculture in Chili than by quoting the opinion of General Burdette, of Washington, who was in this country a few years ago, and visited personally a large portion of the agricultural section of the Republic. Speaking of the condition of agriculture in Chili, the general said: "Were I to attempt to describe to an American audience what I have seen of the backward condition of agriculture in Chili, I should despair of being believed."

The instruments used by the Chilian farmer—I am speaking generally—consist of a plow, which is nothing more than a pointed stick, sometimes shod with a bit of iron and sometimes not, with which the ground is scratched—not turned up—and a bundle of bushes does duty for a harrow. The sowing is done handcast, and much seed is wasted. Reaping is done with sickles, and the thrashing is performed in the open air, by mares, which are made to gallop round and round in a circle on the cut grain, and thus tread out the corn. The winnowing is done by throwing the grain in the air against the wind. As may be readily imagined, with this system of thrashing and winnowing, the grain finds its way to market in a somewhat dirty condition, the percentage of pul-

verized earth alone being from 2 to 4 pounds for each 100 pounds of wheat or barley.

Besides wheat and barley, maize and beans are cultivated, but rye and oats are almost unknown. Linseed, hemp seed, canary seed, and rape-seed are also produced, but the two first only form articles of export and on a limited scale. Tobacco is also being largely cultivated for home consumption.

The average yield of wheat is estimated to be 7 for 1; that is to say, for every *fanega* (71.30 kilograms) of seed sown, seven *fanegas* are harvested. The average yield per acre is about twelve *fanegas*. Sowing time commences in March, and harvesting in December. The present price of the article (old crop) in Valparaiso and Talcahuano is from $3.40 to $3.60 the hectoliter of 166 pounds. The annual production of wheat may be safely estimated to be about 6,000,000 hectoliters (of 166 pounds each), and other cereals at 2.300,000 hectoliters. The yearly vintage is not less than 7,000,000 decaliters. The number of neat cattle born every year is estimated at 400,000, and of sheep and goats not less than 1,000,000.

The only public lands, properly so called, remaining are those existing in Aranco, and in all the territory, yet unexplored, from Port Montt, on the Gulf of Reloncavi, to the Straits of Magellan. Aranco is in process of being opened up by railways, when the land will be disposed of, but the chances are the greater portion of it will fall into the hands of a few wealthy men. It may be interesting to state here that an eminent public man has given it as his opinion that Chili could not produce a food supply for a population of more than 15,000,000.

There is a land tax, in lieu of the old system of tithes, and it is levied at the rate of 2 per cent. upon the assessed rental of the land, that is to say upon the amount a farm, for instance, would let for per annum.

The revenue for roads and schools is provided by the State, and tolls, which are farmed, are levied on the farmers.

LABOR AND WAGES.

The price of labor varies considerably, according to the section of the country. In the extreme south the wages of an agricultural laborer do not exceed 10 cents a day, while as we proceed north they rise until they reach 30 cents, with rations, which consist almost exclusively of beans and coarse bread. The wages of a common laborer range from 30 and 40 cents a day in the south, to 70 and 80 cents in Santiago and Valparaiso, and from $30 to $80 a month in the mining and nitrate districts of the north. Artisans' wages vary very much, and a carpenter's earnings may be taken as an average specimen of all trades. A journeyman carpenter earns, according to ability, from $1.25 to $2.50 and $3 a day. Foreign workmen command much higher wages on account of their superior skill. The hours of labor are generally from sunrise to sunset, and in some trades the practice has been introduced in Valparaiso of working from 6 a. m. till 6 p. m. There are some workmen's benefit societies, but there are no trades unions, and strikes are unknown. At the present time the labor market, both for native and foreign workmen, is overstocked, and the necessaries of life are unusually dear.

NEWSPAPERS.

Almost every town, great and small, has its newspaper or newspapers, but outside of the large centers of population the press does not count for much. In small places the diminutive local sheets live upon

the announcements, which are obligatory wherever there is a paper, of transfers of property and mortgages. There are six daily papers in Santiago, but at least two of them will cease to be published after the forthcoming elections. In Valparaiso there are two daily papers, one English weekly, and a German bi-weekly. The principal papers are well conducted.

In concluding this report I should like to say something on the possibilities of an increased trade between Chili and the United States. The first thing that strikes one is that the United States cannot become a purchaser of Chili's great staples, wheat and copper, and probably to a very limited extent only of guano and nitrate. This is one serious difficulty in the way of opening up a trade. I believe, however, that Chili would become a good purchaser from the United States if our manufacturers and business men would take the trouble to study her requirements on the spot. From what I have already said on Chili's staples it will be seen that the balance of trade, if a large trade can be established, as I am led to believe it can, must necessarily be in favor of the United States. I am convinced that if a large trade is to be opened up with the United States our manufacturers must adopt some system of "pushing" their goods into this market. I may mention here that the native artisan generally prefers American tools when he can get them.

I find that I have omitted to state one or two things in their proper sequence; I will therefore mention them here. There is a transfer duty on real estate of 4 per cent. on the purchase-money, which is a serious obstacle in the way of frequent transactions in real estate. The question of who pays the duty, the buyer or the seller, is one of private agreement. The transmission of property by death is effected in a manner which tends to break up large properties, although its effects are often eluded by wealthy and opulent families who desire to keep a large family estate together. Civilly considered the marriage contract is a copartnership which ceases with the death of either of the partners. On the demise of a wife, for instance, one-half of the conjugal property acquired during the union belongs to the offspring of the marriage, and the other half to the husband, and the children, when of age, can demand their share of the mother's property, and during the time they are minors the father is responsible for the proper care of the estate. On the death of the father the children again become entitled to equal shares in his estate. The working of this law forces many properties into the market to satisfy children's claims in the parental inheritance, and in this way landed estate is often broken up in order to provide the means with which to pay the children, and in other cases the paternal estate is portioned off into small farms which are delivered to the children in settlement of their claim on the father's or mother's estate as the case may be.

D. M. DUNN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Valparaiso, December 31, 1885.

EXPORTS OF MEXICO.

REPORT BY MINISTER MORGAN.

I inclose herewith a copy and translation of the exports from the Mexican Republic during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1883–'84, as published in the Diario Oficial of the 27th and 28th January last, and tables showing from what custom-houses of the Republic and to what nations the same were made. Also copy and translation of the exports during the fiscal year 1883–'84. Also tables showing the increase of exportation during the last fiscal year as compared with the fiscal year 1882–'83, and a comparison between the last fiscal year of 1883–'84 and the five years from 1878 to 1883.

P. H. MORGAN.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, February 3, 1885.

Exports from the Mexican Republic during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1883–'84.

[Department of Hacienda, section 7. Translation.]

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
Henequen:		Lead	$68,155 20
Hammocks	$18,151 00	Caoutchouc	46,459 16
Cordage	22,676 00	Chewing gum	41,233 70
Raw material	1,087,322 43	Bees honey	39,553 50
	1,128,149 43	Sugar	39,175 12
Woods:		Wool	36,988 90
Common	8 50	Archil	32,598 54
For construction	500 00	Cathartic medicine	26,764 86
Fine	401,362 47	Bristles	24,698 01
Mulberry	47,799 03	Herb roots	23,649 00
Dye	118,925 77	Anil	21,278 00
	568,595 77	Fruits	16,770 00
Hides:		Pearls	14,400 00
Tanned	401 70	Sarsaparilla	11,072 00
Sheep	5,661 00	Vegetables	10,575 00
Goats	150,168 15	Frijol (Mexican bean)	9,935 20
Beeves	224,367 17	Manufactories	5,972 75
Deer	38,622 96	Chick pea	4,959 00
Other animals	1,388 31	Equipages	4,375 00
	420,609 29	Furniture (fancy)	4,209 85
Coffee	402,044 21	Machinery	3,839 40
Vanilla	274,656 25	Mixed merchandise	3,077 98
Live animals:		Hats	2,787 00
Asses	98 00	Salt	2,550 00
Horses	52,055 00		
Sheep	92 00	Common marble	2,390 00
Mules	41,189 00	Tecali marble	30 00
Cows	110,720 05		2,420 00
Various animals	418 00		
	204,572 05	Figures of wax, cloth, and clay	2,377 00
Ixtle:		Sugar loaves	2,301 30
Hammocks	80 00	Bank bonds	2,000 00
Cordage	402 00	Asphaltum	1,880 00
Raw material	101,385 98	Copper plates	1,790 00
	101,867 98	Live plants	1,284 76
Tobacco:		Guano	1,253 84
Worked	64,746 77	Nickel money	1,214 11
Leaf	50,880 00	Wax	1,210 80
	115,626 77	Chile (pepper)	1,062 63
		Bones	1,045 54
		Cocoa	928 00
		Horns	884 50
		Maize	716 53
		Iron ore	700 00
		Saffron	684 00

Exports from the Mexican Republic, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
Old clothes	$570 00	Medicinal herbs	$34 60
Sweets	569 00	Paper money	26 00
Fire-wood	555 00	Drugs	22 50
Lemons	537 00	Bran	10 00
Pearl shells	500 00	Sugar-cane	5 00
Saddles	398 00	Liquors	5 00
Salt meat	397 88	Wheat flour	4 00
Provisions	339 10	Nacre shells	3 55
Barley	337 66	Rice	3 00
Oil paintings	320 00	Raw cotton	2 40
Crockery of the country	302 04	Various articles	834 25
Feathers	300 00		
Furniture	270 00	Grand total	3,743,693 56
Cascarilla	270 00		
Printed books	248 00	PRECIOUS METALS.	
Chocolate	235 00		
Maps and plans	200 00	Coined silver	5,644,383 96
Empty barrels	181 25	Bar silver	1,461,320 78
Alcohol:		Silver:	
From sugar cane	18 00	Ore	175,190 63
Mexcal	121 00	Small ore	65,415 00
Grape	10 00	Sulphuric silver	15,090 43
	149 00	Black precipitate silver	9,298 90
		Argentiferous lead	5,200 00
		Argentiferous copper	235 00
Objects of natural history	120 00		7,376,134 70
Tortoise shells	108 00		
Nickel	100 00	Gold in bars	163,981 72
Zinc	95 00	Coined gold	82,117 95
Plant seeds	92 00		246,099 67
Soap	84 00		
Stone coal	77 00		
Spices	75 00		
Steel in bars	70 00	Foreign-coined silver	48,713 15
Cheese	70 00	Foreign-coined gold	4,678 00
Fodder	63 00		53,391 15
Wine	55 00		
Lime	54 00		
Shrimps	50 00	Grand total	7,675,625 52

Exports from each custom-house.

Custom-houses.	Precious metals.	Other effects.	Total.
Vera Cruz	$3,990,706 84	$1,051,237 78	$5,041,944 62
Progreso	58,575 00	1,171,568 83	1,230,143 83
Paso del Norte	1,196,198 73	19,145 54	1,215,344 27
Mazatlan	1,091,221 38	23,548 60	1,114,769 98
Nuevo Laredo	358,156 84	164,409 86	522,566 70
Nogales	302,469 45	47,400 65	349,870 10
Tabasco	5,977 31	265,665 03	271,642 34
Tampico	79,816 00	188,624 13	268,440 13
Guaymas	153,995 68	7,209 90	161,205 58
Matamoros	91,754 00	40,236 02	131,990 02
La Paz	107,401 52	19,952 00	127,353 52
Tuxpam	8,750 00	113,636 29	122,386 29
Piedras Negras	17,714 87	103,112 65	120,827 52
Isla del Carmen		119,919 76	119,919 76
Coatzacoalcos		79,561 42	79,561 42
Campeche	11,700 00	54,310 12	66,010 12
Manzanillo	47,900 00	4,953 00	52,853 00
Zapaluta	42,000 00		42,000 00
Salina Cruz	9,100 00	32,709 60	41,809 60
Mier	11,843 00	28,591 80	40,434 80
Acapulco	8,500 00	27,915 65	36,415 65
Sásabe	14,973 75	20,740 00	35,713 75
San Blas	28,235,00	6,786 25	35,021 25
Bahia de la Magdalena		32,944 54	32,944 54
Tonala	17,936 15	14,236 25	32,172 40
Palominas	2,252 00	24,284 44	26,536 44
Altata	12,200 00	11,770 00	23,970 00
Camargo	3,948 00	12,042 46	15,990 46
Puerto Angel		14,761 68	14,761 68
Soconusco		13,508 41	13,508 41
Ascension		12,150 00	12,150 00
Tijuana		6,029 05	6,029 05
Guerrero		5,044 02	5,044 02
Cabo San Lucas	2,300 00	2,587 83	4,887 83
Reynosa		3,100 00	3,100 00
Total	7,675,625 52	3,743,693 56	11,419,319 08

Countries to which exports were made.

Countries.	Precious metals.	Other effects.	Total.
United States	$3,563,900 25	$2,562,519 82	$6,126,420 07
England	3,207,716 10	592,857 79	3,800,573 89
France	513,732 23	171,496 19	685,228 42
Germany	168,315 22	161,975 46	330,290 68
Spain	137,217 00	163,424 95	300,641 95
Colombia	40,769 72	28,929 75	69,699 47
Guatemala	42,415 00	20 00	42,435 00
Belgium	920 00	39,785 00	40,705 00
Holland	.....	14,944 60	14,944 60
San Salvador	640 00	6,960 00	7,600 00
Costa Rica	.....	750 00	750 00
Hayti	.....	30 00	30 00
Total	7,675,625 52	3,743,693 56	11,419,319 08

RECAPITULATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1883-'84.

First quarter	$7,985,899 30	$2,827,515 12	$10,813,414 42
Second quarter	8,333,594 59	2,905,870 44	11,239,465 03
Third quarter	9,478,163 89	3,775,134 00	13,253,297 89
Fourth quarter	7,675,625 52	3,743,693 56	11,419,319 08
Total	33,473,283 30	13,252,213 12	46,725,496 42

Exports from the Mexican Republic during the fiscal year 1883-'84.

[Section 7. Mexico, January, 1885. J. Stavoli.]

Articles.	Amount.
Henequen:	
Hammocks	$103,053 85
Cordage	138,292 92
Raw material	3,923,673 52
	4,165,020 35
Woods:	
Common	890 50
For construction	14,332 00
Fine	1,144,003 07
Mulberry	248,656 55
Dye	601,031 53
	2,008,913 65
Hides:	
Tanned	27,161 55
Sheep	6,272 00
Goats	690,411 97
Beeves	839,493 20
Deer	174,943 05
Other animals	8,973 19
	1,747,254 96
Coffee	1,579,020 83
Live animals:	
Asses	396 00
Horses	173,119 50
Hogs	40 00
Sheep	4,942 00
Mules	69,625 00
Cows	371,189 55
Various	1,644 00
	620,956 05
Ixtle:	
Hammocks	110 00
Cordage	3,606 41
Raw material	430,714 53
	434,430 94
Vanilla	$497,502 75
Tobacco:	
Worked	202,343 85
Leaf	105,626 00
	307,969 85
Caoutchouc	202,496 09
Lead	188,469 73
Sugar	177,260 11
Herb roots	139,710 46
Chewing-gum	134,537 65
Bees' honey	106,262 29
Bristles	79,704 76
Fruits	78,936 59
Frijol (Mexican bean)	75,518 91
Archil	75,053 20
Extracts of logwood	58,336 95
Purge	56,159 46
Pearl shells	50,046 99
Añil	45,855 00
Wool	43,148 01
Pearls	40,870 00
Copper in bars and sheets	4,287 00
Copper ore	35,010 00
	39,297 00
Sarsaparilla	37,476 14
Chick pea	19,715 00
Bank notes	17,000 00
Manufactures	16,430 70
Vegetables	14,958 55
Mixed merchandise	14,777 08
Equipages	12,428 00
Sugar loaves	11,767 10
Machinery	9,556 90
Horns	8,540 00
Grain	6,573 00
Ship tackle	6,010 00
Maize	5,488 82
Chile (pepper)	5,396 33
Spices	5,335 25
Cacao	5,095 66
Hats	5,086 02

Exports from the Mexican Republic during the fiscal year 1883–'84—Continued.

[Section 7. Mexico, January, 1885. J. Stavoli.]

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
Common marble	$4,845 00	Maps and plans	$201 00
Tecali marble	80 00	Abalone shells	240 00
	4,925 00	Antimony	200 00
		Tortoise shells	188 00
Nickel money	4,887 50	Objects of natural history	180 00
Ornaments	4,809 85	Abalone meat	155 00
Bones	4,650 04	Alabaster	150 00
Wax figures	4,069 50	Wheat flour	142 50
Salt	3,860 00	Coverings for the feet	141 00
Blank books	3,500 00	Oils	125 00
Printed books	3,301 00	Soap	124 00
Live plants	3,273 26	Medicinal herbs	112 50
Cotton	3,020 00	Lime	110 33
Furniture	2,875 00	Bran	107 50
Asphaltum	2,619 00	Cahuana shells	100 00
Provisions	2,122 56	Nickel	100 00
Bank bonds	2,000 00	Wine	95 00
Feathers	1,900 12	Zinc	95 00
Oil paintings	1,765 00	Damiana	77 60
Sweets	1,753 00	Paper money	76 00
Lard	1,705 00	Steel bars	70 00
Wax	1,570 08	Fodder	69 00
Saffron	1,514 00	Bronze	60 00
Old clothes	1,430 00	Lentil	60 00
Saddles	1,361 25	Nacre shells	48 55
Drugs	1,268 17	Anise	36 00
Barley	1,263 97	Wheat	18 00
Shrimp	1,239 00	Cascalote	10 00
Guano	1,233 84	Liquors	5 00
		Rice	3 00
Miraguano fiber	930 00	Raw cotton	2 40
Miraguano down	300 75	Toys	2 00
		Wicks	2 00
	1,230 75	Chia	1 00
		Various articles	11,678 33
Cascarilla, fine dust	760 00	Grand total	13,252,213 12
Shell dust	80 00		
Common dust	320 00	PRECIOUS METALS.	
	1,160 00	Coined silver	25,999,875 68
		Bar silver	5,311,310 49
Straw mats	986 30	Silver ore	828,224 98
Crockery of the country	959 04	Sulphuric silver	80,735 29
		Small silver ore	65,415 00
Alcohol:		Black precipitate silver	19,126 90
From sugar-cane	26 00	Argentiferous lead	5,200 00
Mexcal	910 38	Silver in bars	4,715 00
Grape	10 00	Silver in slags	2,500 00
		Worked silver	1,000 00
	946 38	Argentiferous copper	235 00
Chocolate	922 80		32,318,338 34
Lemons	877 46		
Common paints	873 00	Gold in bars	696,652 97
Cocoanut oil	779 00	Coined gold	200,816 25
Cheese	773 23	Gold dust	29,832 99
Stone coal	760 00		
Iron ore	700 00		927,302 21
Sulphate of lime	700 00		
Plant seed	680 00	Foreign coined silver	205,595 75
Fire-wood	655 00	Foreign coined gold	22,047 00
Salt meats	635 13		
Precious stones	600 00		227,642 75
Sugar cane	471 50		
Empty barrels	365 25	Grand total	33,473,283 30

Exports from each custom-house during the fiscal year 1883–'84.

	Precious metals.	Other effects.	Total.
Vera Cruz	$21,442,445 84	$3,676,974 17	$25,119,420 01
Progreso	279,665 00	4,389,907 30	4,669,572 30
Mazatlan	4,352,398 12	177,123 18	4,529,521 32
Paso del Norte	2,444,359 83	56,334 59	2,500,694 42
Nuevo Laredo	1,412,617 80	576,336 30	1,988,954 10
Tampico	410,608 00	687,668 06	1,098,276 06
Nogales	748,577 57	96,061 32	844,638 89
Tabasco	24,410 15	626,208 47	650,618 62
Matamoros	369,380 97	232,404 96	601,785 93
Isla del Carmen	1,500 00	552,086 05	553,586 05
La Paz	385,190 20	121,703 16	506,893 36
Guaymas	442,067 90	36,143 40	478,211 30
Tuxpam	8,750 00	401,891 71	410,641 71
San Blas	255,903 45	49,751 27	305,654 72
Manzanillo	247,970 00	56,463 15	304,433 15
Coatzacoalcos		280,465 19	280,465 19
Acapulco	142,149 02	133,981 91	276,130 93
Piedras Negras	59,060 87	195,027 15	254,088 02
Campeche	43,288 00	127,800 12	171,088 12
Salina Cruz	49,895 50	93,797 15	143,692 65
Zapaluta	126,500 00		126,500 00
Mier	51,312 00	72,151 55	123,463 55
Altata	54,462 00	57,292 14	111,754 14
Sásabe	34,690 44	63,926 76	98,617 20
Camargo	46,641 34	49,798 28	96,439 62
Socunusco		85,406 98	85,406 98
Tonalá	20,637 30	56,028 99	76,666 29
Palominas	13,502 00	57,935 88	71,437 88
Bahia de la Magdalena		71,210 58	71,210 58
Ascension		61,842 50	61,842 50
Puerto Angel		42,329 47	42,329 47
Guerrero	860 00	29,474 11	30,274 11
Cabo San Lucas	4,500 00	8,926 86	13,426 86
Todos Santos		12,394 36	12,394 36
Tijuana		8,839 05	8,839 05
Reynosa		3,100 00	3,100 00
Quitoraquita		3,016 00	3,016 00
Presidio del Norte		411 00	411 00
Total	33,473,283 30	13,252,213 12	46,725,496 42

Countries to which the exports were made.

Countries.	Precious metals.	Other effects.	Total.
United States	$12,822,240 50	$9,002,160 05	$21,824,400 55
England	17,265,462 28	2,064,689 87	19,330,152 15
France	2,325,310 78	556,688 20	2,881,998 98
Germany	498,591 24	719,684 89	1,218,276 13
Spain	273,112 50	743,944 09	1,016,756 59
Colombia	153,791 00	55,394 05	209,185 05
Guatemala	130,915 00	1,773 87	132,688 87
Belgium	920 00	69,329 00	70,249 00
San Salvador	2,940 00	12,375 00	15,315 00
Holland		14,944 60	14,944 60
Russia		10,140 00	10,140 00
Costa Rica		750 00	750 00
Honduras		609 50	609 50
Hayti		30 00	30 00
Total	33,473,283 30	13,252,213 12	46,725,496 42

Table showing the exports from the Mexican Republic during the fiscal year 1883–'84 in comparison with those of the five years past from July, 1878, to June, 1883, and with the year last past of 1882–'83.

PRECIOUS METALS.

Articles.	Average of five years, 1878–'83.	Fiscal year 1882–'83.	Fiscal year 1883–'84.	Difference between the years 1882–'83 and 1883–'84.		Difference between the five years average.	
				Increase in 1883–'84.	Decrease in 1883–'84.	Increase in 1883–'84.	Decrease in 1883–'84.
Coined silver	$16,182,324 28	$22,969,583 90	$25,999,875 68	$3,030,291 78		$9,817,551 40	
Bar silver	3,596,456 08	4,773,928 15	5,311,310 49	537,382 34		1,714,854 41	
Silver ore	503,030 84	562,084 58	828,224 98	266,140 40		325,194 14	
Silver sulphuric	21,862 45	105,512 26	80,735 29		$24,776 97	58,872 84	
Small silver ore	15,805 65	30,104 62	65,415 00	35,310 38		49,609 35	
Black precipitate silver			19,126 90	19,126 90		19,126 90	
Argentiferous lead	2,605 08	13,025 40	5,200 00		7,825 40	2,594 92	
Silver dust			4,715 00	4,715 00		4,715 00	
Silver in slags			2,500 00	2,500 00		2,500 00	
Worked silver	1,009 66		1,000 00	1,000 00			$9 66
Argentiferous copper			235 00	235 00		235 00	
Gold bars	439,105 56	548,039 23	696,652 97	148,613 74		257,547 41	
Coined gold	680,380 44	331,708 00	200,816 25		130,891 75		479,564 19
Gold dust			29,832 99	29,832 99		29,832 99	
Platinum	2,571 75						2,571 75
Foreign-coined silver	256,326 19	146,615 59	205,595 75	58,980 16			50,730 44
Foreign-coined gold	194,569 62	148,055 96	22,047 00		126,008 96		172,522 62
Total	21,896,047 60	29,628,657 69	33,473,283 30	4,134,128 69	289,503 08	12,282,634 36	705,398 66

OTHER ARTICLES.

Henequen	2,296,248 16	3,311,062 64	4,165,020 35	853,957 71		1,868,772 19	
Woods	1,607,444 37	1,917,323 67	2,008,913 65	91,589 98		401,469 28	
Hides	1,666,298 50	1,653,165 92	1,747,254 96	94,089 04		80,956 46	
Coffee	2,118,016 21	1,717,190 85	1,579,020 83		138,170 02		538,995 38
Live animals	274,254 28	634,376 18	620,956 05		13,420 13	346,701 77	
Ixtle	421,654 50	596,533 23	434,430 94		162,102 29	12,776 44	
Vanilla	463,231 95	443,850 75	497,502 75	53,652 00		34,270 80	
Tobacco	289,553 07	272,160 18	307,969 85	35,809 67		18,416 78	
Caoutchouc	97,842 41	159,882 72	202,496 09	42,613 37		104,653 68	
Lead	30,151 28	47,554 83	188,409 73	140,914 90		158,318 45	

Sugar	303,812 44	198,365 16	177,260 11		21,105 05		126,552 33
Herb roots	48,741 47	123,438 01	139,710 46	16,272 45		90,968 99	
Chewing-gum	39,891 40	82,205 38	134,537 65	52,332 27		94,646 25	
Bees' honey	83,274 13	115,817 76	106,262 29		9,555 27	22,988 16	
Bristles	40,760 36	62,007 77	79,704 76	17,696 99		38,944 40	
Fruits	46,077 75	78,898 42	78,936 59	38 17		32,858 84	
Frijol (Mexican bean)	75,470 92	90,641 11	75,518 91		15,122 20	47 99	
Archil	82,564 20	74,628 68	75,053 20	424 52			7,511 00
Extracts of logwood			58,336 05	58,336 95		58,336 95	
Purge	34,123 41	34,592 41	56,159 46	21,567 05		22,036 05	
Pearl shells	48,798 07	44,414 00	50,046 99	5,632 99		1,248 92	
Anil	165,524 02	630 50	45,855 00	45,224 50			119,669 02
Wool	51,570 11	306 00	43,148 01	42,842 01			8,422 10
Pearls	33,644 00	18,500 06	40,870 00	22,370 00		7,226 00	
Copper	49,142 54	65,996 00	39,297 00		26,699 00		9,845 54
Sarsaparilla	44,549 17	50,699 04	37,476 14		13,222 90		7,073 03
Chick pea	17,296 48	28,855 44	19,715 00		9,140 44	2,418 52	
Bank bills	12,538 80		17,000 00	17,000 00		4,461 20	
Manufactures	3,046 60	7,052 46	16,430 70	9,378 24		13,384 10	
Vegetables	7,878 97	19,596 60	14,958 55		4,638 05	7,079 58	
Sugar loaves	29,559 29	32,132 17	11,767 10		20,365 07		17,792 19
Grain	66,713 01	2,868 00	6,573 00	3,705 00			60,140 01
Maize	38,855 09	63,684 11	5,488 82		58,195 29		33,366 27
Spices	8,540 75	17,884 87	5,335 25		12,549 62		3,205 50
Cacao	1,390 65	503 00	5,095 66	4,592 66		3,705 01	
Other articles not specified, as the exportation thereof does not reach $10,000 per annum	180,417 79	212,120 00	159,640 32		52,479 68		20,777 47
Total	10,778,876 15	12,178,937 66	13,252,213 12	1,630,040 47	556,765 01	3,426,686 81	953,349 84

RECAPITULATION.

Metals	21,896,047 60	29,628,657 69	33,473,283 30	4,134,128 69	289,503 08	12,282,634 36	705,398 66
Other effects	10,778,876 15	12,178,937 66	13,252,213 12	1,630,040 47	556,765 01	3,426,686 81	953,349 84
Total	32,674,923 75	41,807,595 35	46,725,496 42	5,764,169 16	846,268 09	15,709,321 17	1,658,748 50

Table by countries of the value of the exports from the Mexican Republic during the fiscal year 1883–1884, *in comparison with the average of that of the five years past from the* 1st *of July,* 1878, *to the* 30th *June,* 1883, *and with the last year of* 1882–'83.

PRECIOUS METALS.

Countries.	Average of five years, 1878–'83.	Fiscal year 1882–'83.	Fiscal year 1883–'84.	Difference between the years 1882–'83 and 1883–'84.		Difference between the five years' average.	
				Increase in 1883–'84.	Decrease in 1883–'84.	Increase in 1883–'84.	Decrease in 1883–'84.
United States	$7,265,374 86	$9,036,773 33	$12,822,240 50	$3,785,467 17		$5,556,865 64	
England	10,008,722 37	15,201,600 36	17,265,462 28	2,063,861 92		7,256,739 91	
France	3,191,054 66	3,561,987 13	2,325,310 78		$1,236,676 35		$865,743 88
Germany	380,880 08	392,955 92	498,591 24	105,635 32		117,711 16	
Spain	610,889 55	1,035,013 00	273,112 50		761,900 50		337,777 05
Central and South America	439,046 08	400,327 95	287,646 00		112,681 95		151,400 08
Belgium			920 00	920 00		920 00	
Italy	80 00						80 00
Totals	21,896,047 60	29,628,657 69	33,473,283 30	5,955,884 41	2,111,258 80	12,932,236 71	1,355,001 01

OTHER ARTICLES.

United States	$6,785,884 44	$7,702,324 37	$9,002,160 05	$1,299,835 68		$2,216,275 61	
England	1,726,877 85	2,056,642 25	2,064,689 87	8,047 62		337,812 02	
Spain	575,937 95	954,245 74	743,644 09		$210,601 65	167,706 14	
Germany	807,695 37	732,763 29	719,684 89		13,078 40		$88,010 48
France	788,316 94	642,918 42	556,688 20		86,230 22		231,628 74
Central and South America	86,790 60	60,703 59	70,902 42	10,198 83			15,888 18
Belgium	5,808 00	29,040 00	69,329 00	40,289 00		63,521 00	
Holland	786 60		14,944 60	14,944 60		14,158 00	
Russia			10,140 00	10,140 00		10,140 00	
Hayti	450 00		30 00	30 00			420 00
Italy	278 00	300 00			300 00		278 00
Switzerland	50 40	252 00			252 00		50 40
Totals	10,778,876 15	12,179,189 66	13,252,213 12	1,383,485 73	310,462 27	2,809,612 77	336,275 80

RECAPITULATION.

United States	$14,051,259 30	$16,739,097 70	$21,824,400 55	$5,085,302 85		$7,773,141 25	
England	11,735,600 22	17,258,242 61	19,330,152 15	2,071,909 54		7,594,551 93	
France	3,979,371 60	4,204,905 55	2,881,998 98		$1,322,906 57		$1,097,372 62
Germany	1,188,575 46	1,125,719 21	1,218,276 13	92,556 92		29,700 67	
Spain	1,186,827 49	1,989,258 74	1,016,756 59		972,502 15		170,070 90
Central and South America	525,836 69	461,031 54	358,548 42		102,483 12		167,288 27
Belgium	5,808 00	29,040 00	70,249 00	41,209 00		64,441 00	
Holland	786 60		14,944 60	14,944 60		14,158 00	
Russia			10,140 00	10,140 00		10,140 00	
Hayti	450 00		30 00	30 00			420 00
Italy	358 00	300 00			300 00		358 00
Switzerland	50 40	252 00			252 00		50 40
Totals	32,674,923 76	41,807,847 35	46,725,496 42	7,316,092 91	2,398,443 84	15,486,132 85	1,435,560 19

Table, by custom-houses, of the value of the exportation from the Mexican Republic during the fiscal year 1883–'84, *in comparison with that of the five years past from July* 1, 1878, *to June* 30, 1883. *and with the last year of* 1882–'83.

PRECIOUS METALS.

Custom-houses.	Average of five years, 1878–'83.	Fiscal year 1882–'83.	Fiscal year 1883–'84.	Difference between the years 1882–'83 and 1883–'84.		Difference between the five years' average.	
				Increase in 1883–'84.	Decrease in 1883–'84.	Increase in 1883–'84.	Decrease in 1883–'84.
Vera Cruz	$14,563,595 64	$20,242,624 00	$21,442,445 84	$1,199,821 84		$6,878,850 20	
Mazatlan	4,106,641 38	4,520,774 21	4,352,398 12		$168,376 09	245,756 74	
Paso del Norte	180,988 56	816,781 18	2,444,359 83	1,627,578 65		2,263,371 27	
Nuevo Laredo	155,151 23	744,538 14	1,412,617 80	668,079 66		1,257,466 57	
Nogales	20,174 78	95,105 18	748,577 57	653,472 39		728,402 79	
Guaymas	452,304 89	345,738 74	442,067 80	96,329 16			$10,236 99
Tampico	534,272 24	478,297 63	410,608 00		67,689 63		123,664 24
La Paz	525,075 13	558,887 78	385,190 20		173,697 58		139,884 93
Matamoros	384,753 62	271,590 58	369,360 97	97,790 39			15,372 65
Progreso	85,838 05	223,919 09	279,665 00	55,745 91		193,826 95	
San Blas	244,528 86	379,190 76	255,903 45		123,287 31	11,374 59	
Manzanillo	198,488 25	421,297 00	247,970 00		173,327 00	49,481 75	
Acapulco	91,739 30	135,452 75	142,149 02	6,696 27		50,409 72	
Zapaluta	39,527 70	92,625 00	126,500 00	33,875 00		86,972 30	
Piedras Negras	3,581 22	1,900 00	59,060 87	57,160 87		55,479 65	
Altata	11,477 11	29,662 07	54,462 00	24,799 93		42,984 89	
Mier	15,034 35	67,087 25	51,312 00		15,775 25	36,277 65	
Salina Cruz	13,867 87	19,400 00	49,895 50	30,495 50		36,027 63	
Camargo	6,655 29	29,426 44	46,641 34	17,214 90		39,986 05	
Campeche	8,159 81	31,482 00	43,288 00	11,806 00		35,128 19	
Sásabe	11,129 29	35,947 12	34,690 44		1,256 68	23,561 15	
Tabasco	42,006 98	33,779 37	24,410 15		9,369 22		17,596 83
Tonalá	4,740 48	16,860 40	20,637 30	3,776 90		15,896 82	
Palominas	120 00		13,502 00	13,502 00		13,382 00	
Tuxpan	2,062 10	2,000 00	8,750 00	6,750 00		6,687 90	
Cabo San Lucas			4,500 00	4,500 00		4,500 00	
Isla del Carmen	7,512 20	32,641 00	1,500 00		31,141 00		6,012 20
Guerrero	30 00	150 00	800 00	650 00		770 00	
Presidio del Norte	184,666 65						184,666 65
Soconusco	1,654 22	1,500 00			1,500 00		1,654 22
Bahia de la Magdalena	180 00						180 00
Quitovaquita	90 40						90 40
Coatzacoalcos	135 00						135 00
Total	21,896,182 60	29,628,657 69	33,473,283 30	4,610,045 37	765,419 76	12,076,594 81	499,494 11
Increase in the fiscal year 1883–'84				4,610,045 37		12,076,594 81	
Decrease in the fiscal year 1883–'84				765,419 76		499,494 11	
Total increase				3,844,625 61		11,577,100 70	

Progreso	$2,515,703 53	$3,517,106 78	$4,389,907 30	$872,800 52		$1,874,203 77	
Vera Cruz	3,869,227 76	3,713,692 20	3,676,974 17		$36,718 03		$192,253 59
Tampico	701,030 74	797,157 69	687,668 06		109,489 63		13,362 68
Tabasco	341,681 47	401,467 98	626,208 47	224,740 49		284,527 00	
Nuevo Laredo	332,254 59	475,395 06	576,336 30	100,941 24		244,081 71	
Isla del Carmen	569,141 84	580,516 17	552,086 05		28,430 12		17,055 79
Tuxpan	457,136 13	538,376 49	401,891 71		136,484 78		55,244 42
Coatzacoalcos	215,603 99	198,795 20	280,465 19	81,669 99		64,861 20	
Matamoros	427,561 06	313,526 57	232,404 96		81,121 61		195,156 10
Piedras Negras	66,001 89	107,359 05	195,027 15	87,668 10		131,025 26	
Mazatlan	202,810 08	119,121 86	177,123 18	58,001 32			25,686 90
Acapulco	97,407 99	130,165 47	133,981 91	3,816 44		36,573 92	
Campeche	98,869 27	141,050 86	127,800 12		13,250 74	28,930 85	
La Paz	134,870 75	137,041 51	121,703 16		15,338 35		13,167 59
Nogales	9,621 35	48,106 77	96,061 32	47,954 55		86,439 97	
Salina Cruz	144,095 96	82,305 90	93,797 15	11,491 25			50,298 81
Soconusco	92,389 46	38,122 72	85,406 98	47,284 26			6,982 48
Mier	51,822 04	127,818 80	72,151 55		55,667 25	20,329 51	
Bahia de la Magdalena	69,778 55	59,916 85	71,210 58	11,293 73		1,432 03	
Sásabe	12,394 72	47,739 87	63,926 76	16,186 89		51,532 04	
Ascension	8,812 80	42,092 00	61,842 50	19,750 50		53,029 70	
Palominas			57,935 88	57,935 88		57,935 88	
Altata	38,151 83	141,039 15	57,292 14		83,747 01	19,140 31	
Manzanillo	42,994 86	34,097 00	56,463 15	22,366 15		13,468 29	
Paso del Norte	27,672 84	64,138 00	56,334 59		7,903 41	28,661 75	
Tonalá	71,750 32	33,762 65	56,028 99	22,266 34			15,721 33
Camargo	43,627 72	49,132 00	49,798 28	666 28		6,170 56	
San Blas	42,338 84	60,426 25	49,751 27		10,674 98	7,412 43	
Puerto Angel	8,020 98	18,038 28	42,329 47	24,291 19		34,308 49	
Guaymas	28,117 86	29,732 55	36,143 40	6,410 85		8,025 54	
Guerrero	17,048 49	66,724 28	29,474 11		37,250 17	12,425 62	
Todos Santos	8,560 11	23,784 05	12,394 36		11,389 69	3,834 25	
Cabo San Lucas	1,134 07	3,873 65	8,926 86	5,053 21		7,792 79	
Tijuana	3,041 20	13,576 00	8,839 05		4,736 95	5,797 85	
Reynosa	3,809 60	19,048 00	3,100 00		15,948 00		709 60
Quitovaquita	761 70	2,320 00	3,016 00	696 00		2,254 30	
Presidio del Norte	4,769 77	2,270 00	411 00		1,859 00		4,358 77
Janos	20,859 99						20,859 99
Total	10,778,876 15	12,178,937 66	13,252,213 12	1,723,285 18	650,009 72	3,084,195 02	610,858 05
Increase in the fiscal year 1883–'84				1,723,285 18		3,084,195 02	
Decrease in the fiscal year 1883–'84				650,009 72		610,858 05	
Total increase				1,073,275 46		2,473,336 97	

Table, by custom-houses, of the value of the exportation from the Mexican Republic during the fiscal year 1883–'84, *&c.*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Custom-houses.	Average of five years, 1878–'83.	Fiscal year 1882–'83.	Fiscal year 1883–'84.	Difference between the years 1882–'83 and 1883–'84.		Difference between the five years' average.	
				Increase in 1883–'84.	Decrease in 1883–'84.	Increase in 1883–'84.	Decrease in 1883–'84.
Vera Cruz	$18,432,823 40	$23,956,316 20	$25,119,420 01	$1,163,103 81		$6,686,596 61	
Progreso	2,601,541 59	3,741,025 87	4,669,572 30	928,546 43		2,068,030 71	
Mazatlan	4,309,451 47	4,639,896 07	4,529,521 30		$110,374 77	220,069 83	
Paso del Norte	197,529 88	881,019 18	2,500,694 42	1,619,675 24		2,303,164 54	
Nuevo Laredo	487,405 82	1,219,933 20	1,988,954 10	769,020 90		1,501,548 28	
Tampico	1,235,302 98	1,275,455 32	1,098,276 06		177,179 26		$137,026 92
Nogales	29,796 13	143,211 95	844,638 89	701,426 94		814,842 76	
Tabasco	383,688 45	435,247 35	650,618 62	215,371 27		266,930 17	
Matamoros	812,314 69	585,117 15	601,785 93	16,668 78			210,528 76
Isla del Carmen	576,654 04	613,157 17	553,586 05		59,571 12		23,067 99
La Paz	659,945 88	695,929 29	506,893 36		189,035 93		153,052 52
Guaymas	480,422 75	375,471 29	478,211 30	102,740 01			2,211 45
Tuxpan	459,198 23	540,376 49	410,641 71		129,734 78		48,556 52
San Blas	286,867 70	439,617 01	305,654 72		133,962 29	18,787 02	
Manzanillo	252,614 61	455,396 00	304,433 15		150,960 85	51,818 54	
Coatzacoalcos	215,738 99	198,795 20	280,465 19	81,669 99		64,726 20	
Acapulco	189,147 29	265,618 22	276,130 93	10,512 71		86,983 64	
Piedras Negras	67,583 11	109,259 05	254,088 02	144,828 97		186,504 91	
Campeche	107,029 08	172,532 86	171,088 12		1,444 74	64,059 04	
Salina Cruz	157,963 83	101,705 90	143,692 65	41,986 75			14,271 18
Zapaluta	39,527 70	92,625 00	126,500 00	33,875 00		86,972 30	
Mier	66,856 39	194,906 05	123,463 55		71,442 50	56,607 16	
Altata	49,628 94	170,701 22	111,754 14		58,947 08	62,125 20	
Sásabe	23,524 01	83,686 99	98,617 20	14,930 21		75,093 19	
Camargo	50,283 01	78,558 44	96,439 62	17,881 18		46,156 61	
Soconusco	94,043 68	39,622 72	85,406 98	45,784 26			8,636 70
Tonalá	76,355 80	50,623 05	76,666 29	26,043 24		310 49	
Palominas	120 00		71,437 88	71,437 88		71,317 88	
Bahia de la Magdalena	69,958 55	59,916 85	71,210 58	11,293 73		1,252 03	
Ascension	8,812 80	42,092 00	61,842 50	19,750 50		53,029 70	
Puerto Angel	8,020 98	18,038 28	42,329 47	24,291 19		34,308 49	
Guererro	17,078 49	66,874 28	30,274 11		36,600 17	13,195 62	
Cabo San Lucas	1,134 07	3,873 65	13,426 86	9,553 21		12,292 79	
Todos Santos	8,560 11	23,784 05	12,394 36		11,389 69	3,834 25	
Tijuana	3,041 20	13,576 00	8,839 05		4,736 95	5,797 85	
Reynosa	3,809 60	19,048 00	3,100 00		15,948 00		709 60

Quitovaquita	852 10	2,320 00	3,016 00	696 00		2,163 90	
Presidio del Norte	189,436 42	2,270 00	411 00		1,859 00		189,025 42
Janos	20,859 99						20,859 99
Total	32,674,923 76	41,807,595 35	46,725,496 42	6,071,088 20	1,153,187 13	14,858,519 71	807,947 05
Increase in the fiscal year 1883–'84				6,071,088 20		14,858,519 71	
Decrease in the fiscal year 1883–'84				1,153,187 13		807,947 05	
Total increase				4,917,901 07		14,050,572 66	

SECTION 7. MEXICO, *January*, 1885.

J. STÁVOLI.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES OF GUAYMAS.

REPORT BY CONSUL WILLARD.

Since my report of last year on this consular district, I beg leave to state that the hopes entertained at the time said report was made that the coming year would show an increased activity in all branches of business, commercial and otherwise, has not been as fully realized as anticipated. The reappearance of the so-called yellow fever during the early part of the past summer caused a great depression in all business, yet the imports and exports show an increase over that of the year preceding.

The imports received at Guaymas by sea for 1884 are as follows:

Imports from United States (by sea)	$1,404,817 32
Imports from United States, via Nogales, overland	156,917 00
Total imports from United States through custom-houses of Guaymas and Nogales	1,561,734 32
Duties paid on same	364,512 43
From Europe:	
Imports from Europe (by sea)	611,094 96
Duties paid on same	279,246 02
Total of imports received and dispatched through the custom-houses of Guaymas and Nogales	2,172,829 28
Total duties received on said imports	643,758 49

Showing an increase of nearly 50 per cent. over the imports of 1883, and an increase of 20 per cent. over the duties paid in the last year.

I beg leave to state that along the Arizona and Sonora frontier of this consular district, as in former years, goods have been smuggled over the border from the United States into Mexico, which are estimated at $200,000.

Owing to the vigilance of the Mexican custom-house guard, this illicit traffic is decreasing. As remarked in former reports, when taking into consideration the frontier of 300 miles in length, sparsely settled, it is almost impossible to suppress this irregular business.

The southern portion of this consular district receives three-fourths of her imported goods from the port of Mazatlan, in the State of Sinaloa (consular district of Mazatlan), and it is estimated that the amount received last year will not fall short of $350,000, of which, at a low estimate, $100,000 are of American manufactured goods. This, added to those brought clandestinely over the American border and the imports through Guaymas and Nogales, will make a total amount of imports from the United States brought into the consular district, for the year, of $1,861,734.32. Adding to the imports from Europe the $250,000 received from the port of Mazatlan, will make the total imports from Europe $961,094.96.

I also beg leave to state, that of the imports before mentioned brought from the port of Mazatlan into the southern part of this consular district to the town of Alamos, a portion of the same are sold to merchants in the mining towns of Southern Chihuahua, near the borders of Sonora.

The imports of the past year are of the same class as of former years, consisting of cotton, linen, and worsted goods, hardware, glassware, groceries, agricultural and mining implements, lumber, and machinery. The agricultural and mining implements and lumber are imported almost exclusively from the United States. During the past year there has been an increase of 5 per cent. added by the Mexican Government to the duty on all imports.

The exports from Guaymas are as follows:

To the United States via Guaymas	$527,868 50
To the United States via Nogales	104,319 00
Total exports passing through custom-houses	632,187 50
As cattle pay no export duty there is no record at the Mexican custom-house of the same; the value of the said cattle exported to the United States from invoice book of this consulate during the year show	243,724 36
Which added to the above makes a total of	875,911 86

As coined gold and silver pay no export duty, it is estimated that an amount equal to the foregoing has been exported to the United States, of which no record has been kept, and also that a considerable amount has been sent to Europe.

The exports from the southern portion of this consular district, Alamos, are sent to Mazatlan by the way of the small coasting port of Agiavampö, a statement of which I have been unable to obtain. The exports from this consular district consist of the same as last year—hides, cattle, ores, gold and silver bullion. There has been no change in the duty on exports during the year.

NAVIGATION.

The total tonnage of all nationalities that have entered the port of Guaymas during the past year is 32,850 tons, a decrease of 7,571 tons from that of last year. The tonnage of American vessels is 13,497 tons; Germany, 4,768 tons; France, 806 tons; English vessels, none; Mexican vessels, mostly small coasting craft, 12,779 tons. Ships of war that have touched at this port other than Mexican gunboats were: One French ship of war, steam, 1,500 tons; one English ship of war, steam, 1,420 tons. No American ships of war have touched at this port the past three years.

European vessels arriving at Guaymas with cargo after discharging receive return cargo for Europe of the copper ores on the Lower California coast and dye-woods from the State of Sinaloa.

FREE ZONE.

The General Government of Mexico passed a law on March 22, last, making Nogales, in Sonora (the terminus of the Sonora Railroad on the American frontier), a free port, and also at El Paso, in Chihuahua. This was carried into effect during the present quarter at Nogales.

Importers desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of entering their goods at Nogales must make application to the collector in writing, stating the number of packages they intend to import one month before importation. Goods may be sold for consumption in said port in the free zone established by the said law and pay no duty excepting 1¼ per cent. municipality tax, weight duty, and warehouse charges. If sold for consumption outside of the free zone, in the interior of the country the goods must pay full import duties as established by law. Goods intended for entry under this law must be accompanied by a consular invoice.

DOMESTIC TRADE.

The trade and commerce with this port and other Mexican ports on the coast has increased slightly during the past year.

The principal articles shipped from Guaymas to the ports south consists almost entirely of flour, and those received at Guaymas from the other ports of the coast consist of sugar, coffee, mescal (alcoholic liquor), and cigars, the amount of which may be estimated at $4,000.

MERCHANT STEAMERS TOUCHING AT GUAYMAS.

[As mentioned in my report of last year, the American steamer Newbern, with a subsidy from the Mexican Government of $2,000 for the round voyage of thirty days, is the only steamer that runs regularly to this port from the United States. This steamer makes regular voyages from San Francisco, touching at the ports of Todos Santos, Magdalena Bay, Cape Saint Lucas, Mazatlan, and La Paz, going and returning.

The Mexican coast line, called the Gulf of Cortez Steamship Line, that made regular voyages from this port to Manzanillo, touching at La Paz, Altata, Mazatlan, and San Blas, has ceased to run a steamer on this coast since the loss of the company's steamer, called the Estado de Sonora, which foundered in the gulf in the great storm of October 1 last. This line received a subsidy from the Mexican Government of $1,500 for the round voyage of fifteen days each.

The Mexican steamer Altata, of 80 tons, belonging to the Sinaloa and Durango Railroad Company, is now making regular semi-monthly voyages between this port and Mazatlan, touching at Altata.

The line of steamships, for which the Mexican Government conceded a subsidy of $19,000 per round voyage from Asia to the ports of this coast, has not as yet commenced to run, but it is announced that the first steamer of this company will arrive during January at Mazatlan.

The Atchison and Topeka Railroad Company have sent to this coast a steamer of 750 tons with the object of running her in connection with the Sonora Railroad Company and to touch at all the Mexican ports of the Pacific. As yet no voyages have been made, but will be in a short time.

RAILROADS.

Sonora Railroad.—During the past year, though heavy rains have prevailed in the interior of this State, daily trains have been run from this port to Nogales, on the American frontier, on schedule time. Although the effects of the yellow fever has depressed business, yet a fair amount of freight has gone over this road. The passenger traffic has been light owing to the bad sanitary condition of the south part of this consular district for the past four months.

The franchise for a railway from this port to the coal fields of the Yaqui River granted some three years ago by the Mexican Government, has been annulled, no commencement of work having been made. It is expected that a new franchise will be granted within a short time to other parties, who will commence and complete the work.

The projected railroad from Port Lobos to the American frontier, to be extended to Tucson, Ariz., is still a project, no work having been done. This franchise is still valid, and, if carried out, is to receive from the Mexican Government a subsidy which approximates to about $10,000 in silver per mile.

The American and Mexican Pacific Railway, projected seven years ago, terminus at Topolovampo, on the Gulf of California (consular dis-

trict of Mazatlan), and to extend across Northern Mexico to the Rio Grande. Work on the same it is expected will be commenced in a short time.

MINING INTERESTS.

The mining interests of this consular district remain more or less the same as the past year. The product from the mines throughout the State of gold and silver will approximate for the year at $2,500,000. Two companies have been formed and are now in operation in the northern part of the State in working copper mines, with a fair prospect of success. A sale has recently been made of the mines of Trinidad and Las Bronces, in this consular district, for the sum of $1,500,000 to an English company of London. This is the largest mining sale that has ever been made in Northern Mexico. The mines of the Trinidad have always been considered the most valuable of any in Sonora. The ore deposit by measurement shows 350 feet in width, and it is estimated that the ore in sight above the water level will give a gross product of $12,000,000.

These mines have been worked for the last forty years, and the exploring drifts, tunnels, and shafts measure 13 miles inside of the mine.

The company which has purchased this property propose to work on a large scale, and if the same is carried out as expected will give the mining interests of Sonora a marked vitality and impetus during the coming year.

The General Government of Mexico has modified and reformed the mining laws or ordinances, which go into effect throughout the Republic on the first of the coming year. It is conceded that the modifications on the old law are an improvement, and will have a beneficial effect on the mining interests generally throughout the Republic.

AGRICULTURE.

All classes of cereals have given an abundant harvest this year, owing to the prevalence of continued rains during the summer months.

The increase of the year's harvest, though not enough to offset the failure of 1883, is amply sufficient for all demands for home consumption, and leaves a margin for export to the coast south.

American agricultural implements are in use to a greater or lesser extent in all parts of this consular district.

The colonization scheme of lands on the Yaqui River, mentioned in my dispatches during the year, will, if carried out, add materially to the agricultural products of Sonora.

SANITARY CONDITION.

Contrary to the hopes entertained, the so-called yellow fever again visited this coast the present year, although, I am glad to say, in a mild and sporadic form. From July until October business in the capital of the State, Hermosillo, and this port, was partially paralyzed.

The sanitary measures used consisted in cleaning the streets and houses and filling up of the low water on the city front.

In the opinion of our medical authorities, it will not return.

POPULATION.

The population of this consular district shows no increase over the past year, and may be estimated at 120,000.

But for the disadvantageous effects of the fever and depression in

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business Sonora would have shown a marked increase of the population enumerated above.

Some 1,200 to 1,500 are foreigners, more than one-half of whom are American citizens, mostly engaged in mining, and some few engaged as merchants.

The Germans are almost exclusively in mercantile affairs. The French, Italians, and those of other nationalities are employed in various pursuits, as miners, agriculturists, merchants, &c.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

During the past year there has been uninterrupted political peace, and from the present indications there are no reasons to expect any civil or political disorder.

Should this coast escape a return of the so-called yellow fever the coming year a marked improvement can be expected in all industrial pursuits, and Sonora will enter on a new era of prosperity.

A. WILLARD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Guaymas, December 31, 1884.

Statement showing the imports at Guaymas, Mexico, for the year ending December 31, 1884.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value entered.
Groceries	pounds..	6,518,573	$583,226 14
Hardware and glassware	do....	899,993	85,948 20
Iron	do....	66,690	460 18
Cotton, linen and worsted goods	do....	2,350,365	296,736 24
Miscellaneous and fancy goods	do....	18,299	38,947 31
Agricultural and mining implements	do....	418,366	70,842 80
Lumber	do....	2,719,451	53,610 20
Machinery	do....	2,124,233	274,946 25
Received by sea from United States	do....	15,115,960	1,404,817 32
Received overland via Nogales	do....	(*)	156,917 00
Total imports from United States	do....	15,115,960	1,561,734 32

* Not specified.

FROM EUROPE.

Groceries	pounds..	1,151,158	286,846 24
Glassware and hardware	do....	414,445	201,908 96
Iron	do....	96,878	2,046 44
Cotton, linen and worsted goods	do....	1,810,404	97,612 42
Miscellaneous fancy goods	do....	33,543	21,634 90
Bricks and tiles	do....	46,923	1,046 00
Total from Europe	do....	3,553,351	611,094 96

RECAPITULATION.

Total imports from the United States		$1,561,734 32
Total imports from Europe		611,094 96
Total		2,172,829 28
Duties on imports from the United States:		
On goods by sea	$307,298 44	
On overland goods	57,324 03	
		364,512 47
Duties on imports from Europe		279,246 02
Total		643,758 49

Statement showing the exports from Guaymas, Mexico, for the year ending December 31, 1884.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Eagle dollars ..... cases and sacks..	318	$339,381 00
Beef hides ..... pieces..	9,809	26,076 50
Goat-skins ..... packages..	1	3 00
Chile pepper ..... do....	3	17 50
Copper bullion ..... bar..	1	30 00
Oranges and limes ..... cases..	27	80 00
Beans ..... sacks..	62	199 00
Nickel ..... cases..	4	1,171 90
Gold coin ..... packages..	9	16,342 50
Gold bullion ..... pieces..	33	66,017 66
Silver bullion ..... packages..	30	58,293 63
Silver ore ..... do....	246	3,350 00
Gold ore ..... sacks..	30	500 00
Copper ore ..... do....	650	4,000 00
Pearls ..... package..	1	200 00
Salt ..... tons....	30	260 00
Sulphuret of silver ..... boxes..	9	11,845 81
Leaf-tobacco ..... packages..	2	100 00
Total by sea	.....	527,868 50
Total via Nogales	.....	104,319 00
Total	.....	632,187 50

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Guaymas, Mexico, for the year ending December 31, 1884.

ENTERED.

Flag.	From or to—	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	Guaymas	13	12,062	6	1,410	19	13,472
Mexican	do	18	8,105	147	4,199	165	12,304
German	do	18	.....	12	4,186	12	4,186
French	do	18	.....	2	806	2	806
Total	.....	31	20,167	167	10,601	198	30,768

CLEARED.

American	Guaymas	13	12,062	6	1,455	19	13,497
Mexican	do	17	8,074	153	4,205	170	12,779
German	do	.....	.....	12	4,768	12	4,768
French	do	.....	.....	2	806	2	806
Total	.....	30	20,136	169	10,408	203	32,850

War steamers entered and cleared during the past year.

ENTERED.

Flag.	From or to—	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Mexican	Guaymas	7	4,917	.....	.....	7	4,917
French	do	1	1,500	.....	.....	1	1,500
English	do	1	1,420	.....	.....	1	1,420

CLEARED.

Mexican	Guymas	7	4,917	.....	.....	7	4,917
French	do	1	1,500	.....	.....	1	1,500
English	do	1	1,420	.....	.....	1	1,420

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS IN THE AFRICAN TRADE.

REPORT BY CONSUL CHARLESWORTH, OF FUNCHAL.

In my report of navigation No. 17 of the 13th instant, to which this is supplementary, it is stated that there are eighty-two steamships that touch regularly at this port, as per sailing circular and lists of vessels issued by the respective companies; and that seventy-two of these are owned in Great Britain. Extraordinary as this statement may seem as to the number of steamships passing to and from the African coast and islands adjoining, they embrace only those that touch regularly at Funchal, and which entered properly into my report. In addition to the number given, there is the Clan Line to the cape and Australian colonies, and occasional steamers that do not carry mail, and which stop only occasionally for coal and other supplies. Of this class should also be mentioned the Lamport & Holt Line of forty-six steamers. Ten of these—a shipping bill of which is now before me—give them an average of 1,846 tons. Most of this line leave Liverpool; some, London and Antwerp. This is advertised as the Brazil and River Plate Line, stopping at Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, and receiving and delivering freight on through bills of lading at each end of the line.

This company touches at Madeira only one way, alternating its trips by going to New York, and thence to the South American coast, and conversely going out by Madeira to the coast and home by New York.

The New Zealand line of five steamers, of 3,760 tons average, also touches at this port and Rio Janeiro.

The four English companies whose trade is confined to the African coast and adjoining islands, viz, the British and African, twenty-two steamers; the African Steamship Company, twelve steamers; the Union Steamship Company, sixteen steamers, and the Colonial or Currie Line, eighteen steamers, advertise respectively to carry freight and first and third class passengers to the following places, viz:

The British and African to Madeira, Teneriffe, Grand Canary, Sierra Leone, Bathurst, Monrovia, Grand Bassa, Half Jack, Grand Bassam, Axim, Cape Coast Castle, Anamabo, Salt Pond, Winnebah, Accra, Addah, Quitta, Little Popo, Whydah, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, Cape Palmas, Old Calabar, Eloby, Gaboon, St. Thomas, Farran, Vaz, Satta Cama, Mayamba, Loango, Black Point, Landana, Kabenda, Congo, Mucella, Ambrizette, Mussera, Kinsembo, Ambrig, Loanda, Goree, Cabenda, and Cameroon.

The African Steamship Company, to Madeira, Teneriffe, Grand Canary, Isles des Los, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Coast Castle, Salt Pond, Winnebah, Accra, Addah, Quitta, Little Popo, Lagos, Benin, New Calabar, Bonny, Opobo, and Fernando Po.

The Union Steamship Company, to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Port Alfred, and Mussel Bay.

The Colonial or Currie Line, to St. Helena, Cape Town, Mussel Bay, East London, Natal Delagoa Bay, Inhambane, Chiloane Quilimane, Mozambique, Ibo, Lindi, Zanzibar, and Mauritius.

The two first-named companies, viz, the British and African and African, have a trade that is nearly identical, and are said to be in per-

fect harmony and accord. It is seen that these two companies confine their coast trade to a limit, embraced between Sierra Leone on the north and Loanda and the mouth of the Congo on the south, putting in at every available point between, and where practicable penetrating the larger rivers.

They have established at many of these places facilities for gathering, distributing, and storing freights. For this purpose they have small steamers that penetrate the rivers and inlets, where it is not practicable, or where the trade will not justify their ocean steamers. They have lighters and surf-boats, local agents, and natives in their employ, who handle all the cargo, carrying crews only large enough to work the vessels.

The Colonial and Union lines confine their trade to the Cape Colony and the east coast, the Union having but six places of call from Cape Town to Mussel Bay, while the Colonial Line calls at twelve places from Cape Town to Zanzibar, and occasionally to Mauritius and Tamatave.

These companies are not receiving Government subsidies, being paid but a reasonable consideration for carrying the mails, excepting, perhaps, the Colonial or Currie Line, which is under a contract with the Portuguese Government to carry two mails per month from Lisbon and Madeira, alternately, to Mozambique, and is said to receive a liberal compensation therefor, as well as from the colonial government of the Cape Colony.

Whether or not these intrepid companies find a remunerative business for the great outlay of capital incident to building and operating this large number of steamships I do not undertake to determine. The fact that twenty-five years ago there was not a steamship in this trade, that now there are nearly or fully one hundred, and that the increase has been gradual, both in number and capacity, is proof conclusive that in Europe, and especially in Great Britain, there is a courage to embark capital, supported by a faith in the ultimate growth and development of the great area of country now tributary to their trade.

Those at all interested in current events will have seen with what eagerness and solicitude England, France, Germany, and Portugal are extending their territory by the simple formality of planting their flag where no other flag has been, or where a few citizens of one nationality has happened first to open up a little trade. The mother country, on the plea of protecting its citizens, makes a treaty with a native chief, after their fashion, and thenceforth claims the country as their own forevermore.

It is claimed by the officers of the German frigate now lying at this port, on her way home from the African coast, where she has been to secure new possessions, that the area of territory in the new acquisition bordering on the Gulf of Guinea is twice the area of the German Empire in Europe.

FIRTH CHARLESWORTH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Funchal, September 30, 1885.

TRADE BETWEEN GERA AND THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT NEUER.

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report respecting the trade within the district of this consular agency for the year ending September 30, 1884.

The commerce of this district continues to be in a prosperous condition. Though trade has not been up to expectations in all industrial branches, the volume of business transacted has largely exceeded that of the previous year. The weather having been very favorable for the crops, the yield was most satisfactory, both in quality and quantity, which has stimulated trade considerably. It is the thriving condition of most of the industries in this region which is the main cause of the extraordinary growth of this Thuringian manufacturing city, which numbers at present nearly 34,000 inhabitants against 15,000 in the year 1864. The chief industries of this district are the manufacture of worsted goods, leather, leather gloves, accordeons, chinaware, ivory buttons, yarns, tobacco, and machines.

As constituting a large part of the commerce of the district of this consular agency, a table is herewith submitted containing the value of declared exports to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1884. For the purpose of comparison, the figures for the preceding year are also inserted.

Comparative statement showing the value of declared exports from the district of the consular agency at Gera to the United States of America during the years ending September 30, 1883 *and* 1884.

Articles.	Year ending September 30, 1883.	Year ending September 30, 1884.
Worsted goods	$598, 298 75	$1, 084, 139 77
Leather gloves	123, 665 96	88, 652 77
Accordeons	82, 881 45	43, 827 24
Plants and seeds	29, 746 59	17, 946 81
Miscellaneous	39, 314 31	37, 513 37
Total in United States gold	873, 907 06	1, 272, 079 96

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the exportations to the United States during the year past show a surplusage of $398,172.90 over the shipments of the previous year, which is by far the largest increase since the establishment of this agency. I proceed in giving a description of some of the principal articles of export:

WORSTED GOODS.

The manufacture of worsted goods, forming the bulk of exportations to the United States, is steadily progressing. New factories have been added to the large number already existing. All of them were well supplied with orders, and a great activity has prevailed throughout. The chief causes to which is to be attributed the flourishing condition of this branch of industry are the low prices of the raw material and labor, the prevailing fashion in favor of the one-colored goods—a specialty of this district—and the continuous efforts of the manufacturers in furnishing new, novel, and attractive designs. Also the technical prog-

resses in the spinning of wools had a beneficial influence, improving not only the quality but lessening also the prices of the article.

Gradually various methods of weaving have been adopted, and, besides ladies' dress goods of many varieties, also makes for men's suits have been introduced, which successfully compete with similar fabrics from other sources. In consequence of this increased production not only operatives of all classes have been constantly employed, but also new hands had to be procured; nevertheless the wages have remained unchanged and are distressingly low compared with our American standard. The foreign markets for the sale of worsted goods comprise almost every civilized country in the world. While Russia and Austria take in limited quantities, partly on account of their high import duties, partly on account of their industrial development and cheap labor, the exports to all other foreign lands, and principally England and the United States, have considerably increased. I do not entertain the least doubt, however, that our manufacturers would be fully able to drive the foreign article out of the American market were it not for the low-priced German labor. Like the weaving mills, also the dye-houses and finishing works have been constantly busy, and notwithstanding the fact that most of them were enlarged yet they often did not answer requirements, so that a further enlargement or an increase of these establishments is very much needed.

The wools used are grown mostly in the Australian colonies. The demand for the article has been slow and steady. Speculators have evinced a disposition to be unusually cautious, forced upon them by an overproduction, and accordingly trade became restricted to very narrow limits. The prices of long and strong wools have varied but little, while a large surplus of short wools caused a decline in their prices. German wools, the production of which decreases from year to year, have lost their former importance in the market.

Accordeons.—Though the exports of this article to the United States show a marked decrease in comparison with previous years, the manufacturers have averaged on the whole a fair business. The trade having not been mainly confined to the United States as heretofore, and South America, especially Chili and Peru, furnishing good markets, the factories were in operation the full time.

Leather gloves.—As was predicted in my previous annual report, the condition of this branch of industry has been unsatisfactory. Fewer leather gloves have been shipped to the United States, owing to the progress the manufacture of the article has made in America. In consequence of a great competition gloves have been sold at lowest prices, which, considering the enhanced cost of the material, did not yield a fair profit. The manufacturers are therefore very careful, some not running to their full capacity, not being over sanguine of an improvement in trade.

The outlook of the commercial relations of this district with the United States is a favorable one, and if there is a lack of interest manifested on the part of any toward an increase of trade it is on the part of the American manufacturers. Were American goods put on the German market in the proper way, and with half the energy which other nations display in the extension of their commerce, there is no reason why our merchants should not increase their exports.

CHARLES NEUER,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Gera, October 1, 1884.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF IMPORT DUTIES IN GERMANY.

REPORT BY CONSUL SCHOENLE, OF BARMEN.

The condition of the various industries in this consular district and the prices of the manufactured articles having hardly undergone any change since my last annual report was transmitted to the Department, I thought it more proper to substitute for an annual report the discussion of certain necessaries of life and cognate subjects which at the present time is deeply engrossing the attention of economical writers and the public men in Germany, and is minutely ventilated in the press. The subjects in question present a feature which will in a not very remote time sensibly affect the agricultural and commercial interests, inasmuch as a considerable increase of the import duty on grain and flour and on petroleum seems to be a foregone conclusion.

For the last few years farming in Germany has not been remunerative, and prices of farmers' products dwindled down rapidly to such a low standard that farmers became despondent. In reviewing and scrutinizing the present state of agriculture in Germany the fact is not to be lost sight of that the good harvests here for the last few years were coincident with good harvests in the United States, Russia, Hungary, and Roumania and with a vast augmentation of the grain culture in the lowlands of India. This plentiful supply has had a depressing influence on the price of the cereals in the German markets, and instead of an advance, as was expected and intended by the imposition of an import duty on them in the year 1879, they have successively become cheaper, while wages of farm-hands have visibly increased, this class of labor through emigration having become scarcer. The consequence is that the condition of the German agriculturists, especially that of the small farmers, is rather gloomy and distressing, and while smarting under heavy taxation they are also laboring under pressing mortgages and other obligations of indebtedness. By the practice of the closest economy and by hard and unremitting toil they are hardly able to extract so much out of the soil as to keep them above water.

The cry for an increased import duty on grain and flour comes, therefore, from all parts of Germany, and especially from the proprietors of the large landed estates in the eastern portion of the Empire, who are the strongest and most reliable supporters of the Government policy, and there is not the least doubt that the present rate of duty on grain at 1 mark per 100 kilograms will be raised in the present session of the Reichstag to from 3 to 5 marks per 100 kilograms, and in all likelihood a corresponding duty will be imposed on rye for the especial benefit of the small landowners. This class of people has become very clamorous, and at the last election to the Reichstag manifested unmistakable signs of a strong inclination to socialism. It is to be observed that the tendencies of the socialists are rapidly spreading over Germany, and are beginning to strike root in regions where these doctrines have hardly been known before, and it is a significant and suggestive fact that the farmers, who in former years had been the stronghold of the conservative parties, in their desperate state of mind have lately lent a willing ear to the teachings of the socialists. The conservatives are well aware of this threatening state of affairs, and are in self-defense compelled to throw a sop to the peasantry so as to prevent them from being decoyed and drawn

into the nets of the socialists *en masse*. In this connection it must not be overlooked that two or three socialist representatives to the Reichstag have been elected from rural districts; that the number of the socialists in the Reichstag has advanced from twelve to twenty-four, and that the aggregate number of votes cast by the socialists at the late election to the Reichstag has come up to nearly a million. There is no denying the fact that the socialist party has developed into such magnitude as to force the conservatives to take this political factor into account, and the so-called socialist law, by which the followers of the socialist party are placed beyond the pale of the common law and liable to domiciliary visits and even expulsion from their homes, will, in the near future, become untenable. It cannot be questioned any longer that the aim and drift in German politics is in the direction of an outspoken liberalism and a strongly developing socialism, and that the breach between the governmental conservatism and the opposition elements is apparently widening.

While the first subject-matter is both a question of policy and a revenue measure the second one is exclusively resting on fiscal considerations. A few days after the opening of the Reichstag, when the discussion of the Imperial budget was taken up, the Parliament was confronted with a deficit of 41,000,000 marks, and, in order to cover it new resources must be resorted to. In this predicament the eyes of the customs officers turned to American petroleum barrels. Since 1879 an import duty of 6 marks per 100 kilograms has been imposed upon petroleum, and the barrels, averaging a weight of 70 pounds, being also subjected to an import duty in the same ratio as the fluid itself, produce an additional duty of 2 marks 16 pfennigs. The American petroleum is imported in barrels, and the Russian, to save barrels, in so-called cistern-cars, on the railroad, and is subjected to an import duty of 7½ marks per 100 kilograms. Recently especial cheap rates have been agreed upon for the transportation of the Russian petroleum on the Government railroads, and a discriminating duty is now proposed against the American petroleum, inasmuch as a bill has been submitted to the Bundestag to place the American petroleum *barrels* under the schedule of coopers' wares. The duty on coopers' wares is 4 marks higher per 100 kilograms than on the petroleum, so that while up to this time a petroleum barrel—the barrel being counted as fluid—was liable to a duty of 2 marks 10 pfennigs, the duty according to the new classification of petroleum barrels would come up to 3 marks 50 pfennigs—the barrels being put under the head of coopers' ware, a difference of 1 mark 40 pfennigs in favor of the Government exchequer. It is self-evident that these hair-splitting and invidious distinctions will work disadvantageously to the importation of American petroleum, and are, in fact, discriminations in favor of the Russian product. The Russian petroleum has, however, up to this time covered but 1½ to 2 per cent. of the German demand, while the balance had to be made up by the importation of American petroleum, which averaged over 2,000,000 of barrels per annum. The surplus revenue derived out of the new interpretation of the customs duty—1 mark 40 pfennings more per barrel—would, therefore, amount to about 3,000,000 marks per annum, which sum would have to be borne chiefly by the middle and lower classes. To be sure, the chambers of commerce and boards of trade in the industrial districts have strongly protested against the proposed increase of duty on grain and flour, and the Hanseatic cities, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, and also Stettin and Dantzig, have transmitted urgent remonstrances against the strange interpretation of the tariff

laws concerning the petroleum barrels, but all these appeals will be of no avail. It may be parenthetically stated here that the advancement of import duty on fruits and vegetables is also on the tapis, and it is obvious that Germany is fairly on the road towards a stronger protective policy even for necessaries of life. Such a state of affairs naturally precludes the idea that the prohibition of the importation of American hog products in Germany has any prospect whatever of being revoked.

WOLFGANG SCHOENLE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barmen, December 19, 1884.

TRADE OF YUCATAN WITH THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT BY VICE-CONSUL TAPPAN, OF MERIDA.

I have the honor to submit to your attention a report on the leading topics of interest at the present day connected with this State, and particularly comprehended within this consular district, as especially concerned with the commercial interests of the United States.

SISAL HEMP OR HENEQUEN FIBER.

I will treat of this article in the first regard as being the most important in point of production and exportation, in fact constituting the life of the whole State, as I may well say that business in general—the credit that mercantile houses enjoy outside—the whole life and animation displayed most particularly in this capital city of the State of Yucatan, both in a financial and social sense, depend on the varying circumstances attending this fiber, which, thus far, for the welfare of the State, has met with great acceptance in the American market, and in important European cities.

I may merely dwell on the latest phases of the henequen fiber, as the Department has before this been fully informed concerning the specialities of its growth, process of cleaning, &c.

For the past months the natural increase of production, speculation in New York as well as here, and the scarcity of corn, of which I will treat further, caused the exports to far overreach previous statistics, thus creating a superabundant stock on hand in the States; and although great efforts have been exerted to increase the supply in Europe, which have, in a measure, been successful, notwithstanding any depression in the price has a far more serious effect there than in New York, and shippers refrain from large remittances, preferring to await more favorable results in the States where the fiber is more generally known and adapted to a more extensive trade, besides the additional advantage to be derived from the difference of distance.

The general result now is that the actual cost of the fiber to the planter, calculating interest and incidental expenses, is scarcely compensated by the price, and thus arises the great scarcity of money felt throughout the State, as the value of the hemp actually exported falls short of the amount paid for corn imported for consumption, notwithstanding the continuous increase in the exportation of the henequen fiber.

On the 31st of July last there had been 32,781 bales of henequen fiber exported to New York from Progreso in excess of the amount exported during the same period the previous year, that is to say from the 1st of January last.

Some time since several of the manufacturing establishments of cordage in the United States sent their agents to buy for them here, but, as the people are naturally jealous of their own enterprises and regard with a certain distrust any foreigner coming in this manner to buy, those agents found, after repeated trials, that their labors were of no avail, as the price would invariably be raised upon them by the stronger buyers here, and consequently they were recalled, the cordage companies ascertaining that it would better suit their interests to buy in the Northern markets.

The number of henequen exporters here is quite unlimited, although there are few houses that ship to any great extent, such as lots of two and three thousand bales at a given shipment. But there are a number of minor shippers who remit in fiber the amounts of their imports of corn and general merchandise, as at times drafts are extremely scarce, as at the present, and exchange is made more conveniently by shipments. Many of the planters themselves owning large plantations of henequen fiber, and who are independent from debts on account of the article, also ship to benefit by the variations in exchange.

In connection with the reference made, "on account of the article," I would state that, there being no exchange here either for stocks, specie, or products, and there not being a system of brokerage to arrange contracts and effect sales and purchases as in foreign marts, all transactions are made by special arrangement, as a generality, the large buyers advancing money to the planters at an interest of from 1 to 1½ per centum monthly, with the condition of selling them all their fiber at a fraction below the current price at time of delivery.

The actual price of the henequen fiber can be estimated at 3¾ to 3⅞ cents per pound free on board at Progreso, and the exportation for the year 1884, will, in all probability, pass 180,000 bales merely to the States, which, at an average value of $16 on board vessel at Progreso, would amount to about $2,500,000 in American gold, with the prospect of an increase year by year.

HIDES AND DEER-SKINS.

These articles are exported to a comparatively small extent, and consequently the business in them is quite limited, as large amounts of the former are made into excellent leather, which is exported to Havana and the Mexican coast. This leather, however, would be of too high a cost to export to the States.

HAMMOCKS.

This product, which during the two years previous to the present was exported to the North in large numbers, has decreased greatly in importance, owing particularly to the heavy stock accumulated in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, formed precisely by those large back shipments, on account of which the demand slackened to such an extent as to completely nullify the orders for them, and in consequence the manufacturers have, to a great degree, dropped the industry. The natural result of this has been that the prices for white and colored hammocks have been largely reduced, and the previous quotations of $8 per dozen for 4-pound white hammocks, and of $9 per dozen for 4-

pound colored hammocks have fallen to between $5 and $5½ per dozen for the first named, and to $6 to $6½ for the colored.

I beg to call the attention of the Department to this fact, as it is a matter of importance to the merchants here in their declarations on consular invoices.

In connection with this statement here noted, I would most respectfully indicate that this change in the actual market value of these 4-pound hammocks, which constitute the customary class exported from this place to the States, be communicated to the various custom-houses for their guidance, as, in my opinion, prices cannot be quoted for the present higher than the new figures here stated.

HAIR AND HATS.

These articles form a very limited amount of export, and do not deserve special notice.

CORN.

This staple, which forms the chief element of life among the Indians and laboring classes in general, has been in course of importation to a very large extent for more than a year, although whenever a scarcity of production has been felt throughout the State on account of drought or otherwise it has been invariably imported, but more especially during the last year's time, owing to the plagues of locusts settling over the State and destroying the entire crops.

During the course of the present year this scourge, as it may be rightly termed, has been so severe that two crops of corn have thus far been swept away and a third in actual process of cultivation is thought to undergo the same result. Hence the constant and extensive importations of this article, which is to the greater proportion of the population the principal and most necessary food.

Corn is taxed with an import duty of 50 cents (Mexican) per 100 kilograms, and is sold by the "carga," a measure of about 93 pounds, Spanish weight. The market value varies here according to the actual stock on hand, and which depends on the more or less frequency of communication with the States. The present price is about $2.75 the "carga," and the variations range between $2 and $4 the "carga," according to the stock disposable for consumption.

GENERAL IMPORTS.

Owing to the financial crisis existing here on account of the low value of the henequen fiber and the importation of corn, which also has become a general speculative business, receipts of other classes of goods have fallen off considerably, and nothing save provisions and other indispensable articles are brought into any importance, and it can quite properly be stated that the only business transacted at the present of particular consequence is the exportation of henequen fiber and the importation of corn.

CUSTOMS AND REVENUES.

The high tariff unites with the general want of resources to make imports for the present quite a prohibition. Since July last an extra 5 per centum duty was declared over all other imports.

The stamp duty also weighs heavily on mercantile pursuits of all

kinds, having been doubled a month since, as much on goods as on documents of all kinds. The new commercial code requires all the principal books of a business house to bear this tax at the rate of 5 cents per leaf.

The duties that this State imposes on goods imported from other national ports are not less burdensome in proportion, as will be seen by the instance of a bale of Mexican wheat flour, manufactured on the plains of Puebla and Orizaba, and weighing about 200 pounds net, paying a duty to the State of Yucatan of $2.50 per bale.

I take occasion particularly to make mention of this flour, as it is brought here in large quantities, and is about the only wheat flour consumed—American flour being too high-priced, the primitive custom-house duty alone being 9 cents (Mexican) per net kilogram.

GENERAL ASPECT FOR FUTURE BUSINESS.

Future business promises to be of an important nature, depending entirely however on the price of the hanequen fiber and the disappearance of the locust, but even more on the former point, because it has an entirely nominal value. When it can more than compensate for values of corn imported, business can be conducted on an easier basis, exchange is more readily effected on foreign markets, goods of a general character can be more appropriately imported, and money is held at lower rates, all of which causes the general aspect of matters to be more encouraging, affording better chances for development regarding new enterprises and for the cultivation of outside relations.

It is to be hoped that such a state of affairs will ere long be revived in this State, and we have no doubt it will be found a good field for commercial transactions, principally by American cordage manufacturers and consignment business of a general nature.

I have the honor to close this brief summary with the expectation of being enabled in another report to convey to the Department the fact that my hopes are realized of seeing this State pass with credit the actual crisis in which it is involved, thus enabling it to extend more and more the amicable relations that it maintains with the United States.

W. B. TAPPAN,
Vice and Deputy Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Merida, August 8, 1884.

JAPANESE STRAW BRAID FOR THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL VAN BUREN.

The article of straw braid, manufactured by the farmers in this country and shipped to the United States, has lately become so important an article of commerce as to warrant its being made the subject of a special report.

The first shipments to the United States were made in 1882, amounting to some 11,000 pieces, the braid being narrow and each piece containing 60 yards; cost per piece, first quality, 80 sen, Japanese money; second and third qualities, from 15 to 20 sen less.

In 1883 the amount sent to the United States reached 30,000 pieces, prices remaining about the same.

This year, to date, about 250,000 pieces have been forwarded, with the prospect of the years trade reaching a million pieces; prices 55 to 75 sen best quality; poorer, 15 to 20 sen less.

The sen now is very nearly equivalent to the United States cent.

The article is made from the best wheat straw. Its manufacture was first confined to Omori, in "Tokio-Fu," between Yokohama and Tokio, as it was supposed that straw of the requisite color and fineness could only be attained from there.

Now, however, the straw is brought from various sections and made up at Omori and Tokio.

The braid is used in the manufacture of hats, and this latter manufacture is also assuming large proportions here.

The Japanese braid is pronounced by some of our large dealers in the United States the very finest in use, and is said to be fast taking the place of the celebrated Mackinaw braids, which, for so long a time, have commanded the highest prices in markets.

It is believed by shippers here that this new trade is to develop into a very large and important addition to commerce.

THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Kanagawa, November 5, 1884.

SUGAR AND COFFEE CROPS OF GUATEMALA.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL WHITEHOUSE.

I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed a table of the values of the sugar and coffee crops of this yield compiled from official statistics.

As compared with the coffee yield for the corresponding term of last year ($4,342,555) there is an increase of $611,296.11.

This is due principally to the great number of plants which have reached maturity during this period; an increase of more than 10,000 plants. There is no increase in the number of estates.

There is also a decided gain over the value of last year's sugar crop for the same period.

H. REMSEN WHITEHOUSE,
Consul-General.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Guatemala, October 15, 1884.

Sugar crop for the first half of 1884.

Departments.	Number of estates.	Number of manzanas sown.*	Number of arrobas of sugar.†	Number of loads of brown sugar. xxx	Number of arrobas of molasses.	Number of quintals of inferior sugar.	Value of produce.
							Pesos.
Guatemala	68	103	2,485½	387½	1,121	177	8,083.87½
Amatitlan	27	1,533	17,105	6,800½	212,587	9,157	155,798.50
Escuintla	55	2,376	11,096	7,682	13,647	12,071	108,427.75
Sacatepequez	2	1,152	6,246	596	16,576	2,026	23,894.50
Chimaltenango	265	2,075	.....	1,385	.....	.....	11,080.00
Solola	16	685	.....	1,528	.....	.....	12,224.00
Suchitepequez	20	1,266	7,176	1,384	7,912	2,045	29,698.00
Retalhuleu	31	1,818	13,756	1,890	6,196	.....	23,242.00
Quezaltenango	23	735	.....	430	740	.....	3,625.00
San Marcos	66	1,330	28	2,946	3,260	.....	24,432.00
Huehuetenango	503	403	254½	1,253	30	.....	10,476.87½
Quiché	57	296	.....	208	.....	.....	1,664.00
Baja Verapaz	77	1,191	4,010	3,079	6,013	2,000	37,152.75
Alta Verapaz	61	560	176	492	1,114	.....	4,522.50
Peten	71	508	1	178	.....	.....	1,425.75
Zacapa	106	758	4,313	925	2,000	.....	15,447.75
Chiquimula	505	653	14,479	11,779	3,144	142	120,640.25
Tutiapa	135	31	507	112	.....	.....	1,783.25
Talapa	144	349	10,047	888	367	.....	24,778.00
Santa Rosa	32	424	1,678	1,811	151	.....	17,462.25
Total	2,274	18,246	83,358	45,756	274,858	27,618	635,859.00

* A manzana is a patch of 100 square varas. † The arroba is equal to 25 pounds.

Coffee crop from October, 1883, *to June,* 1884.

Departments.	Number of estates.	Number of trees.	Total of crop.	Value of the coffee.
			Quintals.	*Pesos.*
Guatemala	213	756,484	11,340 26	113,402.60
Amatitlan	507	5,152,900	45,288.76	452,887.60
Escuintla	104	5,914,850	38,560.00	385,600.00
Sacatepequez	626	2,805,400	18,286.18	182,860.80
Chimaltenango	47	3,511,839	27,573.26	275,732.60
Solola	82	2,287,525	27,993.52	279,935.20½
Suchitepequez	253	3,511,839	52,860.32	528,603.20
Retalhuleu	598	5,129,857	33,250.15	332,501.50
Quezaltenango	409	8,903,552	124,779.70	1,247,797.00
San Marcos	177	11,595,488	45,115.68	451,156.80
Huehuetenango	248	627,276	7,354.94	73,549.40
Baja Verapaz	54	900,856	813.54	8,135.40½
Alta Verapaz	265	3,835,084	28,873.25	288,732.50
Petan	101	18,545	278.36	2,783.60
Zacapa	91	56,410	182.36	1,823.60
Chiquimula	1,000	908,670	6,595.52	65,955.20
Talapa	96	30,210	206.86	2,068.60
Santa Rosa	560	4,354,428	26,032.45	260,324.50
Total	5,431	60,301,213	495,385.11	4,953,851.11

DEMAND FOR TURKEY FEATHERS IN SWITZERLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL GIFFORD, OF BASLE.

It may be of interest to American exporters to learn that there is in Switzerland a demand for turkey feathers largely in excess of the home supply. The turkey does not thrive in Europe so well as in its native country, and its flesh is apparently less esteemed as an article of food, but the feathers are extensively used in the manufacture of dusters, and recently an attempt has been made here to utilize them, also, in tis-

sues used as trimmings for women's clothing. This latter industry is, however, only in its experimental stage. Such trimmings have been for some time manufactured in France, but it is still uncertain whether the enterprise will succeed here.

The most of the feathers employed for the above purposes are imported from the United States. The entire supply known to be available there was at first monopolized by a Swiss importer, who disposed of them not only in this country but in France and other adjoining countries; but at present it is learned that direct importations are made into France.

In consequence of the active demand here the price of these feathers is reported to have more than quadrupled, the supply remaining inadequate.

GEORGE GIFFORD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Basle, December 2, 1884.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH COGNAC.

REPORT BY CONSUL IRISH.

As this is an inland consulate, I have obtained no report from the ports of entry within the district except as to the imports from the United States.

There are three ports of entry on the seacoast within the limits of this consulate, viz: La Rochelle, Rochefort, and Tonnay-Charente. The trade with the United States is limited almost entirely to articles of export. But three ships, and these belonging to other nations, have discharged any freight from the United States at any of these ports, viz: A Norwegian and a Swedish, each loaded with wood for construction, the one from Pensacola, and the other from New Orleans, and an English ship with wheat from New York, all of them unloading at Rochefort.

A little tobacco came via Bordeaux to La Rochelle, which completes the entire imports for the year. No values of goods being assigned by the French customs authorities, I am unable to give them. There has been no direct communication by American ships for many years. The exports from the district are sent via Bordeaux and Havre, or from thence via Liverpool, in nearly all cases. The trade in brandy and porcelain, the principal articles of export, is for cash. Opportunities for reciprocal trade no doubt exist to some degree, but have not been improved. The great contracts in the manner of labor, means of conveyance, and kinds and quality of implements in use among the people of this country and the United States, suggest a fruitful field for the introduction of the varied improvements and manufactures that are now so nearly universal in our own country.

Whether the prejudices of the people can be overcome, and their efforts stimulated in such directions, remains to be tried. That a great advance ought to be made for their own good is apparent. The old fashioned agricultural tools of former generations yet abound. The ponderous carts, with horses tandem, and cumbersome harness with rope traces, forming the usual means of freightage, would be objects of great curiosity in our own land.

Great fortunes await the successful efforts of ingenious Americans who shall introduce and develop trade that shall revolutionize the present order of things. The people are wealthy, fond of their own country, and rarely emigrate.

The forthcoming "American Exhibition" in London, in 1886, offers a splendid opportunity for American inventors and manufacturers to enlarge their trade throughout Europe, if the people can be attracted to it.

If by means of generous advertising and the hearty co-operation of our consuls a large attendance from the various portions of this country can be secured a new era of our commerce will dawn.

That a great and effectual door can be opened in this portion of France seems to me highly probable, and it will be my purpose to aid in such a result as far as possible.

J. E. IRISH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cognac, January 31, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Statement showing the imports and exports between Cognac consulate and Limoges agency and the United States for the year 1884.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Brandy		$1,135,696 22
Porcelain		534,693 49
Paper		13,106 58
Vinegar		674 87
Wines and liquors		1,208 22
Olive oil		333 00
Show cards and circulars		178 74
Wood for construction (pine and fir) hewn, rough, and sawed....pounds..	*3,028,520	
Wheat .....do....	*3,058,928	
Manufactured tobacco .....do....	*330	

* No value given.

LYONS' EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT BY DEPUTY CONSUL PEIXOTTO.

The declared exports from the consular district of Lyons to the United States for the month of December, 1884, amounted in value to $653,329.35.

The total declared value of all exports from Lyons to the United States for the calendar year 1884 was $9,980,515.99. For 1883 the value was $11,621,198.22, being a decrease for 1884 of $1,640,692.23.

For the four years preceding 1883 the declared value was as follows:

1882	$13,713,247 96
1881	11,942,209 46
1880	11,564,302 82
1879	9,329,957 85

By far the largest portion of the remarkable decline in the exports during the year just past has been in manufactured silk goods. The decrease in these goods alone was $1,652,090.70, being the lowest exports since the year 1878.

The decrease in the exports of leather and skins has also been considerable, there being a falling off of $152,010.80 between the figures of 1883 and 1884.

There has been a considerable increase on the other hand, in the exportations of raw silk, amounting to nearly $300,000, showing, evidently, the steady development of American silk manufacture, which is one of the main reasons of the large decrease in the exports of the manufactured article, and the proportionately as considerable increase in the raw material shipments.

There has been a decrease in the exports of pierced cocoons, but a slight increase over last year's waste silk exports.

The only tissues whose exports have increased this year are metallic trimmings for church ornaments.

There are many reasons for the universal dullness in the Lyons silk goods exportations, but one of the principal and immediate reasons is undoubtedly the still prevailing evil influences of the recent epidemic. There are a large number of manufacturers here who certainly counted upon the usual annual visits of American and English buyers who, especially the former, have been deterred from traveling to this region owing to the recent cholera scare.

While this can in a large measure explain the comparatively small number of purchases by American buyers during the season, the general stagnation of business prevailing throughout this industrial silk region must be attributed to another cause.

For years the enormous productions of the silk manufacturers have been causing decreasing prices, and as outlets grew more and more difficult to develop through ceaseless competition, so the hopes and profits of the Lyonnese manufacturers, than whom there is no more ambitious, have sunk and diminished and disappeared.

The consignment business with the United States, formerly looked to as the salvation of Lyons, has proven in hundreds of instances an unlimited failure, and there are many "fabricants" there who have sustained enormous and continued losses.

This overproduction, swamping the American and other markets with every kind of article, good, bad, and indifferent, has naturally gone far beyond the demand, causing not only in this country, but in several others, the United States included, a cessation of work, and in the Lyonnese region the recent and still prevailing labor crisis. There are still over 20,000 hands out of employment here, and what with the sharp American competition, and that of German and Swiss fabrics in the American markets, the outlook in the United States has not been very brilliant for our ambitious Lyonnese.

Attention may be called to the fact that while Lyons has recently not come up to her usual figures in silk goods exports to the United States, she has evidently shown her many advantages in supplying the whole silk-manufacturing world with raw silk; for while Lyons has every facility in communication, relationship, and representation in the Lombard, Messina, Toscana, and Piedmont raw silks, that have made and sustain the fame and power of Milan, her unquestioned superiority as the first mart for French raw silks and the celebrated "Cevennes," places her as the leading and most advantageous market for the precious raw material.

So clear and telling have her many advantages manifested themselves, that of late some of our greatest business manufacturers, who in former times passed through Lyons on their way to Milan for their purchases, have made it their chief object to come to Lyons to remain here for

weeks at a time to visit the surrounding departments of the Ardèche, Drome, Var, and Isère, and making their heavy purchases "sur la place et aux conditions de Lyon," leaving Milan out of the question.

While all our American manufacturers have not the time or opportunities to visit Lyons for their raw silk purchases, their increased relationship with and orders of Lyonese merchants and "filature" representatives indicate that if Lyons loses in quantity some of her proverbial importance in supplying the United States with her tissues, it cannot fail, in the near future, to increase its shipments of raw silk to the American markets, and to gradually become for the American manufacturers what she to-day is for those of Europe, the first raw-silk market in the world.

MARK PERCY PEIXOTTO,
Deputy Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Lyons, January 5, 1885.

COMMERCE OF RHEIMS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT BY CONSUL FRISBIE.

DECREASE IN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

I have to note a considerable decrease in the value of exports from this consular district to the United States for the year ending December 31, 1884, such decrease amounting to the very respectable sum of $730,400.66, as compared with the year 1883. This decrease, however, is not nearly so great as one had reason to anticipate at the close of the first six months of the year, as the first of July showed a decrease in the exports, as compared with the first six months of 1883, of the extraordinary sum of $1,212,477.07, and had that ratio continued, the year 1884 would have closed with a decrease in the trade of Rheims with the United States of over $2,400,000, but fortunately business improved during the last half of the year to the extent of showing an increase of $482,076.41 over the value of exports for the last six months of 1883. The decrease has been $849,363.20 in the shipment of champagne sparkling wine, and $8,411.82 in the export of raw and manufactured willow. The export of woolen dress goods of Rheims manufacture shows an increase of $141,881.60, while the total of all other exports show a decrease of $14,507.24, making a total decrease of $730,400.66, as above stated.

A notable circumstance exists regarding the exports from this consular district to the United States during the years 1883 and 1884, in this, that, during the year 1883 the number of invoices presented and legalized at this consulate were 1,024, with a total valuation of $4,132,289.86, while during the year 1884 the number of invoices presented and legalized were 1,022, with a total valuation of $3,402,889.20, showing that while the demands have been very nearly the same (a decrease of only two in the number of invoices) the value of the orders have been much smaller during 1884 than they were during the year 1883.

THE CHAMPAGNE TRADE.

Before passing to the further consideration of the statistical part of this report it may, perhaps, be well for me to state that the depression in the champagne sparkling wine trade during the past year has been equally as great with all other countries, without exception, as that shown by the figures given for that trade with the United States, and with some countries, where a respectable business in this branch of commerce has been heretofore enjoyed by the Rheims merchants, the exports have been almost *nil*. This has been especially the case with China since the French commenced their operations of coercive peace with that country, and with England, Germany, and Russia, the champagne trade has been exceptionally bad, and, in fact, the wine merchants inform me in the most assuring terms that there is no country where the market can be considered reasonably good, or where the prospects are encouraging for a fair trade in the near future, except it be in the United States. Without recapitulating the general burden of complaints about hard times and depressed markets one hears on every hand, I will only add that what is true in regard to the champagne trade is equally true in regard to all other branches of commerce in this district, and from frequent reports which come from other districts of the same character, I think it may be safely said that the same depressed and unsatisfactory condition of affairs is general throughout France, and in fact throughout all Europe.

LABOR DEPRESSION.

This bad condition of commerce has had its unavoidable results in curtailing production, and, as a consequence, a very large number of mechanics, operatives, and other work-people are now without work, and they are unable to find any employment by which to support themselves and families, and it is reported that much privation and suffering is endured by them in all the large cities and even in the small towns, on account of their inability to obtain even the plainest necessaries of life. A long depression has been experienced in the various branches of commerce, which has extended to the retail trades and to the cultivators in the agricultural districts, and if a more prosperous condition of trade and commerce shall not soon show itself one may well have anxious solicitude as to the final result. Already the unemployed and famishing thousands in the large manufacturing centers have raised the cry of "give us bread or lead," and in their desperation, born of want and privation, they may possibly eventually reach that condition where the constituted authorities will find it difficult to keep in check the fury of their madness. In Rheims at the present time there are said to be not less than 16,000 mechanics and other laboring people out of employment. A large number of the married men of these have, however, been given temporary employment by the authorities on city work and improvements at from 30 to 35 cents per day, not very large wages surely, but the unmarried men are not even thus favored. This work is given in the name of charity, and owing to the depleted condition of the city treasury the money for the employment of these men has been mostly raised by subscription from among the wealthy, the well-to-do, and from the benevolent classes. As may well be supposed, this employment at the very meager wages paid can but merely place those employed and their families beyond the actuality of starvation by subsisting on the cheapest food possible to be obtained. If these people could

obtain the wages paid the cheapest and most depressed labor in the United States they would be quite contented and happy; but they cannot obtain it, and this may be taken as an illustration of the difference in the social and financial condition of labor existing in the Old and the New World. Perhaps it may be truly said that labor is just now at a discount, corresponding with the general and universal depression in trade and commerce throughout the world; but I think it must be admitted that laborers are in vastly better condition in America than in any other country, and with much better and brighter prospects before them for the future when a revival of business shall again call their services into active demand.

Having said this much on the general condition of commerce, trade, and labor, and begging the indulgence of the Department for the digression, I will now return to the original purpose of this report, and proceed to give in tabulated forms, in as full and comprehensive a manner as possible, exhibits of the exports of merchandise from this consular district to the United States during the year just closed.

EXPORT OF CHAMPAGNE WINE TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following table is an exhibit of the total amount and value of champagne sparkling wine exported by each shipper to the United States during the year 1884:

Shippers.	Place of business.	Total number of cases shipped by each shipper.	Total shipment computed in quart bottles.	Total value.
G. H. Mumm & Co	Rheims	53,732	644,784	$624,028 20
Pommery & Greno	do	29,356	352,272	504,631 22
Werlé & Co	do	24,258	291,096	385,528 82
Kunkelmann & Co	do	22,220	266,640	260,713 20
Geo. Goulet & Co	do	10,924	131,088	122,302 40
L. Roederer	do	10,729	128,748	162,171 66
Jules Mumm & Ce	do	6,781	81,372	82,301 40
Delbeck & Co	do	5,921	71,052	56,854 40
Chandon & Co	Epernay	5,752	69,024	84,623 70
Gallice & Co	do	5,139	61,668	74,909 05
Theo. Roederer & Co	Rheims	3,229	38,748	58,413 00
Heidsieck & Co	do	3,031	36,372	41,205 00
Bouché fils & Cie	Mareuil-sur-Marne	2,951	35,412	32,182 70
Charles Heidsieck	Rheims	2,705	32,460	24,774 56
Montebello & Co	Mareuil-sur-Marne	2,310	27,720	30,677 21
Eugene Laurent & Co	Bouzy	1,780	21,360	20,340 73
Geisler & Co	Avize	1,751	21,012	24,915 60
De Venoge & Co	Epernay	1,625	19,500	11,612 27
Ernest Irroy & Co	Rheims	1,312	15,744	21,094 80
Ruinart père & fils	do	1,245	14,940	14,522 00
Bouvet-Ladubay & Co	Epernay	975	11,700	6,361 36
Krug & Co	Rheims	950	11,400	12,058 92
Deutz & Geldermann	Ay	940	11,280	9,927 33
Ayala & Co	do	750	9,000	8,705 00
Eugene Clicquot	Rheims	745	8,940	6,425 92
Henriot & Co	do	666	7,992	5,843 84
De St. Marceaux & Co	do	650	7,800	8,318 54
Arthur Roederer	do	619	7,428	10,739 00
Duming & Co	Ay	532	6,384	7,358 40
F. C. Jaunay	Rheims	502	6,024	6,976 60
Moquet & Co	do	479	5,748	4,988 20
J. Bolinger	Ay-Champagne	425	5,100	5,890 50
Charles Loche	Rheims	406	4,872	5,632 00
Paul Ruinart & Co	do	350	4,200	4,130 32
Gustave Gibert	do	310	3,720	3,333 60
Boll & Co	do	300	3,600	4,620 00
Pol Roger & Co	Epernay	300	3,600	4,495 68
E. Merciere & Co	do	298	3,576	3,109 49
Binet fils et Cie	Rheims	248	2,976	2,644 81
F. Duchatel-Ohaus	do	243	2,916	3,597 00
Wachater & Co	Epernay	240	2,880	3,805 00

Shippers.	Place of business.	Total number of cases shipped by each shipper.	Total shipment computed in quart bottles.	Total value.
Perrier, Fils et Cie	Chalons-sur-Marne	203	2,436	$1,258 00
F. Mérand	Epernay	202	2,424	1,514 40
Ernest Dubois & Co	London, Eng	200	2,400	1,617 50
Canneaux et fils	Mareuil-sur-Ay	200	2,400	2,525 00
Chausson frères	Epernay	180	2,160	2,268 40
E. Mahieu-Quenardel	Rilly	155	1,860	1,143 00
Bruch-Froucher & Co	Mareuil-sur-Ay	130	1,560	1,266 00
L. Champion & Co	Rheims	128	1,536	1,086 00
Perinet et fils	do	105	1,260	1,623 05
Boshamer, Léon & Co	Bordeaux	100	1,200	1,567 10
Adrien et fils	Chalons-sur-Marne	60	720	446 40
Freminet et fils	do	60	720	936 00
Dagonet et fils	do	50	600	678 00
A. Marizet	Rheims	50	600	684 00
A. Moreau	do	42	504	374 40
G. Loche	Avize	39	468	569 60
Société Général &c	Paris	36	432	252 80
J. Roussillon & Co	Epernay	25	300	153 60
Adolph Collin	Chalons-sur-Marne	20	240	174 40
F. Bernard & Co	Epernay	20	240	252 00
Ch. de Cazanove	Avize	16	192	160 31
Paul Vigneron	Epernay	15	180	155 50
S. H. Day & Co	Rheims	12	144	155 59
J. Delécluse	do	12	144	119 95
A. Le Forestier et fils	Epernay	10	120	185 00
G. Preller & Co	Bordeaux	7	84	184 10
Lanson père & fils	Rheims	6	72	103 69
A. Alloend	do	5	60	42 40
A. Arnould	do	1	12	6 60
Total		209,768	2,517,216	2,788,266 22
Total shipment during 1883		288,220	3,458,640	3,637,629 42
Decrease		78,452	941,424	849,363 20

The following table is an exhibit of the total export of champagne sparkling wine from the consular district of Rheims to each port of the United States at which such wines were entered, for the year ending December 31, 1884, as specifically stated in the foregoing table:

Port.	Total number of cases.	Total shipment computed in quart bottles.	Total value.
New York	178,255	2,139,060	$2,341,995 22
Boston	9,574	114,888	146,302 97
New Orleans	7,821	93,852	115,849 85
San Francisco	7,168	86,016	95,626 53
Philadelphia	4,784	57,408	65,259 26
Chicago	1,292	15,504	13,444 44
Milwaukee	240	2,880	3,128 50
Cincinnati	174	2,088	1,731 55
Hartford	155	1,860	1,143 00
Buffalo	51	612	666 60
Georgetown, D. C	41	492	617 80
Baltimore	40	480	477 50
Cleveland	38	456	486 60
Louisville	30	360	384 00
Saint Joseph, Mo	30	360	403 20
Brooklyn	25	300	272 70
Toledo, Ohio	25	300	213 00
Providence	15	180	179 50
Saint Louis, Mo	10	120	90 00
Total	209,768	2,517,216	$2,788,266 22
Total shipment during 1883	288,220	3,458,640	3,637,629 42
Decrease	78,452	941,424	849,363 20

The following table is an exhibit of the total export of champagne sparkling wine from the consular district of Rheims to the United States, in quantity and value, during the eleven years last past:

Year.	Number of cases.	Shipments computed in quart bottles.	Total value.
1874	184,007	2,208,084	$2,088,293 14
1875	164,350	1,972,200	1,829,271 13
1876	142,343	1,708,116	1,556,997 32
1877	125,048	1,500,576	1,370,322 90
1878	126,018	1,512,216	1,427,522 99
1879	165,518	1,986,216	1,806,831 13
1880	202,909	2,434,908	2,338,830 38
1881	225,866	2,710,392	3,092,120 18
1882	277,047	3,324,564	3,362,940 00
1883	288,220	3,458,640	3,637,629 42
1884	209,768	2,517,216	2,788,266 22
Grand total	2,111,094	25,333,128	25,299,024 81

The following table is an exhibit of the total export of merchandise from the Rheims consular district to the United States, as shown by the invoices, for the year ending December 31, 1884:

Merchandise.	Value.	Merchandise.	Value.
Champagne sparkling wine	$2,788,266 22	Fancy goods	$805 01
Woolen dress goods of Rheims manufacture	541,791 28	Lithographed advertising cards	542 64
Willow, raw and manufactured	40,938 71	Corsets	739 71
Machinery	6,219 65	Statuary (religious—Catholic)	790 00
Dessert wine	5,529 81	Brandy	88 32
Muslin (cotton gauze)	5,805 50	Champagne openers	129 60
Fine linen goods (cretonne)	1,819 84	Biscuits	34 30
Preserved fruits and vegetables	1,885 06	Miscellaneous	148 00
Dye stuffs	2,068 24	Total	3,402,889 20
Corks	2,600 00	Total export during 1883	4,133,289 86
Watch crystals	1,603 82		
Sirups	1,083 49	Decrease	730,400 66

The following recapitulatory table is an exhibit of the total export of merchandise from this consular district to each port of the United States to which such goods were shipped during the year ending December 31, 1884:

Port.	Merchandise.	Value.
New York	Champagne	$2,341,995 22
	Dress goods (woolen)	541,791 28
	Willow, raw and manufactured	40,221 21
	Machinery	2,680 65
	Preserved fruits and vegetables	116 40
	Dye-stuffs	596 33
	Dessert wine	5,286 61
	Fancy goods	805 01
	Lithographed advertising cards	500 00
	Corks	2,600 00
	Muslin (cotton gauze)	5,805 50
	Linen goods (cretonne)	875 82
	Brandy	88 32
	Watch crystals	1,603 82
	Biscuits de Rheims	34 30
	Champagne openers	129 60
	Miscellaneous	48 00
Boston	Champagne	146,302 97
	Dye-stuffs	1,471 91
	Sirups	1,083 49

Port.	Merchandise.	Value.
San Francisco	Champagne	$95,620 53
	Corsets	739 71
	Machinery (corking)	82 00
	Lithographed advertising cards	42 64
Philadelphia	Champagne	65,259 26
	Preserved fruits and vegetables	1,768 66
	Willow, raw and manufactured	717 50
	Machinery (weaving)	3,457 00
New Orleans	Champagne	115,849 85
	Statuary (religious—Catholic)	790 00
	Dessert wine	243 20
	Miscellaneous	100 00
Chicago	Champagne	13,444 44
	Linen goods (cretonne)	528 55
Buffalo	Champagne	666 60
	Linen goods (cretonne)	415 47
Saint Louis	Champagne	90 00
Cleveland	do	486 60
Toledo	do	213 00
Baltimore	do	477 50
Milwaukee	do	3,128 50
Cincinnati	do	1,731 55
Louisville	do	384 00
Providence	do	179 50
Hartford	do	1,143 00
Brooklyn	do	272 70
Saint Joseph	do	403 20
Georgetown, D. C.	do	617 80
Total		3,402,889 20

LIST OF EXPORT MERCHANTS.

I am quite frequently in receipt of letters of inquiry from commercial gentlemen in the United States, asking for the address of certain manufacturers and exporters in this consular district. For the benefit of gentlemen needing such information, I beg at this time to present the following list of the leading firms, other than the champagne houses whose address is given in the first of the foregoing tables (who have from time to time exported their products to the United States) in this consular district:

List of exporting merchants.

Names.	Business.	Post-office address.	
		Town.	Department.
Dauphinot & Martin	Woolen goods	Rheims	Marne.
Warnier & David	do	do	Do.
Mennesson & Co	do	do	Do.
A. Grevin	do	do	Do.
Berney, Gérard & Co	do	do	Do.
Mm. Duchâtaux	do	do	Do.
Gabreau fils	do	do	Do.
J. M. Ohl	do	do	Do.
Collet frères et Cie	do	do	Do.
Pierrard frères	do	do	Do.
Willeminot & Cie	do	do	Do.
Mm. Anceaux	do	do	Do.
Benoist & Cie	do	do	Do.
M. Bertrand	do	do	Do.
Crantelle & Cie	do	do	Do.
Harmel frères	do	do	Do.
F. Lelarge & Cie	do	do	Do.
Balourdet & Cie	do	do	Do.
M. Bayen	do	do	Do.
Chauffert & Cie	do	do	Do.
Desmartreux, Duval & Cie	do	do	Do.
Dubé & Lenoble	do	do	Do.
Jalade frères	do	do	Do.
Lefevre & Ragout	do	do	Do.
Martin & Varin	do	do	Do.

List of exporting merchants—Continued.

Names.	Business.	Post-office address.	
		Town.	Department.
Sichard & Cie	Woolen goods	Rheims	Marne.
Pinon & Guérin	do	do	Do.
Amegues & Longuet	do	do	Do.
Colasse-Vasseur	Willow	Origny	Aisne.
Coste Falcher	do	do	Do.
Pierre Collignon	do	Ohis	Do.
Bourgeois-Gosse	do	Landouzy-la-Ville	Do.
C. Denée-L'Hollier	do	Rupt-en-Woevre	Meuse.
Guédon Wandelaincourt	do	do	Do.
Decourcelles-Grapotte	do	Bossiéres-les-Belmont	Haute-Marne.
Vaucaire-Binet	do	Gray	Haute-Saône.
Ledoux-Bedu & Cie	Muslin (cotton gauze)	Saint Quentin	Aisne.
Steigler & Cargemel	Corsets	Bar-le-Duc	Meuse.
Boeringer, Zurcher & Cie	Linen goods (cretonne)	Epinal	Vosges.
Leon Foucher & Cie	Corks	Rheims	Marne.
Deschamps frères	Dye-stuffs	Par Saudrupt	Meuse.
Geisweiler et fils	Fine table wine	Nuits	Côte-d'Or.
F. J. Grün	Machinery	Lure	Haute-Saône.
L. Peau	do	Epernay	Marne.
Schupp-Humbert	Glucose, &c	Epinal	Vosges.
Haldy, Roechling & Co	Metal castings	Pont-à-Mousson	Meurthe-et-Moselle.
L. Carpe & Cie	Fruits and vegetables	Luneville	Do.
Emile Gallé	Fancy goods	Nancy	Do.
L'Union Internationale Artistique.	Statuary, &c	Vaucouleurs	Meuse.
A. Tricout	Machinery	Rheims	Marne.
Picard frères	Watch crystals	Luneville	Meurthe-et-Moselle.
M. Fossier	Wine biscuits	Rheims	Marne.
M. Tarpin	do	do	Do.
P. Renard	Linen goods	Nancy	Meurthe-et-Moselle.

I beg to remind gentlemen that in writing to any of the foregoing houses, except the dealers in woolen goods, if at all convenient, their letters should be written in the French language in order to avoid embarrassment and trouble to the recipients, as but few of them understand the English language, and they do not as a rule keep English correspondents in their employment.

JOHN L. FRISBIE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rheims, France, January 6, 1884.

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF MANITOBA.

REPORT BY CONSUL TAYLOR FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.

IMPORTS.

The importations from the United States to points within the Winnipeg consular district, for the year ending June 30, 1884, have been as follows:

Place.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
Winnipeg	$1,611,899	$182,694	$1,794,593
Emerson	558,926	787,250	1,346,176
Port Arthur	881,444	32,386	913,830
Fort McLeod	201,123	141,314	342,437
Fort Walsh	130,076	12,707	142,783
Total	3,283,468	1,156,351	4,439,819

The importations from Eastern Canada in bond through the United States as reported at the Winnipeg custom-house were $3,873,798, classified as follows:

Articles.	Value.
Machinery	$751,132
Emigrants' effects	221,504
Groceries and provisions	567,727
Hardware	346,690
Dry goods	783,672
Leather and manufacturers of	223,077
Liquors	25,173
Goods not elsewhere specified	954,823
Total	3,873,798

The domestic importation at Emerson, in bond, from Eastern Canada was $921,433, which, added to the receipts at Winnipeg, make an aggregate of $4,795,231 against $14,197,077 for the year 1883. As the foreign importations show a decrease of fully one-half, the domestic importations from Eastern Canada were probably $7,098,538. Deducting the amount transported in bond through the United States, the balance of $2,303,307 may be assumed as the amount imported from Eastern Canada through Lake Superior.

The importations from Great Britain were as follows:

Place.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
Winnipeg	$476,854	$79,428	$556,282
Port Arthur	1,289	617,136	618,425
Total	478,143	696,564	1,174,707

From other countries the dutiable imports have been $63,764; free goods, $7,971; total, $71,735, received exclusively at Winnipeg, and mostly consisting of iron bridge material from Belgium, wines and fancy goods from France, Spain, Portugal, and Germany, and tea from China.

EXPORTS.

The exports from Central British America, as declared at the Winnipeg consulate, have been $459,541 of undressed furs shipped to England by the Hudson's Bay Company, and $207,452 exported to United States, consisting of $36,868 emigrants' effects, $37,022 undressed furs, $42,643 hides, $24,674 fresh fish, and the balance merchandise of American production returned by consignees in same condition as imported. The declared exports to the United States at the Emerson consular agency have been $197,885, consisting mostly ($176,275) of free entries of horses and other outfits of American contractors on Canadian Pacific Railway. There has been an exportation from Port Arthur on Lake Superior to the United States of $42,231, including $12,600 silver ore, $11,653 stone, $4,598 hides, and $4,600 furs. The consular agency at Wakopa returns $3,996 emigrants' effects; but no exports are reported from Forts McLeod and Walsh, near the Montana frontier. To the foregoing aggregate of $911,106 foreign exports, I am enabled to add by a report from the records of the United States custom-house at Saint Vincent, Minn., an additional amount of $577,173 transported in bond

through the United States to Eastern Canada, which may be termed domestic exports, the leading articles being 469,521 bushels wheat, valued at $298,387; 23,903 barrels flour, equivalent to 107,563 bushels wheat, valued at $117,817; 20,073 bushels flax-seed at $19,271; $14,854 hides—the balance of $126,844 being reshipments from the overstocked markets at Winnipeg to Canadian consignors. A still further addition is the domestic exportation through Port Arthur by lake steamers to Eastern Canada, including 383,000 bushels wheat and 200,000 bushels oats, which, in the absence of official information, I estimate at $500,000.

On the foregoing data, the total exportation from the Winnipeg district was:

Destination.	Value.
To Eastern Canada	$1,077,173
To United States	451,564
To Great Britain	459,541
Total	1,988,278

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

A general statement of the trade of this consular district is as follows:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Canada	$7,098,538	$1,077,173	$8,175,711
United States	4,439,819	451,564	4,891,387
Great Britain	1,174,707	459,541	1,634,248
Belgium	27,269	.....	27,269
France	18,648	.....	18,648
Spain	5,309	.....	5,309
Germany	5,075	.....	5,075
China	4,264	.....	4,264
Greece	3,155	.....	3,155
Portugal	1,832	.....	1,832
Holland	1,728	.....	1,728
Brazil	1,589	.....	1,589
Switzerland	875	.....	875
Italy	515	.....	515
Austria	442	.....	442
British West Indies	221	.....	221
Turkey in Asia	167	.....	167
British Australasia	150	.....	150
India	74	.....	74
British Guinea	60	.....	60
Turkey in Europe	56	.....	56
Sweden	53	.....	53
Danish West Indies	28	.....	28
Japan	25	.....	25
	12,784,719	1,988,278	14,772,997

THE TRADE EFFECT OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

In May, 1881, the enterprise of a Canadian Pacific Railway was intrusted by the Ottawa Government, with ample subsidies, to a syndicate of capitalists. A comparison of the commerce of 1880, when the railway was a government work, with subsequent years, will indicate that nine-tenths of the commerce of this consulate for the last three years, has been an incident of the construction of a thousand miles of railway, and the preparations for the completion of the entire line from Montreal to the Pacific coast, which is now confidently predicted during the year 1885.

The total trade of the Winnipeg district for the period named, is as follows:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Totals.
1880	$4, 837, 668	$518, 663	$5, 356, 333
1881	7, 362, 640	636, 197	7, 998, 837
1882	16, 199, 272	871, 614	17, 071, 386
1883	24, 291, 767	1, 843, 481	26, 135, 248
1884	12, 784, 769	1, 988, 278	14, 773, 001

During the first three years of syndicate management, from 1881 to 1883 inclusive, involving the construction of 1,000 miles of prairie lines west of Winnipeg, and virtually the reconstruction as a first-class road of the division of 429 miles from Lake Superior to Winnipeg, I estimate that four-fifths of the company's expenditures were received through the ports of Winnipeg and Emerson, while the heavy work and necessarily slow progress of construction in the Rocky Mountains, calling for comparatively small quantities of railway plant, have reduced importations to one-half the values of 1882–'83. In the Rocky Mountains the timber demand is mostly supplied from the company's saw-mills, and the shipments for the prosecution of the work north of Lake Superior and east of Nespigon Bay have been, during the summer of 1884, directly from Eastern Canada, or the southern ports of Lake Superior.

The reaction from the commercial excitement of 1882–'83, which was inseparable from the expenditures and investments connected with and in anticipation of rapid railway extension, has not only deterred importations of merchandise for general consumption, but has induced considerable reshipments to American and Canadian consignors, as already intimated.

THE WHEAT EXPORT.

It will, however, be observed that no reduction of exports has occurred. Although the exportation of furs is $88,321 less than in 1883, yet two years' exportation of wheat, mostly to Eastern Canada, has increased the aggregate of exports from $871,614 in 1882, to $1,988,282 in 1884. The surplus of the wheat crop available for exportation was 1,000,000 bushels in 1883–'84, against 500,000 bushels in 1882–'83. The most reliable estimates indicate 3,000,000 bushels as the surplus of the crop of 1885. If sustained, a parallel will soon be presented in Manitoba to the early records of wheat production in Minnesota. In that State, the interval from the organization of the Territory in 1848, to the first production of wheat beyond the demands of agriculture and population in 1859—eleven years—corresponds very nearly to the same interval in Manitoba—1870 to 1882, and it will be interesting to note the subsequent accretion of the wheat crop in a state corresponding in all the conditions of a just comparison to Manitoba. The Minnesota Bureau of Statistics presents the following figures:

Years.	Acres cultivated.	Bushels produced.
1859	345, 000	2, 374, 415
1860	433, 267	5, 101, 432
(Omitting war years)		
1865	630, 000	9, 475, 000
(Omitting ten years		
1875	1, 764, 109	23, 938, 172
1876	1, 869, 172	30, 079, 300
1877	1, 829, 167	17, 964, 632
1878	2, 364, 044	30, 693, 969

The influence of a northern interior climate upon the quality of barley, flax, oats, rye, and animal products is already ascertained to be eminently favorable, but so far the exportation of those articles from Manitoba is limited.

STOCK RAISING.

The stock-raising ranches in the Canadian Piedmont of the Rocky Mountains will soon develop an interest as commercially important as the production of horses, cattle, and sheep in Montana.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

From this consulate district the Canadian treasury collected in the late fiscal year $933,075 on account of the dutiable importations, as follows:

Whence imported.	Amount collected.
United States	$3,283,468
Great Britain	478,143
Other foreign countries	63,764
Total	3,825,375

This incidence of taxation is about 25 per cent., increased upon agricultural implements, canned meats and fruits, and other articles essential to settlers in a new country, to 35 per cent. This burden has excited a strong feeling in favor of a customs union between the United States and Canada.

NEW SETTLEMENTS.

It is now evident that the settlement of the immense districts north and west of Manitoba, which are awaiting organization as provinces—Assinniboin, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca with an aggregate of 431,000 square miles—in order to cope successfully with the northwestern States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana must receive from the Dominion Government equal railway facilities. The existing debt of Canada for canals, railways, and civil expenditures incident to confederation has already reached a proportion to population and resources equal to the public debt of the United States.

JAMES W. TAYLOR,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Winnipeg, January 25, 1885.

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF PUERTO CABELLO AND VALENCIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL WHITE, OF PUERTO CABELLO.

Puerto Cabello has the finest harbor in Venezuela. The name "Puerto" (port) and "Cabello" (hair) signifies that the harbor is so smooth that a ship can be held by a hair. The population of Puerto Cabello, as given in the "Annuary of the Commerce, Industry, &c., of Venezuela," for 1884, just published at Caracas, is 10,500. A fort on

an island opposite the city commands the entrance to the harbor. This fort is also used as a prison. Another fort, with two guns, is situated on an eminence outside the city. These forts have played an important part in the revolutions which have taken place in Venezuela.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports into Puerto Cabello from the United States are flour, kerosene, lard, hams, tallow, codfish, canned meats, canned vegetables and fruits, biscuit and crackers, axes, unsawed lumber, pine boards, common cane-seat chairs, clocks, cotton sheetings, cotton drill and duck, twilled drilling, pitch, tar, iron wire for fencing, &c. A small amount of agricultural machinery is also imported here from the United States.

A large amount of merchandise is imported into Puerto Cabello from England and Germany. Many of the leading merchants here are Germans. In 1884, the value of the merchandise imported into this port from England was $1,123,100.39; from Germany, in the same year, $1,065,865.08; the combined value of the importations into this port from those two countries being $2,188,965.47; while the value of the merchandise imported here from the United States, for the same period, was only $717,780,63.

The exports from Puerto Cabello to the United States are coffee, hides, deer and goat skins, cocoa, fustic, dividivi, &c. The value of the exports from this port to the United States in 1884, was $1,563,459.66,* coffee being the chief article of these exports. The value of the coffee alone exported from here to the United States in 1884, was $1,256,784.24.

VALENCIA.

A report from this consulate would be incomplete without some notice of Valencia, the capital of the State of Carabobo, of which State Puerto Cabello is the seaport. Valencia, according to the authority before cited, has a population of 38,000. It is situated about 50 miles by road from Puerto Cabello, almost due south from the latter city, but is on much higher ground, being built on an elevated plateau about 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. The altitude of Valencia renders the climate much cooler than that of Puerto Cabello. There is a large traffic between the two cities.

In Valencia there is a bank, called the Bank of Carabobo, which issues bills for circulation. It was established in 1883, and has a variable capital of 500,000 to 800,000 bolivars; equal to about $100,000 to $160,000 in United States currency. According to the semi-annual statement made December 31, 1884, the subscribed capital at that date was 577,500 bolivars.

There are two handsome plazas in Valencia. One is the Plaza Bolivar, with wide walks of artificial stone, and containing numerous tropical trees and plants. The other is the Plaza Guzman Blanco, in the center of which is a statue of Guzman Blanco.

The "Matadero Publico," or public slaughtering place, in Valencia, is a model of its kind. It consists of a walled inclosure, in the center of which is built a commodious covered shed, partly open at the sides, a wide passage running through it. On each side of this passage are compartments or stalls. The shed is floored with large flag-stones. At each of the four corners of the inclosure is a large tank for water. By law the "butchering" of the cattle is done at a very early hour of the morn-

* $52.30 returned goods deducted from foot of table of exports.

ing, and by 9 or 10 o'clock the place has been so thoroughly washed and cleansed that a visitor, unless previously informed, would hardly know what kind of work was performed there.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Venezuela is divided into States and territories, with one federal district and one colony. Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, is in the federal district. Each State in Venezuela has a president, an official similar to a governor of a State in the United States. The State capitol at Valencia is a fine large building, with courts and gardens. Here the sessions of the State legislature are held. The State legislatures of Venezuela have only one branch, not two, as in the United States. The legislature of Carabobo consists of fourteen deputies, being two chosen from each county. The annual session commences December 15 of each year, and continues thirty days. The session may be extended, however, for ten days longer. The pay of members is equal to about $5 United States currency per day.

The population of Carabobo is about 160,000. This State, however, only constitutes a part of the territory embraced in the consular district of Puerto Cabello.

PRODUCTS, ETC.

The State of Carabobo is one of the most fertile and highly cultivated of the States of Venezuela. A large amount of coffee and cocoa is raised in the country around Valencia. The greater part of these products is carried to Valencia, and thence to Puerto Cabello, though some portion goes direct to Puerto Cabello, whence it is all shipped to the United States or Europe.

Quite an amount of sugar is also raised in the vicinity of Valencia, much of it being of excellent quality. A common, very dark brown sugar is made and cast into small loaves weighing a little less than two pounds each. This cheap sugar is called "papelon," and is much liked and used by the common people.

A large quantity of corn, both white and yellow, is raised in Carabobo. The native people make this corn into bread by pounding the corn (instead of grinding it), until it is pounded fine, then mixing the meal so produced with water and baking it.

AMERICAN STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The two American steamships, the Valencia and Caracas, owned by Messrs. Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, New York, and running between New York, Curaçao, Puerto Cabello, and Laguayra, Venezuela, are a noticeable feature in the trade of this port. These steamers are fine new ships, well officered and equipped.

The gentlemen above referred to have in process of construction another steamer, to be called the Philadelphia. It is expected that this steamer will be ready for sea in March or April of this year, when it will take the place of a British steamer now running on the same line. There will then be three steamers plying between New York and this country under the American flag. It is stated that trade between this port and the United States has increased since the establishment of this line of steamships.

EDWARD E. WHITE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, February 10, 1885.

THE STATE OF COLIMA, MEXICO—ITS HISTORY, PRODUCTS, INDUSTRIES, AND FOREIGN TRADE.

REPORT BY CONSUL MAHLO, OF MANZANILLO.

HISTORY.

The present State of Colima before the Spanish conquest was part of the ancient and independent Aztec Kingdom of Colimán, to which the chiefs of Autlan (now in the State of Jalisco), Jicotlan, and Zautlan (now Sayula) were subordinate.

The formation of this kingdom seems to have been due to the migration of large masses of an Aztec tribe, which are said to have come from the southern parts of Mexico, traversing the present State of Michoacan, and, finding fertile plains, plenty of water, fish and game, settled here and gradually populated the coast of the Pacific farther north.

No ruins, nor formal vestiges of any kind are encountered to testify to the existence of cities or other monuments of a civilization, such as we find, for instance, in and around the city of Mexico and in the State of Chihuahua, and some other States of Mexico. Almost over the whole State of Colima, however, are found, in making excavations, all sorts of idols, and other antiquities of Aztec origin, made of burnt clay or roughly carved out of the solid rock, mostly representing men (or gods) and animals, sometimes two-headed.

This ancient Kingdom of Colimán was conquered by the Spaniards in 1521, by an order of Cortez, aided by the Indians of Zapotitlan. In 1522 Gonzalo de Sandobal and Cristobal de Olid, the leaders of the conquest, with other Spaniards, founded the city of Colima, which is said to have been the third Spanish settlement in New Spain. King Philip II decreed it to be a "villa," and gave to it the name of Santiago de los Caballeros.

In the Port of Salagua (the present Manzanillo) the Spaniards built in 1564 most of the ships of an armada, which sailed from here under command of Admiral Miguel Lopes de Legaspy to conquer the Philippine Islands.

In 1576 a severe eruption of the volcano of Colima caused much damage.

In 1578 there arrived in the port of Salagua (Manzanillo) Sir Francis Drake "in search of water" (*en busca de agua*) with five ships, after he had pillaged the ports of Peru and Chili. At his instructions, in 1586, Thomas Cavendish pillaged the ports of Mexico, captured near Cape San Lucas the Spanish galleon Sta. Anna, which was returning from the Philippines to Acapulco, richly laden, after which he sailed for California with his booty, where they divided the spoils.*

Under Spanish dominion Colima formed a part of the province (intendencia) of Guadalajara, or New Galicia, until 1823. It was declared in 1824 a territory of the Republic of Mexico under the general constitution, which was sanctioned and promulgated in that year, and remained a territory until 1836, in which year it became a district of the

* The above was all I could find in the archives of the ancient history of Colima, and the port of Manzanillo.—E. M.

department of Michoacan. In 1846 it was again made a territory, when finally, in 1857, it was declared a free and sovereign State of the Mexican Republic, and promulgated its constitution.

The first governor of the State was Manuel Alvares, who was assassinated in the same year. Then followed a time of internal strife and revolutions. The government changed hands sometimes three and four times in a single year, until 1864, on November 2, the French made their appearance in Colima under Generals Douay and Leonardo Marquez, who, in the name of the Emperor Maximilian, declared the State to be a department of the new Empire.

After the downfall of the Empire the Mexican Republican troops, under General Ramon Corona, entered the capital of Colima on the 2d of February, 1867, re-established the republican form of government, and Señor Ramon R. de la Vega was made governor of the State.

Some years of peace and general prosperity followed, when, in 1877, another revolution broke out, which was, however, of short duration. The State has enjoyed full peace since 1880 under Governor Santa Cruz, and continues to be quiet and prosperous under the present governor, Señor Don Esteban Garcia, who was elected in 1883 for a term of four years.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL.

The State of Colima lies between 18° 30′ and 19° 28′ north latitude, and 105° to 107° west longitude (from Paris), is bounded north by the State of Jalisco, east by the same State and Michoacan, and south and southwest by the Pacific Ocean. It covers, probably, an area of 4,000 square miles (about the size of Connecticut) and is said to have between 70,000 and 75,000 inhabitants.

All these figures are approximations, as no survey of the State has ever been made, nor have they had an official census since 1871. The city (municipalidad) of Colima may have 30,000 inhabitants.

The topographical and geological features of the State are interesting. The ground rises gradually from the coast, frequently intersected by detached, unconnected ranges of the Cordilleras (Sierra Madre), forming between them terrace-like, fertile plains, which make Colima one of the richest agricultural States of Mexico.

The city of Colima, in an altitude of 1,450 feet, and 58 miles distant from its port of Manzanillo, is situated almost in the center of one of these plains, which is probably 75 miles in circumference, traversed by several rivers and creeks. Southeast and west of it are wooded mountains, from 2,000 to 4,000 feet high, while to the north the ground again at first rises gradually, when suddenly, proud and majestic, the double volcano of Colima, about 20 miles distant, pushes itself high up above the surrounding country into the limits of eternal snow.

From here radiate the almost impassable, deep "barrancas" (cañons) which traverse the State in its northern and northeastern portion, making the communication with the interior of the Republic exceedingly difficult.

Nature has given the State of Colima in topography such natural works of defense that the people here proudly proclaim "that they could hold their ground against twenty times stronger masses of an attacking enemy."

The base of the geological formation is granite; it is in many places overlaid by feldspathic porphyry, conjointly with limestone, gypsum, and shale. In and near the barrancas porphyry, trachite, and calcareous

conglomerates predominate. The structure of the volcano of Colima is trachitic.

The calcareous mountains Juluapan, Mamey, La Noria, Jala, &c., (spurs of the Sierra Madre) probably formed ages ago, and before the volcano of Colima existed, the borders of a great lagoon, which was in communication with the lagunas of Zapotlan and Sayula farther north. The same earth revolution ensued and destroyed part of the existing formation of the mountains of granite, porphyry, and limestone, and filled with their *débris* the lagoon of Colima, forming by the aid of the calcareous cementing matter the singular conglomerates which are a part of the present geological feature of the State.

During the time of the tertiary period the volcanoes of Colima were pushed up in the middle of the former lagoon, and with them the surrounding country was elevated. The conglomerate was raised, rent apart in many places, and the deep barrancas were formed, which must by no means be considered solely as the result of erosion by watercourses.

THE VOLCANO OF COLIMA.

The volcano of Colima consists of two well-shaped cones, one of which is called the Volcan de Nieve (snow volcano), which is not active. The volcano proper, or Volcan de Fuego (fire volcano), is active at the present time. It is one of the series of six volcanoes of Mexico which were formed in almost a straight line across the whole continent, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, above a communicating volcanic rent in the crust of the earth, commencing east with the volcano of Orizaba, followed by Iztaccehualt, Popocatepetl, the volcano of Toluca, the newly formed Jorullo, and ending with the volcano of Colima, near the littoral of the Pacific.

The Volcan de Nieve has an altitude of 4,304 meters (14,118 feet). It has undoubtedly been active, but all proofs are wanting when it ceased its activity.

The present active volcano, the Volcan de Fuego, is $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant from the cone of the snow volcano, in a southeasterly direction, under 19° 20′ north latitude, and has an elevation above the level of the sea of 3,885 meters, or 12,633 feet. About 800 feet below its principal crater there formed suddenly, in 1869, a new parasitic second crater, which since that time, like the upper one, is in full activity.

The periodically recurring ejections or eruptions of these two craters (every four to eight hours) consist of white aqueous vapors (slightly sulphurous), which rise balloon-shaped, often to an enormous height, where their vertically-upward working force is overcome by the winds, and they are driven away as flat clouds, or hover for a long time as thick cloudy masses over the top of the volcano. Almost with each eruption are ejected ashes, cinders, and scoriæ, and frequently at night can be seen glowing masses of lava or scoriæ moving down the cone, apparently slowly, from the craters, until they disappear in some of the upper reaches of the many barrancas. Sometimes eruptive stones of some 100 to 300 pounds are found, which have been hurled out of the craters to a distance of from 5 to 10 miles.

The high, sharply-marked ridge which connects the Volcan de Fuego with the Nieve is over 10,000 feet high and is covered with fine pine and oak trees.

The coniferous vegetation commences at an altitude of 4,500 feet and reaches its limit on the Volcan de Nieve at an elevation of 12,000 feet.

The snow limit is at 13,500 feet.

It is a beautiful sight to behold, especially during the months of November, December, and January, the snow-capped cone of the Volcan de Nieve. It is rarer to see snow on the Volcan de Fuego, and then only for hours at a time.

The most destructive eruptions, accompanied by earthquakes, were as follows: That of 1611, which continued, with more or less force, until 1613, "throwing out ashes and scoriæ a hundred miles in circumference, destroying churches and houses in Zapotlan, Guadalajara, and other places," and the eruption of 1743, "doing much damage." In 1759 the new volcano of Jorullo rose up suddenly from a plain in the State of Michoacan, 150 miles east of Colima, "under terrible thunder-like noises and continuous earthquakes." In this epoch there were probably no eruptions from the volcano of Colima.

Parts of the city of Zapotlan, which lies about 50 miles to the northeast of Colima, were destroyed by an earthquake in 1806, during which about 2,000 persons lost their lives. From 1806 to 1808 the volcano was in uninterrupted activity, after which it gradually calmed down and ceased entirely, only to break out with renewed vigor in 1818. A terrible eruption took place in that year. Sand and ashes were thrown as far as Zacatecas, Guanajuato, and even as far as San Luis Potosi. The city of Colima was, in greater part, destroyed. After this eruption the volcano became perfectly quiet, and only smoke or vapors were ejected from small openings in the crater.

A new period commenced in 1869, when its activity was suddenly renewed, a new second crater was formed, and much smoke, ashes, and scoriæ was daily ejected, but without doing any damage.

Since that time both craters of the volcano have been in activity on a small scale, blowing off steam in periodical intervals, acting like safety-valves of a huge boiler, which they certainly are for the surrounding country. As long as these innocent vaporous ejections continue no fear need be entertained.

CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

Although entirely within the hot zone, this consular district can truly be said to present all kinds of climates. From the snow of the volcano and the cold climate of the high surrounding country, through the temperate, beautiful climate of the terraced slopes and plateaus, down through the semi-tropical to the tropical heat of the shores of the Pacific, are represented the three principal climatic zones.

To this difference in the climate is due the great variety of the agricultural products grown in this district.

There are only two marked seasons, the rainy and the dry season. The rains commence invariably at the end of May or the beginning of June, and terminate about the end of October.

I give herewith in a tabular form a *résumé* of the annual rainfall as observed by an intelligent private citizen of Colima* during the years 1869 to 1880, inclusive.

This is, as far as I know, the first reliable compilation of meteorological observations ever made on this coast of Mexico. The place of observation is the city of Colima.

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* Señor Don Gregorio Barreto.

Mean annual rainfall.

Years.	Inches.	Number of days of rain.
1869	60.2	91
1870	47.6	97
1871	35.1	53
1872	64.8	71
1873	64.7	76
1874	48.0	75
1875	39.1	82
1876	35.1	89
1877	32.2	72
1878	60.1	79
1879	45.0	88
1880	41.0	75

Yearly mean for twelve years, 46 inches; yearly average number of rainy days, 79.

It is to be regretted that no hygrometric observations have been made. The atmosphere contains considerable humidity the whole year round.

The maximum temperature, in the shade, as observed, was, in July, 96° F.; the minimum in February, 70° F.; greatest variation during the year, 26°; annual mean, 83°.

The observed monthly mean temperature during one year (1880) gave the following result:

Month.	Mean.	Month.	Mean.
	°		°
January	75	July	86
February	71	August	83
March	78	September	79
April	81	October	78
May	83	November	78
June	83	December	77

On the higher plateau in the interior the thermometer ranges from 54° to 90°.

Like other places along the Pacific coast of Mexico, the port of Manzanilla and the city of Colima, although in former years having been entirely free from it, were visited last year, and again this year, during the months of August, September, October, and part of November, by yellow fever in an epidemic form, to which terrible disease a considerable number of persons fell victims.

While the climate of the port of Manzanilla is not very healthy, the city of Colima, at an elevation of 1,450 feet, and other places further inland and of a higher altitude, are considered healthy places; Colima, within the last two years, less so, however.

THE PEOPLE OF COLIMA.

According to Mexican terminology the inhabitants of Mexico are divided in "gente de razan" and "gente sin razon" (reasonable and unreasonable people), the latter definition, of course, applying to the

aborigines (Indians), who constitute about five-eighths of the population. The law, however, knows no distinction of kind, and the constitution recognizes them all as citizens of the country, whatever their color, with all the privileges thereof. The inhabitants of this consular district are mostly creoles, mestizoes, and Indians, as in other parts of Mexico.

The creole approaches in outward appearance the Spaniard, and yet a peculiar type is unmistakable. We find here many faces of an oriental cast, with prominent curved noses. The complexion in these warm districts is yellowish. The creole, even though uneducated, has a certain degree of natural refinement, is very polite, but also very vain. The creoles constitute the chief part of the population of the cities; they are Government officials, physicians, lawyers, merchants, and traders, and the great landed proprietor belongs to this class. All are passionately fond of gambling, and, owing to race and climatic influences, indolent. They constitute a little over one-eighth of the total population. As a general thing they are honest in their dealings with each other and with foreigners; often, however, the smaller merchants, the country trader, &c., asks of a foreigner much higher prices for his goods than he would dare to ask his countrymen, and newcomers should be warned against this "smartness."

The aborigines (Indians) living in this district exhibit all the peculiarities of their race; their color is a reddish-brown, the hair is black, thick, and long, and the forehead low. Many of the men are still wearing pig-tails. They are generally not frank and open, but close, distrustful, and calculating. They live in communities or villages, a very few in towns. Their communities hold firmly together, and, though it is against the law (of 1857), most of them have their lands and funds in common. They cannot be prevailed upon to divide their fields, and as they own considerable land, only a portion of which is cultivated for common use, it will be seen that this system is highly disadvantageous for a healthful development of agricultural resources.

Their houses or huts are built of unhewn logs, bamboo sticks, or unburnt (sun-dried) bricks (adobes), with roofs made of large palm leaves.

They prefer to speak their own tribal language. They till the soil in their own crude, primitive way, make hammocks, baskets, palm-leaf hats, and rush mats, wooden and earthen kitchen utensils, clay and wax figures, &c., which they sell, generally on Saturdays or Sundays, in the nearest towns.

The "charcoal industry" is also in their hands. On the lowlands of the coast they grow some cotton, rice, and tobacco, gather the vanilla bean, which grows wild, and make from the sap of the rubber tree some crude rubber. Their principal food consists of beans and maize cakes (frijoles and tortillas), fruits, and chile (red Spanish pepper).

There is no population of African descent in this district.

Some Europeans and Americans are residing here in the larger towns or cities, having the bulk of the commerce, imports and exports, in their hands.

AGRICULTURE.

The State of Colima, small though it is, is one of the most fertile of Mexico, and is noted for the variety of agricultural products. It produces maize (Indian corn), frijol (the Mexican bean), rice, coffee, sugar, cotton, cocoa, indigo, tobacco, the castor-oil bean, &c.; and up the higher plateaus of Jalisco and Michoacan wheat, maize, and potatoes are cultivated.

Maize.—Maize, or corn, is considered the most important, forming the article of primary necessity—food for the people. There are about 50,000 acres under cultivation, producing annually 600,000 tanegas (135 pounds each), or, say, 1,200,000 bushels of corn. The price per tanega varies from $1 to $2, according to demand. It can be grown here all the year round, in the rainy season as well as in the dry season; in the latter, of course, only by means of artificial irrigation. Some of the corn is sent, by means of sailing vessels, from the port of Manzanillo to other Mexican ports on the Pacific.

Rice.—The State of Colima is the principal rice-producing State of the Mexican Republic, having produced in the year 1883 about 5,000,000 pounds of hulled rice, which production is steadily on the increase. The adjoining State of Jalisco produced during the same year over 2,500,000 pounds and Michoacan 2,000,000 pounds. Though this staple is not as yet exported to any foreign country, it may, if properly handled, in the near future form an article of export to the United States from the port of Manzanillo to New York or San Francisco. It is of a very good quality.

A considerable amount goes annually, partly by Mexican sailing vessels or steamers, partly per (American) Pacific mail steamers from Manzanilla to other Mexican ports.

Coffee.—The famous Colima coffee is beyond doubt one of the best coffees grown in the world. It has an exquisite flavor, and resembles the Mocha. The cultivation on a large scale of this fine product can be said to have commenced only within the last five or six years, when some capitalists, among whom were some of the German merchants residing here, undertook to create large coffee estates. I particularly call the attention of our American capitalists to the culture of coffee in this consular district; any investment in it will and must prove a success.

The production during the year 1883 was over 1,000,000 pounds, valued at $200,000. This will be largely increased in the near future.

The Colima coffee has become an article of export to the United States, where, in New York as well as in San Francisco, it realizes the highest prices in the private market, selling there from 20 to 25 cents per pound. It will in future be one of the principal and most valuable articles of export from this port.

Colima ranges second as to quantity in the list of coffee-producing States of Mexico, Vera Cruz being the first. In quality, however, it is far superior to that raised in the State of Vera Cruz.

Sugar.—A considerable amount of money is invested in Colima and the adjoining portions of Jalisco and Michoacan, in cultivating the sugar cane, and in the manufacture of sugar. The cultivation of the cane, as well as the method of extracting the juice, and the subsequent clarifying and crystallization is, with one or two exceptions, still very primitive in these establishments. From the 18 per cent. of the sugar which the cane contains, not more than 6 per cent. is extracted, over half of which is used for making "aguardiente" (alcohol, rum). The juice is evaporated in open tanks, and receives its ultimate crystallization in large cone-shaped clay forms. It is never refined, has a brownish-yellow color, and is sold in loaves of about 25 pounds each, wrapped up in palmetto leaves and paper. About 6,000,000 pounds are produced in this district, principally in Colima and Michoacan, all of it for home consumption.

From the port of Manzanillo more than 1,500,000 pounds go to other Mexican ports on this coast—to Mazatlan, San Blas, La Paz, and Guaymas. The average price here is 10 cents a pound.

The sugar-cane grown is of fair quality. Land suitable for raising it can yet be bought cheaply, and, to judge from many letters received here from the United States, manufacturers and capitalists seem to have had their attention called to the advantages of raising and manufacturing sugar in the sugar belt of this coast of Mexico.

When the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Mexico shall have become a law, there is no doubt sugar will be imported from here into the United States.

Cotton.—More than 100,000 acres of land are available for the culture of cotton in Colima and Michoacan, only one-tenth of which is actually under cultivation.

It is planted about the beginning of October, just after the storms of the rainy season have passed. The picking commences in April. The average annual crop now is about 3,000,000 pounds, raised for home demand only. Price per pound from 18 to 20 cents. Cotton is not a very reliable agricultural product in this district.

Some cacao, vanilla ($21,400 worth in 1883), tobacco and indigo ($75,000 worth) are grown here, but none exported. All the indigo produced can readily be sold here for from $1.25 to $1.50 per pound.

FRUITS.

Of all the tropical and semi-tropical fruits, which this part of Mexico produces, I will only mention the following: Cocoa, limes, oranges, mangoes, bananas, pineapples, tamarinds, the "chico" (a very delicious fruit), the "aguacate," and the mamey. Limes are exported from Manzanillo to San Francisco to a considerable extent; also some pineapples, oranges, and mangoes.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

In the small State of Colima alone over two hundred different kinds of useful and valuable woods are encountered, fine cabinet and dye-woods, and woods for construction. The most valuable of these, as for instance mahogany, cedar, "primavera" granadillo, "tampinziran" palo-maria, palo fierro, are articles of export to Europe and to the United States. They grow in abundance all along the coast and to a considerable distance inland. Among the dye-woods are the "campeachy" and palo Brazil. On the higher plateau fine oak and pine forests are met with.

A complete collection of specimens of all the different woods of this State has lately been made, which will form quite an attraction in the Mexican exhibit at the International Exhibition of New Orleans.

Fibrous plants and trees also grow in abundance. Besides the majestic "palma de coco," we have the useful palm-nut-oil tree (palma de coquito de aceite) and other species of palms.

The rubber tree grows wild in the forests of the lowlands along the Pacific coast. Some crude rubber is made, chiefly by the natives, and is exported to Europe and to the United States.

The rubber production, in my opinion, if systematically handled, could be made a remunerative object of enterprise and export.

MINES.

The extent of the mineral resources of this district has never been ascertained, for want of proper explorations.

In the State of Colima silver, lead (galena), copper, and iron ores (magnetic iron ore, hematite, and iron pyrites) are found, but the mines,

with the single exception of a copper mine, are not worked. White and beautifully colored marbles, alabaster, and anhydrite are encountered in massive mountain formations. A good hydraulic limestone is found, also panzalona tripoli and a very fine clay for pottery.

The domain of the adjoining State of Michoacan has been comparatively more explored. Its rich mineral resources are manifold. Silver, gold, copper, coal, and iron are found. Up to April, 1883, one hundred and two different mines had been "pronounced" (located), many of which, however, are abandoned for want of capital of the owners, who are mostly poor natives. Michoacan promises, with the aid of foreign enterprise and capital when once developed, to be one of the richest mining centers of Mexico.

Many old mines are discovered which give proof of having formerly been worked by the Spaniards.

SALT.

This is quite an important factor in the commerce of the State of Colima. About 20,000,000 pounds are produced annually, partly along the coast of the Pacific, but principally on the borders of a shallow lagoon, called the "Laguna de Cuyutlan," which stretches 20 miles inland from Manzanillo. During the rainy season this lagoon is full of water, covering a considerable area of low, muddy land. In the dry season hundreds of acres of its upper reaches, and the shallow places are laid bare, and soon the dry mud is covered with a crust of fine salt crystals. About April commences the gathering of this large salt crop. The ground, earth, and salt together, to a depth of from 1½ to 2 inches is scraped in heaps. Men, women, and children carry this dirty mass in baskets to a "filter," which is constructed of different layers of brush woods and branches of trees, 4 to 6 feet thick, on top of which it is deposited.

Water is poured over it which dissolves the salt, and the brine flows slowly down into a deep basin made in the ground below the filter, while the earthy matter remains in the brush-work. From the catch basin the brine is taken and poured into large shallow basins, 4 to 6 inches deep, constructed (anew every year on the ground) of common mortar for evaporation by the tropical sun. Soon the process of crystallization commences, the beautiful white salt crystals first appear on the surface, then sink down to the bottom. The crystallization having been completed the salt is scraped together and taken out; it is put into sacks containing about 150 pounds each and is ready for the market.

These "salt fields," during the time of the harvest, which lasts about three months, present quite a lively and interesting spectacle, not soon to be forgotten. Thousands of laborers are at work upon them. The salt is sold readily in Colima, or direct at the places of production, and a considerable amount goes to the interior States. The price per "carga" of 300 pounds, ranges in Colima from $4 to $5; in the interior of Mexico, according to distance from Colima, it is from $10 to $15, owing to the slow mode of transportation on mule-back.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing industry of this district is not very extensive. Three cotton-mills, located in Colima, manufacture coarse cotton goods (manta), for home consumption. Some woolen goods are also made, as blankets and shawls (frazadas and zarapas), all made on hand machines.

Hats of the leaf of a certain species of the palm are made and find a ready sale here and in the interior.

Owing to the existence of a good quality of natural carbonate of soda in a lagoon located near Sayula, in Jalisco, on the northern borders of this State, the manufacture of a very large amount of soap has become an extensive industry in this district, much of which is shipped from the port of Manzanillo to other Mexican ports.

A paper-mill is much needed here, there being none all along the whole west coast of Mexico. All the paper used is imported from Europe. The establishment of such a mill, and the manufacture of paper would yield good profits. Plenty of natural fiber is at hand.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The wholesale trade, and the export and import of foreign merchandise in this district is, with a single exception, in the hands of foreigners, chiefly Germans, who have within the last thirty-five years established large business houses in Colima, mostly branches from houses in Hamburg and Bremen.

They have done an immense business, and many of them have been able to retire, after a comparatively short residence here, to their native country as rich men.

The imports came exclusively from Germany, England, and France, in sailing-vessels, around Cape Horn, and it is only within a very few years that the importers were compelled to import, besides their regular imports from Europe, machinery and some other goods of specific kinds from us, on account of the superiority of these articles over the European manufactures, people preferring to purchase the American goods.

The importation of such merchandise from the United States is increasing step by step.

I believe the time is at hand when some good American houses should establish on this coast branches for the sale of all kinds of American manufactures and agricultural implements and machinery, such as would find a ready market (a list of such goods will be given below).

The aggregate capital invested by the six German houses located in Colima and Manzanillo, in the pursuit of their business, is certainly not less than $2,000,000.

Colima is the great depot or storehouse for the imported goods. From here they find their way to the interior States, principally Jalisco and Michoacan.

Our American manufacturers, with the port of San Francisco at our very doors, and with the railroad system of Mexico developing, should be able to control the markets along this coast of Mexico.

I cannot, however, disguise the fact that at the present time in this district, as well as all over the Republic of Mexico, trade and commerce is paralyzed to a certain extent. From everywhere, over the whole extent of this country, come the sad tidings of stagnation of business.

This unfortunate state of affairs is due, partly, to uncontrollable outside influences, but mostly to the policy of the General Government in increasing, for example, all import duties, high as they already were, 5 per cent., and in enacting obnoxious internal-revenue laws (the stamp law), which tax to the utmost all articles of commerce, whether imported or manufactured in this country.

This new law, sudden and unexpected as it was, is a terrible blow to business, and its crippling influence on commerce will be felt for some time to come.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

The principal articles of export from the consular districts are: Cabinet woods (mahogany, cedar prima vera) and logwood, green fruits (limes), dry hides, coffee, rubber, deer-skins, ores, precious metal (Mexican eagle dollars) and some articles of native Mexican manufacture.

The export of these articles to United States during the six months ending June 30, 1884, was as follows:

Coffee	$10,532 80
Cabinet woods and logwood (mahogany, cedar, &c.)	4,605 00
Fresh limes	1,337 00
India-rubber	665 00
Deer-skins	536 00
General merchandise (articles of native manufacture)	981 75
Precious metal (Mexican eagle dollars)	195,600 00
Total	214,257 55

The total export through the custom-house at Manzanillo during the third quarter of the fiscal years of 1882–'83 and 1883–'84 was—

Third quarter of—	Precious metal.	Merchandise.	Total exportation.
1882–'83	$164,672 00	$15,780 00	$180,452 00
1883–'84	78,075 00	27,813 75	105,888 00

The United States being the principal purchaser.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Among the articles now imported, and which might be imported with profit from the United States into this consular district, are the following:

Fire-arms.—As almost every Mexican carries a revolver, or on many occasions a rifle, the importation of and trade in fire-arms is something enormous and very profitable. The retail price of a revolver, according to size, is from $10 to $36.

Sewing machines.—Many are as yet imported from Germany, and the American manufacturers should make more efforts to rule the market here for American sewing machines.

Hardware.—The bulk of this class of goods is still of European manufacture, but there is now a tendency to buy American hardware, as axes, spades, flat-irons, hammers, door-handles, hinges, &c. Nails are imported from the United States, but at present not to any large amount.

Coaches and wagons.—Notwithstanding the very high import duty on these articles, many of them have been imported within the last two years. The import will increase after the reciprocity treaty becomes a law.

Agricultural implements and machinery.—A very flattering beginning has been made for the introduction of these goods.

Rice-hulling machines, corn-shellers, plows, and cultivators are among the principal imports. This district promises to be a good market for the articles, and the United States will control it, as no other nation can compete with ours in their manufacture.

Petroleum.—Imported exclusively from the United States.

Prints (calicoes).—For some two or three years there has been some import from the United States, but still the European article predomi-

nates. As the demand for calicoes with bright, variegated colors is very great here, American manufacturers should try to make themselves masters of the field for the sale of these goods. They will find it to their profit.

Canned goods.—Canned fruits and meats, hams, and cheese are now imported extensively from the United States, crowding out rapidly the European articles of this class.

Beer.—The German importers were in the habit of receiving large consignments of beer from Germany every year in their sailing-vessels around Cape Horn. Now the American beer, principally Saint Louis and Milwaukee, in bottles, has almost entirely superseded the German article, and my German merchant friends here tell me that they have given orders to their houses in Hamburg not to send any more beer from there.

Other articles of American manufacture imported here to some extent are maizena, blacking, fence-wire, California wines, and Florida water; also drugs and patent medicines.

MEXICAN TARIFF ON IMPORTS.

I give below, as a sample, the rates on certain goods, which are or can be conveniently imported from the United States:

DUTIES ON FIRE-ARMS AND HARDWARE.

Fire-arms (revolving and repeating):		
Class No. 1	per kilogram	$1 25
Class No. 2 (wooden handles)	do	1 00
Axes and hatchets	do	10
Carpenters, masons, and joiners' tools	do	19
Fence wire, with nails	do	02
Iron nails	do	12
Sheet iron	do	14

DUTIES ON ARTICLES OF SUBSISTENCE.

Wheat flour	per kilogram, net	10
Maizena	do	12
Hams	do	24
Butter in cans	do	24
Cheese	do	14
Sardines, salmon, &c., in oil	do	14
Preserved fruits in cans	do	50
Preserved meats in cans	do	72
Beer in bottles	do	21
Wine (red wine, claret):		
In bottles		18½
In kegs		11¾
Wine (white, Rhine, hock, &c.):		
In bottles		29
In kegs		19½
Whisky in bottles or demijohns		46

DUTIES ON TEXTILE FABRICS.

Common cotton goods, unbleached	per square meter	09⅛
Prints (calicoes) of less than thirty threads in half a square centimeter, per square meter		14⅓
Prints (calicoes) of more than thirty threads in half a square centimeter, per square meter		16⅓
Woolen goods:		
Muslins, &c	per square meter	22
Merinos, &c	do	28
Damasks	do	35
Other woolen goods not included in the above	do	80
Linens, according to quality	do	11–34
Silks, unmixed	per kilogram, net	14 34

DUTIES ON MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Petroleum	per kilogram, net..	$0 09
Perfumes, scented oils, &c	do....	86
Paper:		
Packing or wrapping	per kilogram, gross..	07
Writing or bill, &c	do....	43
Printing	do....	17
Clocks:		
Finer class	per kilogram, net..	86
Ordinary	do....	29
Watches	ad valorem, per cent..	13
Pianos of all kinds	per kilogram, gross..	43
Coaches, open and with two wheels	per piece..	66 00
Coaches with two wheels and more than two seats	do....	88 00
Coaches or coupés, with four wheels and two seats	do....	132 00
Coaches or coupés, with more than two seats	do....	176 00
Coaches not specified, as landaus, phaetons, and with four wheels, and more than two seats	each..	396 00

All machinery and parts of machinery for industrial, agricultural, mining, or scientific purposes are free; also, lumber for construction purposes.

To all the above-mentioned duties must be added 5 per cent., according to a new law, and still another duty called the "deredio de bulto," varying from 50 cents to $1 upon each 100 kilograms (or 220 pounds).

Care must be taken by the exporters of goods to Mexico in preparing the invoices, as heavy fines are put even on slight errors or mistakes in these documents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The port of Manzanillo is in direct steam communication with San Francisco, per steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and with New York, by way of Panama, with steamers of the same company, twice a month.

A new Mexican line of steamers has been established this year, to run from Manzanillo and other Mexican ports to China and to San Francisco.

The Pacific Mail steamers make the trip from San Francisco to Manzanillo in eight days.

In addition to these steamers many American sailing-vessels ply annually between the port of Manzanillo and San Francisco, with imports from the United States, and loading in returning principally cabinet wood and cedar logs for San Francisco.

There is also one Mexican coast steamer, touching Manzanillo twice a month, plying between here and Guaymas.

RAILROADS.

About four years ago the Mexican National Railroad Company (American) commenced the construction of a railroad here, to run from Manzanillo to the city of Mexico, and to make connections with their main line from Mexico City to the United States, via Laredo, and east to the Gulf of Mexico (Vera Cruz).

After having built about 30 miles of road inland from this port, the construction work suddenly stopped, owing to financial embarrassment of the company; but it is hoped that it will be resumed at an early day.

The American company has railroad material, rolling stock, &c., on this, their Colima division, representing an outlay of capital of not less

than $2,500,000. The road, as far as constructed, is in operation and doing a paying business.

The capital invested in private enterprises in this consular district by resident American citizens amounts to about $600,000. These, in case of danger, would claim the protection of the American flag through the consul.

The fees of this consulate amount to less than $350 * annually, and as the time of the consul is almost exclusively taken up by his consular duties, if he attends faithfully to all of the routine business of his office, and the requirements made by his Government through the Department of State, and the many demands made upon him by the merchants, manufacturers, and other persons of the United States, and as the business on this coast of Mexico with our country is now continually growing, it seems but just that the consul should receive a fair compensation for his services in shape of a living salary in place of the meager fees he receives.

The port of Manzanillo is, next to that of Acapulco, the best harbor on the Mexican Pacific coast, formed by a spacious and beautiful bay, being landlocked, with safe anchorage and sufficient depth up to near the shore.

EMIL MAHLO,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Manzanillo, November, 1884.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

REPORT BY CONSUL BAKER, OF BUENOS AYRES.

I have already acknowledged the receipt of the circular of the Department of State addressed to the consular officers of the United States, requesting information in regard to the general agricultural outlook of the countries in which they are stationed, the methods in use among their agriculturists, the nature and productiveness of the soil, the extent of territory under production, &c., and especially the demands and requirements of the people for agricultural implements and machinery, with a view to the extension of our trade in these lines of manufacture. In regard to such a report for the Argentine Republic, I have to say that so much of the circular as refers to the condition of agriculture, the extent of territory now in cultivation, the division of the land into farms, and the progress which agricultural pursuits are making among the people, has already been discussed by me at length in a report lately submitted to the Department, and published in No. 32 of the monthly Consular Reports; and so much as refers to the nature and productiveness of the soil, the climate, rainfall, temperature, atmospheric humidity, &c., has likewise been fully considered by me in a report of the date of September 10, 1884, on the "Climate and Fruit Culture of the Argentine Republic." The present report is, therefore, merely supplemental to the two above referred to, and may be considered as an extension of them.

* This constitutes the "salary" of the consul, the office at Manzanillo being paid by the fees.

THE OLD METHODS OF FARMING.

In regard to the modes and methods of cultivating the soil in this country, it may be said generally that in a large portion of the country, embracing especially the interior provinces, they are still exceedingly primitive. During the centuries which have elapsed since the conquest of this part of South America by the Spaniards, there has been so little accomplished towards its development that until very late years pretty much the same agricultural processes which the Incas of Peru employed were still in use in some of the interior provinces. Indeed, instead of advancing, the art of agriculture for a time may be said to have retrograded. There was, however, from the first, this difference between the pampas, or southern portion of the Argentine Republic, and the valleys and mountain slopes of the interior, that while the former were entirely devoted to the raising and pasturage of cattle, the most important source of individual wealth in the country, the vast extent of the provinces lying directly east of the Andes, not being adapted to that industry, was required to be brought under some sort of cultivation in order to furnish food for the inhabitants. Owing to this fact, the art of farming may be said to have an older date in the Andine and northern provinces than in those which lie along the Plate and Parana Rivers. The cultivation of cereals, however, even in the interior, was limited to the scant supply required for the planters themselves. In the province of Buenos Ayres especially the food of the inhabitants was meat. Here the cultivation of the land was so limited that it may be said that the plow is a conquest of our own days. Agriculture, as an industrial pursuit, was unknown; while in the interior there was no progress, and no encouragement to progress. With the rude instruments in use it could not have been otherwise. Plows of wood were exclusively employed, and are so yet in many parts. As the soil could only be superficially cultivated by them, no satisfactory results were possible. Yet in some cases the richest harvests were obtained almost without labor; even two crops were often secured without the necessity of working the fields more than once, because the reaping of the ripe wheat was done in a still more primitive manner than the working of the fields. The shedding of the overripe grain returned to the earth a new seed, which, quickly springing up, saved the farmer the trouble of a second planting. If the productiveness of the soil under such culture finally diminished somewhat, a new piece of land was taken. Such superficial cultivation, however, can hardly be called farming as it is understood at the present day.

Owing to the two very different meteorological systems into which the Argentine Republic is divided, there has existed from the first two very different modes of farming. In the provinces which border on the two great rivers "the earlier and the later rains" could always be counted on with reasonable certainty, and hence no concern was felt for the safety of the crop. But in the interior provinces there is very little rainfall except in winter, and hence the fields were entirely dependent upon irrigation. On this account, while the farmers of Buenos Ayres took no care for the future, those of Mendoza, San Juan, Catamarca, &c., early learned to be more careful and systematic in their labors, and this increased attention, even with the limited appliances at their disposal, rewarded them with regular crops and fair yields.

It may be said of the harvesting that on account of the carelessness with which the crops were secured a very large proportion of it was lost. The wheat was gathered when too ripe, and was generally cut

with a long knife instead of a scythe or sickle. When cut it was dragged on hides to an open inclosure in the field and there spread out. A drove of wild mares was then turned in and driven around the circle to thrash it. Owing to this defective thrashing, of course much of the grain remained in the straw. And the grain when thrashed was left exposed to the weather, so that an autumn tempest would sometimes destroy a whole harvest.

ITS RECENT DEVELOPMENT.

Of late years, however, agriculture in the Argentine Republic, especially in the riverine provinces, has undergone many great changes. These changes are exclusively owing to the large immigration from Europe which of late years has been setting towards this country, and which has settled in the provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé. Indeed, the progress which the cultivation of the soil has made within the last ten years in this portion of the country has now placed it far ahead of the interior in point of agricultural development. Now, instead of using sharpened sticks, the very best steel plows of the United States, Belgium, and Germany are sent to the Argentine Republic, as also the most approved machines for reaping and thrashing the wheat. These implements will in due time find their way into the interior provinces, while the demand for them in the provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé is every year increasing.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS FOR AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Thus far there are no establishments in this country for the manufacture of agricultural implements or machinery. There are, I believe, one or two shops in this city where some attempts have been made to manufacture plows and other implements, mostly after American patterns; but the manufactured article cannot be sold as cheap as the imported, and it cannot be expected that they will enter into competition with those produced abroad. The great bulk of the agricultural implements and machinery used and to be used in this country must continue to be imported. When everything needed in the production and securing of crops must come from abroad, I hardly know if it be necessary to particularize what classes of agricultural implements are on sale or would find a sale in this country.

The following list, however, will give a general idea of the demands of the trade:

IMPLEMENTS TO PREPARE OR MAKE THE CROP.

Garden implements.—Spades, hoes, rakes, shovels, scoops, sickles, lawn mowers, pruning knives, forks for grass and manure.

Plows.—All kinds, including gang, subsoil, and draining plows. There is every variety of makes and patterns in this market.

Harrows.—Plain, chain, hinge, square, pulverizing, and cultivating, including rollers, dirt scoops, and scrapers.

Seed planters.—A large variety of articles under this head have found their way here, and the use of corn planters and grain drills is rapidly increasing.

Cultivators.—Many varieties are on sale, among which are found riding and walking cultivators, shovel plows, horse hoes, adjustable plows, &c.

Miscellaneous.—All kinds of agricultural steels and irons, plow blades, cultivator teeth, molds and shares, horse forks, harrow teeth, whiffletrees, plow clevises, singletrees, plow handles, beams, rounds, bolts, nuts, coulters, wrenches, &c.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

I may state generally that there is already a steady demand for the most approved appliances and labor-saving machines for saving the crop, and there is the usual competition among the manufacturers of such machinery. Trials and contests of rival inventors take place during every season; so that now, in all this part of the country, the old-fashioned hand scythes, mowers, and cradles, except for very small farms, are things of the past. Among the appliances which are on sale may be mentioned the following:

Mowers and reapers.—The varieties of these machines are numerous, each patent having its favorites and admirers. As there are no stones or abrupt hills in this part of the country, and the ground is apt to be soft, the lighter makes, which do their work clean, are perhaps preferred.

Rakes.—Both for hand and horse power, for gleaning after the cradle or reaping-machine, have a general demand.

Self-binders.—Several varieties of these machines have of late years been introduced here, and they already have a large sale. Those most commonly seen are the "Wood," the "Reliance," the "Deering," the "McCormick," of the United States, and the "Hornsby," of England. They all do good work, so far as I am advised.

Thrashing machines.—All the most approved machinery for separating, thrashing, and cleaning grain is in steady demand here; it is generally mounted, though it is sometimes sold on sills.

Horse-powers.—Horses are so cheap in this country that there is a general sale for these powers, whether for one, two, or four horses. There is every variety in the patterns, though the most sought are those from the United States and England.

Steam engines.—The want of fuel in this part of the Argentine Republic, and the necessity of procuring the supplies of coal from England or elsewhere, makes steam rather expensive; but, notwithstanding this, there is every variety of steam-engine on sale here, both stationary and portable, vertical and horizontal, and of every degree of power. Their use is as great as their variety, and their application to all sorts of machinery is rapidly increasing, whether for thrashing, pumping, grinding, or locomotion; and they are sold with their accompanying steam fittings, gearing, belting, shafting, pulleys, governors, boilers, &c.

Miscellaneous.—Under this head I may mention corn-shellers, feed-cutters, wheat-cleaners, grain fans, hay-knives, wheelbarrows, windmills, corn-mills, pumps, carts, farm wagons, &c.

I may also mention in this connection, and as intimately connected with the subject, the general demand for wire fencing. As in this part of the country there is no timber, wire is the material generally in use for fencing purposes, and the amount now annually consumed is assuming immense proportions. In 1883 it amounted to 19,727,103 kilograms, valued at $1,328,484; and for the eleven months of this year at this port alone it amounted to 14,814,454 kilograms, valued at $973,056; while the amounts landed at Rosario and other ports will quite bring the total up to last year's figures. I will add that not one pound of this wire comes from the United States.

WHENCE IMPORTED.

At present, as I have said, the demand for farm machinery, especially of the more expensive kinds, is quite confined to the farmers of the provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé. The demand for hand instruments and implements is more general. The greater portion of these, as well as of agricultural machinery, comes from the United States, England, and Belgium—England furnishing the bulk of the heavy machinery and portable engines. Of the other articles the United States supplies the largest share, and it need hardly be said that it gives almost universal satisfaction. Some complaint has occasionally been made that American machinery is not so substantially made as that from England, and that in many cases where strength is essential we use cast instead of wrought iron. I am not able to say how just these criticisms are.

Certainly in all other respects—in patterns, general make, and finish—our manufactures compare favorably with any offered in this market. Indeed, there is a decided preference for them, and the supply has scarcely equaled the demand.

The following table, prepared from official figures, shows the imports of agricultural implements and machinery into the Argentine Republic for the year 1883:

Where from.	Plows.		Machinery and motors.	Hoes, spades, and shovels.	Other implements of iron.	Agricultural machines and separators.	Pumps and apparatus.	Agricultural appliances and tools.	Stationary engines, &c.
	Number.	Value.							
Germany	89	$1,093	$60,486	$262	$49,627	$1,882	$192	$5,373	$10,700
Belgium	.....	.....	9,975	128	73,933	3,182	.....	15,528	46,227
Brazil	.....	.....	950	.....	216	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chili	.....	.....	745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	60	630	630	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....
United States	23,005	195,682	274,095	61,556	75,628	114,768	6,449	9,215	13,327
France	9	90	84,245	6,290	156,657	15,275	4,434	28,035	39,568
Italy	.....	.....	11,353	155	1,141	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	.....	.....	311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain	495	13,822	315,580	20,897	394,117	230,478	2,986	39,124	117,066
Uruguay	308	1,726	23,959	6,032	30,522	2,730	132	.....	.....
Other countries	208	2,407	35,089	3,916	34,614	1,909	.....	2,005	22,330
Total	24,172	215,450	817,418	99,236	817,064	370,224	14,248	101,460	249,218

The custom-house returns for the eleven months of the present year show that the imports of implements and machinery for agricultural purposes will be quite equal to those of 1883, and yet in some parts of the country it is reported that there are not machines sufficient to save the present crop.

HOW INTRODUCED.

In reply to this question of the Department, I have to say that generally the ordinary hand implements, such as plows, spades, shovels, hoes, rakes, cultivators, &c., are shipped here on orders from the different merchants engaged in the business, and they can usually be found on sale in the hardware stores of the country.

The manufacturers, however, of heavy machinery, including harvesters, mowers, self-binders, separators, horse-powers, steam engines, &c., in most cases select some house here as their agents, and all orders and sales come through them.

There are no American branch houses here for the sale of agricultural machinery. In not a few cases the importing houses here have their own agents or correspondents in the United States; and orders for such articles as they may need in stock go directly to them.

HOW TO OPEN A TRADE IN NEW LINES.

These remarks apply to agricultural machines and implements which already are well known in the country and have a fixed demand here. In regard to the introduction of new inventions or modifications of old ones, it may be done either through commercial travelers or special agents who come with samples of the machines and a practical knowledge of operating them. Another way is to correspond with some well-known house, and ship to them on such terms as they may be willing to offer, until by practical tests the machines are found to do their work to the satisfaction of intending buyers. Then, when the manufacturers have secured a demand for them, they are in a better position to make their own terms. There are a number of old and long-established houses here—English and native—who are fully acquainted with the American trade, and who, since the new impetus which agriculture has received in this country, keep themselves well posted in regard to all agricultural machinery and give orders on their own account.

TERMS, ETC.

The terms on which agricultural machinery is imported to the Argentine Republic are the same as those which are customary in other lines of trade. All English manufactures are generally imported on a six months' credit, and I think the same is the case with those from Belgium, Germany, and France. With the United States there is little or no credit given, the goods being paid for in New York on their shipment, or when they are put in the custom-house here. For this reason, of course, European machinery has the advantage of that which comes from the United States; and it would be a very serious one if it were not for the fact that the preference manifested for American agricultural implements and machines quite counterbalances the better terms on which those from other countries are put down here.

DISADVANTAGES UNDER WHICH OUR TRADE LABORS.

A very serious disadvantage, however, under which American machinery labors is the fact that it takes so long to deliver it after an order has been made. As it all comes out by sailing vessels, which occupy from fifty to eighty days in the passage, its arrival cannot be counted as with any certainty, and on more than one occasion I have been informed that reapers and binders which were certainly expected to reach here in time for a pending harvest have not arrived until after the harvest was completed, thus postponing their sale until the next season. With machinery shipped from England and the Continent the case is different. Owing to the facilities for shipment afforded by the various lines of steamers, an order sent by cable can be filled and delivered in Buenos Ayres within a month from its date.

DUTY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Argentine tariff for 1885 lays a duty on all agricultural implements, plows, reapers, and separators, wire fencing, iron pieces for repairing machinery, &c., of 5 per cent. on the valuation. In the case

of most articles the duty is assessed on the value declared in the custom-house. In the case of plows, however, the official value varies from $4 to $10.50 each, according to the article. On all wooden handles, &c., the official value is from $1.50 to $6 per dozzen, according to size and finish.

STYLES AND FINISH.

In regard to the advisability of having our manufactures finished in any particular style, it may be said, generally, that it is usually better to furnish exactly what the order calls for, in respect both to style and finish, rather than what suits the convenience of manufacturers. In matters of taste it is safer to consult the views of purchasers rather than those of sellers. As I have already said, there is a general preference expressed for the uniform neatness with which American goods are made up, and their lightness is much in their favor; but it must be confessed that the strength, which in most cases characterizes English articles, albeit they sometimes exhibit a certain amount of clumsiness, gives no inconsiderable advantage to such manufactures. Where articles and implements of agriculture have any particular merit for which they are known, it is always better that they should bear the name and place of their manufacturers, and these should be in the language of the country. In the case of labels and illustrated catalogues they should always be in the language of the country, otherwise they are useless.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF IMPORTATION.

As to the expenses incident to importation, such as lighterage, cartage, charges, &c., they are pretty much conventional, and are better learned from those who are engaged in the business.

HOUSES ENGAGED IN THE TRADE.

Among the names of firms in this city who are engaged in the importation of agricultural machinery, &c., may be mentioned those of Thomas Drysdale & Co., John Shaw & Sons, Thomas G. Foley & Co., J. K. Theobold & Co., M. Forrester & Co., M. Lanus, J. Mohr, Bell & Co., Shaw Brothers, George Bell's Sons, Juan Echegaráy, Mantels & Pfeiffer, R. Bossi & Co., Milligan and Williamson, E. Tornquist & Co., C. Dillmann & Co., Samuel York & Co., Portalis, Freres & Co., Fidanza & Linch. There are others, whose names do not now occur to me. There are also several large importing establishments in Rosario, among which may be mentioned Blyth, Le Bas & Co.

I would suggest that American manufacturers of agricultural implements who desire further information, and especially such details in reference to the introduction of their articles as could not be expected in a general report, would do well to correspond with some one of these houses stating fully their specialties and prices.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

In regard to the permanency of this trade in agricultural machinery, there cannot be a question. The beginning has only just been made of the development of the agricultural resources of the Argentine Republic. The business of farming in this country is yet in its very infancy. That it is destined to assume immense proportions does not admit of a

doubt, and the demand for implements and machinery must go on increasing indefinitely.

It was long a doubt if the pampas of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé, so long entirely devoted to cattle-raising, were fitted for agricultural pursuits; but the experience of the last few years has at once and forever put this question to rest. The wonderful progress which has already been made under circumstances which cannot be considered the most favorable, gives a promise of what is yet to be. To say nothing of the interior provinces, there are now under cultivation in the provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé over three millions of acres, which will be doubled before the end of the decade. It is only within a very few years that flour was imported to this country from the United States to feed the inhabitants. Last year this country, after supplying the home demand at cheap rates, exported to Europe 60,754,677 kilograms of wheat, 107,327,155 kilograms of Indian corn, 4,844,385 kilograms of flour, 23,061,736 kilograms of linseed, 2,617,292 kilograms of peanuts, 1,382,603 kilograms of potatoes, 11,460,500 kilograms of baled hay, 2,909,846 kilograms of bran, 177,909 kilograms of barley, &c. The exports of the present year, if European prices keep up, will be far in excess of the above figures. The only drawbacks to the agricultural progress of the country are the locusts and the drought. These, in former years, came almost regularly in alternate years; but for three successive seasons the farmers have been rewarded with magnificent crops.

In a former report, I intimated, in a spirit of prophecy, that the Argentine Republic was destined to compete and divide with the United States the business of furnishing the food supply to Europe. I am still of that opinion; and I believe that the time when this will be so is nearer at hand than we now imagine.

E. L. BAKER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Buenos Ayres, December 6, 1884.

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF CEARÁ.

REPORT BY ACTING CONSULAR AGENT HOLDERNESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS TO AND FROM CEARÁ FROM JULY 1, 1883, TO JUNE 30, 1884.

There were exported from this port 4,433,771 kilograms of cotton, 2,710,955 kilograms coffee, 3,175,417 kilograms sugar, 565,916 kilograms dry-salted hides, as per table No. 1, inclosed, against 4,345,639 kilograms cotton, 2,694,316 kilograms coffee, 2,751,153 kilograms sugar, 444,959 kilograms dry-salted hides the previous year.

Imports from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884, amounted to 3,225,838,826 reis, which paid the sum of 1,451,007,369 reis for duty in the custom-house, as per Table No. 3.

The official value of produce exported amounted to 3,749,387,835 reis, for which the custom-house levied 215,343,529 reis as duty.

Total revenue of the Ceará custom-house from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884, was—

	Reis.
Importation duty	1,473,946,228
Exportation duty	215,343,529
Shipping dues	4,366,840
Interior dues	55,054,380
Slave tax	248,000
Sundry revenues	4,297,259
Deposits	10,243,636
	1,763,499,872
The previous year	1,846,885,544

American shipping.—Three American vessels entered this port during the year, aggregating 542 tons.

Commerce.—The French having discontinued their steamer between the northern ports of Brazil and Canada, touching at New York, during the early part of last year, the Booth line commenced in March, 1884, to run their steamers once a month to and from New York.

The exports from this port for the United States amounted to 374,926,786 reis, as per Table No. 2, taken from the consular records.

The export trade with the States is now on the increase, and with the facility offered by the monthly steamers it is certain to continue to improve.

As the crop of oranges is expected to be large this season, part will go to the States, and, should the result prove satisfactory, a large trade should be done in fruit during the months of August, September, and October.

The import trade has not increased much, and with the exception of flour, kerosene, resin, Florida water, and drugs, American goods and manufactures are not much imported.

Wrecks.—No wreck of American vessels has occurred within this district.

Seamen.—No American seamen have been discharged or engaged at this port.

Sanitary state.—The condition of this city has been good, and, with the exception of the months of March and April, has not had a very large mortality. The following is the number of deaths for the last twelve months (population of about 35,000):

Months.	Number of deaths.	Months.	Number of deaths.
1883.		1884.	
July	86	January	64
August	78	February	107
September	78	March	152
October	80	April	142
November	78	May	108
December	68	June	89
Total deaths			1,130

The town has also been free from epidemic diseases.

Slavery has been extinct in this province since March 25, on which date the entire province was declared free.

Railways.—The Baturité Railway extends 100 kilometers, and for the twelve months ending June, 1883, had a gross revenue of 396,903,532 reis.

The Sobral and Camocin Railway extends 281 kilometers; has only given a heavy loss to the Government. Hopes are entertained that the former will be extended from Baturité to Quixada, a distance of 200 kilometers.

Tramway.—The Ceará Tramway Company has extended its lines in several more streets of this city. The revenue, nevertheless, is only sufficient to pay the expenses and a small dividend.

Factory of cotton goods.—The only one in this province was opened beginning of this year, and has made a fair quantity of goods, for which there is a ready sale. The above is a native company.

Ceará Harbor improvements.—So far nothing has been done in this matter, the company not having been started yet.

Central sugar factory.—The concessionaries, not finding sufficient suitable land for a factory in this province, have decided to abandon their concession.

The ports of Aracaty and Camocim have also exported produce to Europe, but so far I have not succeeded in obtaining a statement of the shipments made at these ports.

The general position of industry and trade in this province has made little or no progress since 1877, beginning of the drought, which has proved so disastrous to this province. Emigration then commenced and has continued since then; the actual number of clearances in the province of Amazona alone is estimated at over 30,000. A great many of these emigrants found their graves on the banks of the Amazon, on account of the unhealthy climate. At present a state of desolation continues in the interior of the province. Since the end of last year emigration has almost ceased, and things, though bad at present, tend to better prospects for next year.

Machinery has been imported by many planters, so as to improve the quality of produce, viz. coffee, sugar, and cotton.

During the last twelve months a new article of export has appeared and has been of great help to the poorer classes in the interior. This is the goat-skin trade; and besides 238,000 skins sent to the United States, it is estimated that about 185,000 skins were shipped for Europe. These were purchased at from 600 to 1,200 reis each.

Hopes are entertained that the harbor works will be carried out, and with the Quixada reservoir (for which a credit was voted in the last session), the province will become an important one.

Since the abolition of slavery schools have been opened in a very encouraging way, giving education to all classes of people, and have been fairly kept up.

As regards means of recreation, &c., of the agricultural class, I have to advise that there are none to speak of; horse-riding is the only exercise they take, and as a pastime the men play cards, and for musical entertainment the "viola." Amongst the boys there is no national game.

As regards the rubber-tree cultivation, I have to advise little progress. The only district where these are cultivated is on the sierras of "Imperatriz" and "Maclado," and at present the people limit their efforts to the planting of new trees in place of those that die out. Further cultivation is done by nature, viz, the seeds that fall off the rubber trees grow up without any attention being given to them. There is also another quality of rubber made from the mangabeira tree, worth about half the price of the manicoba rubber, but as the price of this article is now so low, it does not pay to prepare it.

Since the abolition of slavery, the cost of labor in this province has

become heavier. This added to the very dry season of 1883, has conduced to a very poor crop this year, and in general, business is very dull. Thus the statistics for 1884–'85 will show a great falling off. It will take some years for Ceará to regain its former prosperity.

GEORGE HOLDERNESS,
Acting Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Ceará, September 21, 1884.

Exports from the port of Ceará from July 1, 1883, *to June* 30, 1884.

COTTON.

Destination.	Weight.	Official value.	Duty.
	Kilograms.	*Reis.*	*Reis.*
Great Britain	4,327,097	1,783,457,480	89,172,874
Germany	47,325	23,179,960	1,158,998
France	35,694	14,689,320	734,466
Mediterranean	23,655	9,255,440	461,272
Total	4,433,771	1,830,552,400	91,527,610

COTTON-SEED.

England	172,660	2,765,300	138,265
France	37,341	1,010,110	50,505
Total	210,001	3,775,410	188,770

CEREALS.

England	9,150	183,000	Free.

MEDICINAL LEAVES.

France	1,730	174,000	8,700
Germany	9,250	925,000	46,250
Total	10,980	1,099,000	54,950

STARCH.

Portugal	6,772	2,688,800	Free.

COFFEE.

England	1,415,076	476,685,311	33,367,971
France	461,097	143,153,957	10,020,777
Germany	739,646	269,000,400	18,830,028
United States	42,026	15,129,342	1,059,054
Portugal	5,950	2,142,057	149,944
Mediterranean	47,160	13,061,386	914,297
Total	2,710,955	919,172,453	64,342,071

HAIR.

England	644	264,344	23,791
France	225	97,889	8,810
Total	869	362,233	32,601

Exports from the port of Ceará from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884—Continued.

INDIA RUBBER.

Destination.	Weight.	Official value.	Duty.
	Kilograms.	*Reis.*	*Reis.*
England	92,374	113,580,055	10,222,295
France	5,445	6,047,212	544,249
Germany	600	810,000	72,900
United States	1,195	1,312,000	118,080
Total	99,614	121,749,267	10,957,524

WOOD.

Great Britain	12,850	257,000	23,130
France	36,000	720,000	64,800
Total	48,850	977,000	87,930

SUNDRY ARTICLES.

England	9,430	1,920,946	13,914
France	3,535	1,538,760	123,878
United States	2,319	319,420	15,971
Total	15,284	3,779,126	153,763

SUGAR.

England	2,863,849	277,857,000	13,892,850
France	65,790	8,298,520	414,926
United States	200,200	20,059,700	1,002,985
Mediterranean	45,578	5,002,020	250,101
Total	3,175,417	311,217,240	15,560,862

WAX.

England	52,880	26,441,980	1,322,099
France	5,170	3,585,000	179,250
Germany	31,451	15,725,740	786,287
United States	6,479	3,239,500	161,975
Total	95,980	48,992,220	2,449,611

FRUITS.

England	1,597,440	19,440,200	Free.

BONES.

England	182,000	3,590,000	Free.
France	4,000	80,000	Do.
United States	54,000	1,080,000	Do.
Total	240,000	4,750,000	

HORNS.

England	4,800	108,800	5,440
France	2,000	72,000	3,600
Total	6,800	180,800	9,040

Exports from the port of Ceará from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884—Continued.

HIDES.

Destination.	Weight.	Official value.	Duty.
	Kilograms.	*Reis.*	*Reis.*
England	100,334	59,591,812	5,363,263
France	134,536	71,878,478	6,469,063
Germany	322,766	196,707,456	17,703,671
United States	480	240,000	21,600
Mediterranean	7,800	4,680,000	421,200
Total	565,916	333,097,746	29,978,797

TANNED SKINS AND HIDES.

England	100,138	52,723,440	Free.
France	2,373	1,175,400	Do.
United States	78,556	91,528,800	Do.
Portugal	1,500	1,800,000	Do.
Total	182,567	147,227,640	

PREPARED SWEETS.

England	247	143,500	Free.

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Weight.	Official value.
	Kilograms.	*Reis.*
Cotton	4,433,771	1,830,552,200
Coffee	2,710,955	919,172,453
Sugar	3,175,417	311,217,240
Hides	565,916	333,097,746
Cotton-seed	210,001	3,775,410
Hair	869	362,230
Wax	95,980	48,992,220
Tanned skins, &c.	182,567	147,227,640
Cereals	9,150	183,000
Rubber	99,614	121,749,267
Fruits	1,597,440	19,440,200
Sweets	247	143,500
Leaves	10,980	1,099,000
Wood	48,850	977,000
Bones	240,000	4,750,000
Starch	6,722	2,688,800
Horns	6,800	180,800
Sundries	15,284	3,779,126
Total	13,410,563	3,749,387,835

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Statement of exports from Ceará to the United States, from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884, as taken from the consular records.

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
		Kilos.	*Reis.*
Goat, &c., skins ..... number..	237,954	.....	290,786,845
Sugar ..... bags..	4,045	264,719	44,224,650
Coffee ..... do...	700	42,178	23,030,270
Jaborandy leaves ..... do...	40	3,306	1,424,000
Bones	500	60,900	3,046,450
Tanned half hides ..... number..	.....	2,500	1,987,400
Dry hides ..... do...	148	848	768,120
Carnauba wax ..... bags..	111	6,780	3,658,880
India rubber ..... do...	20	2,263	4,084,926
Ostrich feathers ..... case..	1	27	189,930
Cumni seeds ..... bag..	1	47	61,880
Quina bark ..... do...	1	35	15,515
Oranges ..... boxes..	384	.....	1,647,920
			374,926,788

Official value of imports into Ceará for the year ended June 30, 1884, and duties levied on same.

Articles.	Germany.	Austria.	Brazil.	Belgium.	United States.	France.	England.	Portugal.	Total official value.	Duties.
	Reis.	*Reis.*	*Reis.*	*Reis.*	*Reis.*	*Reis.*	*Reis.*	*Reis.*	*Reis.*	*Reis.*
Live animals, &c	192, 000						4, 000		196, 000	32, 640
Articles made of hair, skins, and feathers	268, 000					2, 677, 450	517, 330		3, 462, 780	1, 662, 160
Articles made of hide and large skins	691, 000			126, 000		64, 368, 490	23, 850, 620		89, 036, 110	41, 715, 824
Meats, fish, and other animal products	1. 476, 660		468, 500	200, 000	25, 913, 530	59, 806, 150	6, 955, 700	2, 598, 930	97, 419, 470	39, 065, 248
Articles of ivory, tortoise-shell, &c	795, 860		1, 200	103, 730		2, 015, 590	421, 730	170, 000	3, 508, 110	1, 604, 672
Fruits, vegetables, and cereals	1, 294, 660	616, 000	965, 830		20, 519, 040	2, 085, 530	121, 433, 010	12, 081, 830	52, 995, 900	31, 735, 820
Plants, flowers, seeds, &c	5, 326, 830		2, 657, 100	526, 680	1, 463, 330	1, 660, 680	6, 680, 860	9, 063, 030	27, 378, 510	10, 852, 250
Vegetable juices, alcoholic drinks, &c	46, 271, 780		54, 480	1, 092, 510	15, 728, 350	14, 208, 270	13, 686, 910	77, 340, 520	168, 982, 820	97, 204, 947
Perfumery, tinctures, &c	4, 137, 830		102, 400	77, 790	41, 250, 010	24, 087, 290	14, 042, 630	4, 400	63, 712, 350	37, 932, 668
Chemical preparations	303, 500		84, 440	133, 330	698, 220	5, 683, 990	17, 208, 490	1, 470, 320	25, 582, 290	7, 906, 817
Articles made from wood	19 289, 930		83, 330	33, 330	7, 750, 460	13, 475, 320	9, 118, 300	398, 490	50, 154, 160	24, 045, 223
Canes, bamboos, piassava, &c	428, 060			116, 660	240, 000	6, 663, 000	2, 045, 930	351, 320	9, 844, 970	4, 725, 600
Cotton goods	27, 094, 500		188, 330	1, 564, 990	1, 100, 000	63, 536, 190	1, 768, 801, 270	219, 660	1, 863, 094, 940	893, 070, 292
Woolen goods	14, 467, 660			386, 200		28, 838, 770	35, 985, 750	550, 000	80, 228, 380	38, 317, 552
Linen goods	3, 933, 190		20, 100	2, 478, 400		10, 551, 150	86, 736, 210	376, 000	104, 095, 050	49, 818, 448
Silk goods	417, 200		186, 660	320, 000		20, 709, 820	1, 316, 660	160, 000	23, 110, 340	10, 993, 798
Paper and stationery, &c	8, 355, 690		12, 330	2, 385, 426	245, 000	18, 990, 120	4, 407, 850	3, 281, 400	37, 677, 816	11, 848, 160
Stones, earth, and minerals	3, 506, 630		691, 260	16, 000	13, 330	521, 730	18, 132, 330	300, 000	23, 181, 280	2, 307, 708
Earthenware and glassware	25, 990, 020			2, 172, 560	131, 330	9, 249, 950	16, 090, 050	5, 600	53, 639, 510	26, 214, 028
Gold, silver, and platina						16, 859, 500			16, 859, 500	1, 348, 760
Brass and copper	1, 544, 500		257, 730	1, 323, 200		6, 619, 660	7, 549, 700	150, 000	17, 444, 790	7, 783, 824
Lead, tin, and zinc articles	50, 000			150, 000		299, 000	3, 593, 400		4, 092, 400	1, 314, 968
Iron and steel wares	6, 406, 770		154, 330	3, 688, 900		3, 614, 530	45, 369, 100	183, 330	59, 416, 960	25, 164, 840
Various other metal wares							4, 500		4, 500	720
Arms, articles of ammunition, &c	18, 485, 120		3, 214, 990	1, 918, 330		3, 225, 990	21, 214, 250		48, 058, 680	23, 068, 192
Cutlery, &c	1, 009, 290		72, 600	1, 816, 160	191, 660	3, 803, 690	12, 761, 600		19, 655, 000	9, 434, 416
Jewelry, &c			348, 000	10, 000		346, 660			704, 660	338, 240
						150, 000	300, 000		450, 000	288, 000
Mathematical instruments, &c	384, 000					1, 614, 320	1, 282, 330		3, 280, 650	952, 000
Chirurgical instruments, &c., and dentists' instruments, &c						754, 700	1, 218, 600		1, 973, 300	315, 728
Musical instruments, &c	5, 501, 330			90, 660		2, 824, 000	4, 090, 660		12, 506, 650	6, 003, 200
Machinery and tools, &c	1, 371, 330		3, 390, 000	1, 306, 160	2, 474, 660	4, 523, 410	56, 933, 120	1, 000, 000	70, 998, 680	9, 709, 048
Various articles and wares	24, 062, 150			408, 660	8, 976, 930	28, 966, 090	9, 382, 440	296, 000	72, 092, 270	34. 231, 582
Total	223, 655, 490	616, 000	12, 968, 610	23, 045, 676	126, 695, 850	422, 731, 040	2, 311, 135, 330	104, 990, 830	3, 225, 838, 826	1, 451, 007, 369

COMMERCE OF PARA.

REPORT BY CONSUL CLAYTON.

In submitting this my first annual report on the trade and commerce of this port, I have found it very difficult to get together the necessary statistics on which to base the same, as no statistics of the exact amount of imports are obtainable. In the records kept by the custom-house the imports are classified according to the duties collected, and not with regard to kind and value of goods. The statistics that I have been able to collect are based on the annual report of the Para Board of Trade for the year 1883, and as far as they go are reliable.

NAVIGATION.

During the year 1883, the increase in the number of vessels that visited this port was thirty-seven steamers and forty one sailing vessels; the increase of tonnage being 33 per cent. of that of the previous year. During the first part of the present year the number of steamers visiting this port has been re-enforced by the inauguration of two new lines between here and Europe, one a German and the other a French line, and by the addition of two new steamers to the Red Cross, and two to the Booth line, both English companies. The Red Cross line has made a contract with the Brazilian Government for six years to send nine steamers a year from Europe to Manaos, and the Booth line has entered into a similar contract to send four steamers a year to the same port. The Brazilian company has extended its line of coastwise boats to Manaos, making thirty-six voyages a year.

Recently the port of Para has undergone some very marked improvements in response to the imperative demands of its increased commerce. The year 1883 saw the completion of a custom-house wharf, well built on iron pillars and with accommodations many times greater than those of the old wooden wharf. This, with a very large new wooden wharf belonging to private parties and rented by the customs authorities, gives vastly improved though by no means adequate accommodations to the foreign commerce of the port. On account of the lack of water at the wharves, steamers still have to discharge their cargoes into lighters. There are still three large wharves in progress of building for the accommodation of the Amazon River traffic, so that by the end of the year 1885, Para will have four times as much wharf room as she had in 1880.

At the beginning of the year 1883, the navigation of the Amazon River and its tributaries was carried on by about forty-two steamboats, twenty-six of which belonged to an English company known as the "Amazon Steam Navigation Company, Limited," six to a Brazilian company called the "Empreza de Navegação de Marajo e Tocantins," and ten belonging to private parties.

On October 18, 1883, a new Brazilian company was formed called the "Companhia de Navegação Para e Amazonas," with a capital of $600,000, nearly all of which was subscribed in the two provinces of Para and Amazonas. This company has now eight steamers, two of which are now making their first voyage, and the others will be running in a few weeks. Of these eight steamers, four were built by the Pusey Jones Company, of Wilmington, Del., United States, and four were built

in England. The four American-built boats are the finest and best adapted that have ever navigated the Amazon. Some of their points of excellence are light draught, fast speed, comfort and cleanliness of passenger accommodations, and adaptation in a hundred ways to the habits of the trade, to the character of freight to be carried, and to the lack of facilities on the river for loading and discharging. This result was obtained by the company sending, to oversee their planning and building, the best steamboat captain on the Amazon River, Mr. W. G. Hoeffner. Besides the boats of this company, three or four others have been added belonging to private parties, so that the river navigation proper has increased about 30 per cent. within the last eighteen months.

RAILWAYS.

The month of December, 1884, will see the inauguration of the first steam railway in the Amazon Valley. The Para and Bragança Railway has been built to a distance of 61 kilometers from this city, and the first section of 30 kilometers will be opened for passenger and freight trains in December. The province of Para guarantees the interest at 7 per cent. on the capital stock, which is $11,200 per kilometer, or if the road stops where it is now, the price per kilometer will be $16,000. But the company hope to obtain the sanction of the provincial legislature to the contract already signed by the president of the province, guaranteeing the interest on the remaining 141 kilometers necessary to reach Bragança. In case this sanction is obtained, the road will probably pass into the hands of a company of English capitalists, who are waiting for the decision of the pending legislation. With the present depletion of the provincial treasury and the greater demands of other projected railroads, the sanction is rather doubtful.

There is now a project before the provincial legislature for building a railroad past the rapids of the river Tocantins, from Alcobaça below to Anastacio above, a distance of about 400 kilometers. The leader of the enterprise is Dr. William Cuy, of Para. He intends to solicit national aid as well as provincial, for the route will open communication to a very rich part of the interior of the Empire. When it is built, it will probably have to be done by foreign capital, as most Brazilian railroads are.

But the railway of most importance to the immediate future of Amazonian commerce is the Madeira and Mamore Railway. This road was projected about fifteen years ago, and a concession for building it given to the Bolivian Steam Navigation Company. The first contractors for the building of the road were the Public Works Construction Company, formed with English capital mostly. The Brazilian Government had guaranteed the interest of $2,000,000 for the construction of the road. The work of building the road was finally undertaken by P. & T. Collins, of Philadelphia. The construction commenced in March, 1878; 5 miles of track were laid, and everything promised a speedy completion, when an injunction was put on the funds in England by the bondholders, who pretended to doubt the success of the enterprise, and after long litigation they obtained the money and left the men who had done the work with nothing. In 1882 the Brazilian Government appointed a corps of engineers to make a survey of the route. The survey was completed about a month since, and the corps has returned to Rio de Janeiro to submit the results of the survey to the Government. The length of the railroad is to be 416 kilometers. When the road is completed the Madeira River, which now furnishes a quarter of the export

products of this province, will be the route of communication with the world for the fertile plains of Cisandine Bolivia, with its 2,000,000 inhabitants and its rich mines of gold, silver, tin, lead, and mercury.

In the next National Congress, to be elected in December, the province of Para will have six representatives instead of three, as at present, and three senators, an increase of two. With this increased representation in the National Congress it is confidently expected that the necessary aid will be promptly granted for the construction of these two most important roads. When completed they will add many hundreds of miles to the navigable rivers of the Empire, and be of incalculable benefit to its commerce and the development of the interior.

INDIA RUBBER.

Eighty-eight per cent. of the exportation of the Amazon Valley consists of India rubber. The long and steady rise in the price of this article, which began some years ago, and continued until it reached the enormous price of 85 cents per pound in Para, gave a wild impulse to the industry of rubber gathering at the expense of all other classes of production; the result is that manufactures and agriculture have been totally neglected. This province has probably the richest perennial pasture lands in the world, but imports jerked beef from the south in large quantities, and canned meats from the United States at large profits, with heavy duties, while fresh beef costs 16 cents a pound. With inexhaustible and abundant supplies of excellent fish, and easy to be caught, immense quantities of salt codfish are imported and eaten by all classes of people. With immense forests of all sorts of wood, large quantities of lumber are imported and furniture costs fabulous prices. In the same way food, clothing, machinery, &c., have been imported and paid for with rubber. When, within the last year, in the space of a few months, the price of rubber fell from 85 cents to 32 cents per pound it necessarily caused a panic, followed by the failure of some commercial houses and great loss to nearly all. As yet the production of rubber is not materially diminished, for the rubber gatherers, who, before, could earn enough in a few hours to supply them with dried fish and mandioca meal for a week, now find themselves compelled to gather more rubber in order to live. But the effect on importation was different. It immediately diminished about one-third, and so continues. The long credits that the Para rubber merchants have given to the dealers in the interior have been cut down, and the men of the interior find themselves in arrears with their accounts and unable to obtain provisions for their rubber gatherers. Some of them are talking seriously of turning part of their forces to agriculture to avoid the famine that threatens them.

A process has just been invented and patented in Brazil, by a Mr. Antonio Bentes, for the coagulation of the rubber tree, which is claimed to be far superior to the usual method by means of smoke. He is about to prepare a certain amount by his process and submit it to manufacturers in Europe and the United States for trial, to ascertain their estimate of the relative value of rubber thus prepared. The subject is an important one and merits a thorough investigation.

CACAO.

The cacao tree is indigenous in the Amazon Valley, and reaches perfection almost without care. The reason why the best cacao is not produced here is because, in spite of frequent and loud complaints from chocolate manufacturers, the cacao raisers take little pains to cure the

cocao. The work is done mostly by slaves, and so, of course, badly done. But cacao is destined to be the great and inexhaustible source of wealth of the valley, after the rubber forests are all destroyed, which they will be if the Government does not protect them.

WOODS.

The rich cabinet and veneering woods of the Amazonian forests are not exported, because the high export duties, added to the cost of cutting and transportation, amount to a practical prohibition of their exportation.

HOUSE BUILDING.

For several years rents in the city of Para have been excessively high and constantly rising. But few houses have been built, because capital was absorbed in the rubber trade, and there was lack of faith in the stability of prices. But recently a building company has been formed and chartered with a capital of $400,000 to build houses to be sold on long credit and paid for in installments. The houses are to be in modern style and with modern improvements. The enterprise ought to create a demand for first-class building material and furnishing articles not much used in these parts.

SLAVERY.

Until the beginning of the present year slavery existed throughout the Brazilian Empire. But on the 25th of last March the province of Ceará gave liberty to all the slaves within her borders. This action woke an enthusiasm for emancipation throughout Brazil, and especially in the northern provinces. The province of Amazonas, on the 10th of July, followed the example of Ceará, setting free about one thousand slaves, paying, on an average, $120 apiece for their freedom from the provincial treasury, and declaring the province free soil. In the province of Pará a great many slaves have been liberated this year, some for a nominal price, some gratis, and some purchased from their owners by the national fund created for the purpose of emancipation. The public sentiment in favor of abolition is rapidly gaining ground, and the December elections will probably send abolitionists to the National Congress. The Emperor confers the title of baron on any man who liberates ten slaves, and viscount on any one who liberates fifteen (titles not hereditary). The province collects a tax of $400 for every slave brought into the province, and as the slaves of the province number only twenty-three thousand, or about 10 per cent. of the population, it is hoped that a few months will see them all free.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Tables appended to this report show the navigation of the port of Pará for the year 1883, the declared exports to the United States for the year 1883, and the declared exports to other countries for the same period of time. What the importation amounts to it is impossible to ascertain, though they may be set down as less than the exportations. England and France import into this consular district more than they export, while the United States takes more of the exports than she returns in imports, the United States' share being three-fifths of all the exports and two-fifths of the imports.

ROBT. T. CLAYTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Pará, October 5, 1884.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Pará, Brazil, for the year ending December 31, 1883.

Flag.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	23		31		54	53,438	24		32		56	54,737
Argentine Republic			1		1	143			1		1	143
Germany			12		12	3,154			14		14	3,286
Brazil	58		22		80	72,652	52		21		73	70,385
Denmark			1		1	70			3		3	483
France	21		19		40	25,996	20		18		38	25,668
Spain			1		1	263						
England	81		47		128	89,621	81		42		123	82,653
Norway			20		20	7,914			21		21	8,354
Portugal			18		18	5,747			20		20	6,197
Sweden			7		7	2,661			7		7	2,661
Total	183		179		362	261,659	177		179		356	254,567
Year 1882	166		167		333	229,365	119		108		227	159,884

Statement showing the exports from the port of Pará for the year 1883.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.	Value.
India rubber	$9,090,090
Brazil nuts	134,603
Deer skins	80,614
Peruvian bark	57,260
Tonka beans	57,595
Balsam copaiba	22,577
Hides	15,020
Roots and drugs	4,090
Cocoa	3,504
Sundry skins	771
Sarsaparilla	620
Miscellaneous	2,700
Total to the United States	9,469,444
Value for the year ending December 31, 1882	4,799,187
Increase	4,670,257

TO ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.

Articles.	Value.	Whither exported.
Rubber	$3,460,937	England and France.
Cocoa	1,301,723	Do.
Brazil nuts	39,272	England.
Hides	9,714	England and France.
Tonka beans	9,808	England.
Peruvian bark	160,850	England and France.
Sarsaparilla	13,052	Portugal.
Sapucaia nuts	4,983	England.
Piassava	5,027	Do.
Fish glue	42,973	Do.
Guarana	10,372	England and France.
Goat skins	1,859	France.
Cotton	169	England.
Coffee	1,317	Do.
Miscellaneous	13,843	Europe.
Total	5,075,862	

TRADE OF GUELPH WITH THE UNITED STATES.

BY CONSUL DILL, OF GUELPH.

The duties at this port, though wholly commercial, are, I think, more arduous than at any other Canadian consulate, owing to the necessity of meeting the shippers of live stock to certify to their invoices, delays and special trains frequently requiring my attendance till a late hour of the night.

EXPORTS.

The shipments of live stock for the year ending September 30, 1884, amounted to $305,712.48, mainly exported during the fall months. The next leading export is eggs, numbering for the same period 1,317,604 dozens, at a value of $236,093.46.

Malt has in former years been one of the largest exports, but the United States tariff reduction on barley and increase on malt has ruined the business of malting for export in this district; many malt houses are closed, others making only for their own brewing. The last year's malt must have been exported at a loss.

As a result of the change, a very apparent increase in the export of barley may be looked for in the next year's reports.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interests in this city, which are quite extensive, are, with a single exception, running on short time or with a reduction of help. In all parts of this district business is reported as very dull.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration has fallen off very perceptibly from the previous year. At that time it was occasioned by farmers seeking homes in the West, while this year, in a majority of cases, it has been the wife and children following the husband and father to some of the large cities where he has preceded them and obtained work.

CROPS.

In the larger portion of this district crops of all kinds were above the average, though market prices rule lower. Barley is one of the leading productions. Peas are grown extensively and are largely exported, both whole and split, the latter from an extensive manufactory in this city. Turnips are an important crop and are shipped to all parts of the United States. They are considered one of the most profitable crops a farmer can raise.

IMPORTS.

The imports from the United States, as furnished me by the Guelph custom-house officials, for the year ending June 30, 1883, were $342,069; year ending June 30, 1884, $339,998; a decrease for the last year of but $2,071; while for the same periods imports from all other countries were $185,771 and $140,756, respectively, a decrease of $45,015. Coal leads

in the list of imports; American hardware, comprising nearly everything in that line, comes next. Books, watches, clocks, the best cottons, hats, groceries, and in fact nearly every branch of trade is represented in some way by goods of American production.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

While teas and coffees are on the free list, a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. is placed upon all importations of these commodities coming from the United States.

This prevents, to a great extent, their introduction by American dealers; yet the very nicest coffees used in Canada bear the trade-mark or brand of New York or Boston merchants.

That American merchandise is in demand in Canada the customs returns clearly show, and from my own observations I am satisfied that a little more energy on the part of the United States manufacturers and dealers will greatly enlarge their sales and very materially lessen the imports from other countries.

HARRY P. DILL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Guelph, December 24, 1884.

DESTITUTION IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL LOCKE, OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

The great trade depression in this district, which has been so often referred to in these reports, still continues, though there are, happily, some signs of improvement. Though this improvement is so slight as to be scarcely perceptible, there is a general feeling that the worst has been seen, and that any change in the present condition of affairs will be for the better, and that the spring will witness a general revival in business of all kinds.

But while this revival is gradually and slowly coming on, the most active and systematic charity will have to be exercised to help tide over what promises to be a very severe winter to the thousands of laborers out of employment, destitute of common necessaries of life, and without means of purchasing them. The entire paralyzation of the ship-building trade for so long a period has produced a state of affairs pitiful in the extreme. Over two months ago public attention was drawn to numerous cases of destitution and suffering. With the approach of winter, which has already given signs of great severity, this distress has increased to such an extent that it has been found necessary to call public meetings and organize societies for the systematic relief, by means of free dinners, food, clothing, and fuel, of the thousands of people otherwise entirely without means of subsistence.

A careful estimate places the total number of laborers in this district who are out of employment at from 10,000 to 12,000, which, with the very small average of three to each family, gives a total of between thirty and forty thousand human beings dependent upon the charity of their neighbors for subsistence this winter.

The city authorities here and in almost every city and town in the district have laid out extra work in order to afford as much employment

as possible. The labor is not much (leveling roads, filling up old ponds, breaking stones, &c.) nor is the wage large, but it affords some relief. The entire city has been divided into districts and committees appointed for each to attend the distribution of supplies. There is a general subscription taken all over the city, and many letters of sympathy and substantial aid in the way of checks are received from all parts of the Kingdom.

At the second monthly meeting, just held, of the general committee having charge of the receipt and disbursement of the supplies, the secretary reported that up to the present time the sum of £3,628 had been received. In the Byker district there are 560 cases of extreme destitution, which are relieved at a cost of £120 per week; in All Saints' district there are 550 cases, costing £60; the western districts have 320 families, costing about £45 per week. During the month free breakfasts and dinners to children have been given, an average of 892 having received meals daily. Over 400 tons of coal have already been contributed, and now that the cold weather has set in, after an exceptionally mild fall, this amount will be greatly increased. It is worthy of remark that workmen who have employment are liberal contributors to the fund for the relief of their less fortunate brethren. In many of the large factories where there is work the men have agreed to contribute certain portions of their wages each week during the winter, or so long as the distress continues.

Other towns along the Tyne, the Wear, and the Tees are afflicted as badly, if not worse, than Newcastle, and in all of them the citizens have organized subscription, visiting, and distributing committees for systematic relief, and in most of the towns penny dinners are served the children.

Every one fully realizes the extent of the distress and contributes willingly whatever his means will allow him to its alleviation. But with all this good will and generous giving there will be untold misery and suffering in the homes of thousands of north of England workmen during the coming winter.

In times like these lessons are always read the laboring classes as to how they should have lived in order to preserve themselves from such straits as those in which they now find themselves. But it seems impossible for the laborer, of the north of England at least, to benefit by these lessons. This is due to a number of causes, one of the chiefest of which is what seems to be a faulty system of early training.

A few days ago a young man of perhaps twenty-five or thirty years came to me for assistance in finding one of his brothers in America. He wanted aid from him. He said:

> I have been out of work for thirteen weeks, and there is no prospect of getting anything this winter, and I can't bear to see my wife and two children suffer. I must appeal to my brother in America for help.
>
> Q. What is your trade?—A. I am a fitter, sir; but you know there is no ship-building here now, and will not be till spring at least, and by that time we may be all starved to death.
>
> Q. Why don't you go to work at something else?—A. I don't know anything else. I was brought up a fitter, and have always been a fitter; and now that there is nothing for fitters to do I am without any resource.

That explains it all. Instead of learning every branch of a trade thoroughly, these men seem to be content to know simply one part of it, and to that one part they seem to stick all their lives, living well when there is work in that particular branch and totally unable to do anything else when there is not.

The last few years have seen a great improvement in this district, but

the fact still remains that the working classes hereabouts are frightfully improvident.

For the past four years wages in the ship-building trade (and it is the men in that trade who are suffering most to-day) have been far above average wages, as there was a remarkable demand for high-class vessels, and builders were reaping such harvests that they could afford to and did pay high wages. The workmen, not profiting by the experiences of the past, seemed to imagine that such a condition of affairs was to endure forever, and their money went as fast as it came, no provision at all being made for the possibility of a sudden and total stoppage of the flow of the golden stream. When work ceased from lack of fresh orders, the men found themselves not only without means, but too frequently badly in debt.

Then came the periodical visits to the pawn shop, and the final appeal to the relief committee for the aid their prudence in times of plenty should have provided.

And the temperance question plays no unimportant part in this matter. In a city of the size of Newcastle, where there are so many diverse interests, the consumption of liquor and the amounts of money expended therein are not so noticeable as in smaller places where the great proportion of the people are engaged in one branch of trade. Take, for instance, the town of Sunderland, in this consular district, whose population of 104,000 is very largely made up of ship-builders. There are in that town no less than 587 drinking establishments, and a careful estimate places the amount of money received direct from workingmen at £150,000 per annum.

Where the men are paid off Saturday noon, the public houses claim them from that hour till closing time at 11 o'clock at night, and only too often the next night also, the following Monday being devoted to getting into condition to resume work on Tuesday. A thorough, practical temperance reformation in the north of England would most materially lighten the burden over which the tax-payer moans so unceasingly, and would go a great way towards preventing such frequent recurrence of widespread distress, such as that existing here at the present time.

It is not my purpose here to enter into the merits or demerits of labor unions, but it is only just to note the fact that two or three firms of ship-builders on the Tyne have offered to contribute to the relief fund by laying the keels of new vessels, an entirely uncalled-for action on their part, in order to give employment, at short time and at reduced wages, to as many workmen as possible.

In each case the workmen have refused these offers, declaring that they would not work at less than schedule time and wages.

ROBINSON LOCKE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, November 27, 1884.

LABOR DEPRESSION IN BIRMINGHAM.

REPORT BY CONSUL KING.

In my dispatch, No. 106, I wrote of the condition of depression in the trade in this district and of the distress resulting therefrom. The depression and consequent distress continue, and every day reveals more and more sad details.

There are probably not less than ten thousand working men and youths out of employment in this district, independent of the very large number of paupers.

Demonstrations have been made by the workingmen at several of the larger towns, such as Wolverhampton and Walsall, and relief funds are now being raised and extraordinary efforts made to give temporary employment and relief.

In Birmingham itself the mayor has called a meeting and promoted there a relief subscription, which has so far resulted in collecting almost three thousand pounds, in addition to which numerous soup-kitchens and other means of relief have been started independently by philanthropic persons.

Harrowing tales of people too proud to make their poverty known abroad are told in the newspapers and in society. At least one woman in Wolverhampton has died of starvation after nearly two years of struggling endeavor to support herself and a bed-ridden man.

Other distressing cases are discovered by nearly all visiting clergymen, and an attempt is now making to visit every house in the poorer parts of some of the towns in this district.

The scheme adopted by the mayor's committee in Birmingham was to employ as many men as possible—nearly a thousand, I think—in breaking stone belonging to the corporation, to be used for road-making.

In the mean time all citizens were appealed to to make employment for as many and as frequently as possible.

The stone-breaking is regarded rather as a test which may prevent mere tramps and loafers from coming in for a share of what is meant for another class of persons.

The payment is not to be in money, but in food bought in large quantities at wholesale rates. A single man gets a shilling's worth of food, and the payment increases, according to the size of the family, up to 2*s*. 6*d*. worth of food for a man with wife and five children. It is hoped in this way to avoid pauperizing as much as possible.

One of the curious signs of the times were two open-air meetings of five or six hundred men each, where addresses were made by some socialists, urging the starving men to strike—in other words, not to accept the work or the assistance of the relief committee—because it was an insult to offer any man only a shilling a day, another insult to imply want of trust in the man by paying him in food instead of in money, and still another insult to give the fund into the hands of a committee of the subscribers instead of handing it over to a committee of the workingmen themselves.

In consequence of all these the workingmen were advised to fling back the money into the faces of those who had contributed it so grudgingly.

After some of these incendiary remarks a mob started to visit the

stoneyard and compel the workers there to stop, but the appearance of a handful of police caused its dispersal.

The daily processions through the streets have also been stopped, a very timely measure, as, although most of the men were well behaved and no doubt worthy, there was always an element of rowdyism among them, and one or two acts of depredation, such as the pillaging of one or two bakers' carts, were actually committed.

A very thorough system of visiting and investigating is being quickly established in the various towns of the district, but whilst the funds are ample for temporary relief, one is compelled to ask how long this sort of thing can go on, and what is the prospect of the necessity for such action ceasing?

As one speaker at the recent meeting said, "Unlike all previous periods of distress, it is now impossible for any one to point out the cause." Some persons are disposed to consider the depression temporary and of recent origin, but I know that an unusual amount of distress was in existence as long ago as last June, when I was trying to collect labor statistics, and in doing so saw a good many of the working people of various trades.

A strange side result of the general depression is shown in the nut and bolt trade, but that, I think, should be made the subject of a special dispatch.

WILSON KING,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Birmingham, January 29, 1885.

IRON WORKERS' WAGES IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL LOCKE, OF NEWCASTLE.

The board of conciliation and arbitration for the manufactured-iron trade of the North of England has again had before it the never-ending wage problem. As long ago as September last the workmen in the iron trade demanded an advance of 6*d.* per ton on puddling and 5 per cent. on all other forge and mill wages, while at the same time the employers asked for a reduction from the current wages of 6*d.* per ton on puddling and 5 per cent. on all other forge and mill wages. The matter was referred to the board, at the first meeting of which the report of the accountant to the board was read. This report showed that during the two months ending August 31, 1884, the different classes of iron sold and the average net selling prices were as follows:

Articles.	Weight invoiced.				Average net price per ton.		
	Tons.	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*	*Lbs.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rails	492	3	2	26	5	0	1.46
Plates	37,984	12	1	21	5	2	9.62
Bars	13,175	6	2	25	5	11	3.71
Angles	9,996	17	1	9	4	18	9.98
Total	61,649	0	1	7	5	3	11.69

In the matter of prices this report shows a decline which has been slow but steady for the past two years. The average net price at the

end of August, 1883, was £6 2*s.* 4*d.* per ton, showing a decrease in the twelve months of 18*s.* 5*d.* per ton, the present price being within 8*d.* per ton of the worst period of 1879, when the depression in the iron trade was the greatest ever known, the net average price in July of that year being £5 3*s.* 3*d.*

In point of production the figures now are better than those of 1879, when, for the three months ending July 31, the production of rails, plates, bars, and angles amounted to 66,803 tons, while for only two months ending August 30, 1884, the output was 61,649 tons, the great decrease of this year being almost entirely in ship-building material—plates and angles. This decrease may be best understood by the following statement of the output of plates and angles at the times mentioned:

Two months ending—	Plates—tons.	Angles—tons.
October, 1883	77, 628	24, 159
December, 1883	74, 393	20, 079
February, 1884	60, 874	14, 050
April, 1884	48, 959	12, 355
June, 1884	43, 815	11, 881
August, 1884	37, 984	9, 996

This steady decline in the output is of course attributable to the unprecedented depression in the ship-building trade of the district. The total production of four classes of manufactured iron (rails, plates, bars, and angles) for the periods mentioned is as follows:

	Tons.
October, 1883	117, 356
December, 1883	100, 220
April, 1884	75, 044
June, 1884	68, 829
August, 1884	61, 649

Several of the workingmen's representatives on the board said they had been instructed by the operatives to say that they would no longer work if the prices were reduced below the current rate, 6*s.* 6*d.* per ton. The whole matter, after a rather lengthy discussion, was at last referred for arbitration to Dr. R. Spence Watson, who has acted in a similar capacity on two former occasions. Dr. Watson has just made his award fixing wages in the trade until the last Saturday in January next, and in doing so he desires to express his—

Strong conviction that in the interests of all connected with your trade a determined effort should be made to arrive at some method of periodically settling the rate of wages without recourse to that which is but an imperfect tribunal at the best. Conciliation, in the title of your board, precedes arbitration, and rightly so. By resorting to conciliation you retain the control over your difficulties and settle them by mutual concession and forbearance, whereas by arbitration you remit them to the decision of another person, often an outsider, who can in few instances have the full knowledge of their complexities which you yourselves possess. But the automatic action of a sliding scale prevents even the slightest collision entailed by the negotiations consequent on conciliation. That no scale has yet been framed to work successfully is nothing to the point. Success is the fruit of failure properly appreciated. I would suggest with much diffidence that it may be found that in framing a scale it is a mistake to consider the amount above shillings for pounds as a fixed and invariable sum. There is no reason why it should not vary as prices rose or fell if the successful working of the scale were assisted thereby.

I may also say that, although I have found more difficulty in arriving at a decision this time than on the previous occasions, I have been much aided by the full and able arguments brought forward at the hearing. I cannot but congratulate you upon the

conspicuous fairness which was shown by each side towards the other, and express the earnest hope that the dark cloud at the present overshadowing your industry may speedily pass away.

DR. WATSON'S AWARD.

At the court of arbitration, held before me, at the Central Station Hotel, Newcastle-on-Tyne, upon the 20th of November now last past, the minute of my appointment as sole arbitrator at a meeting of the above board, held on the 19th day of September now last past, and the minutes of the standing committee extending, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Trow, the period of which I was empowered to fix wages to the last Saturday in January next, were put in by the president.

The questions submitted to me for decision were:

(*a*) The claim of the employers for a reduction of 6*d.* per ton on puddling and 5 per cent. on all other wages, to take effect from the 27th September.

(*b*) The claim of the operatives for an advance of 6*d.* per ton on puddling and 5 per cent. on all other forge and mill wages, to take effect on the same date.

The period for which I was empowered to fix wages was two months from the same date, but this has since been extended as aforesaid.

Having carefully weighed the statements made before me, and considered the arguments founded thereon, and the bearing of prior references upon the present position of affairs, I award that the present rate of wages continue to be paid until the last Saturday of January, 1885.

ROBINSON LOCKE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, December 10, 1884.

BRITISH SHIP-BUILDING DURING 1884.

REPORT BY CONSUL JONES, OF CARDIFF.

A YEAR OF DEPRESSION.

In my report upon British ship-building, submitted to the Department about a year ago, I ventured to predict that "the year 1883 would continue to show the greatest amount of British tonnage launched for several years to come." And I added, "In the immediate future we must expect lessened production at diminished profits; then, possibly, absolute loss to builders and the consequent collapse of the weak and survival of the fittest." There was nothing original in the forecast; it was the opinion of all those well informed in shipping circles. But no one, perhaps, anticipated that the falling off would be so great, that the depression would be so severe, that the collapse would be so universal throughout the ship-building districts of this country.

The total amount of tonnage launched in the United Kingdom during last year amounted to 761,432 tons, showing a decrease of no less than 495,397 tons compared with 1883. The Clyde, as usual, takes the leading position as a ship-building river with an output of 299,119 tons, against 417,881 tons launched in 1883, thus showing a falling off of 118,762 tons. But the depression has been more severe on the north-east coast, by which is meant the Tyne, the Wear, and the Tees, with some smaller adjacent streams, than even upon the great Scottish river; and it will be seen by the subjoined tables that this district indicates in round numbers a falling off of 300,000 tons from the tonnage launched in 1883. And the amount of suffering and privation experienced on the Tyne, Tees, and Wear consequent upon the want of employment at the ship-yards and auxiliary workshops has been great and intense. It

was the subject of parliamentary discussion, and the object of charity subscriptions throughout the country. Of all the ship-building rivers of the country the Mersey alone shows an increased output during 1884. But the gain is trifling, being only some 2,000 tons. Moreover, the present prospects are gloomy enough at Birkenhead. In contemplating the situation and estimating the probabilities for the present year we must remember that the early months of 1884 were well occupied in executing the orders booked during the previous prosperous year. It was estimated in January, 1883, that the ship-yards of the country had orders upon their books which would occupy their berths for at least a twelvemonth. A widely different state of things exists at present. The books of the ship-builders show but a meager list of orders; and half the berths on the Clyde and the northeast coast are empty to-day. The ship-building industry is indeed settling down into a healthy normal state. Competition is still desperate, and profits are generally small and sometimes *nil*. The low price at which vessels may now be contracted for, compared with eighteen months ago, are alluring to possible buyers, while the surplus tonnage lying idle in the great commercial rivers suggests that the carrying power is still in excess of the traffic, and deters investors from ordering new ships. These, in brief, are the considerations which will influence ship-building during the next six months; and I am of opinion that the tonnage launched during the current year will show a falling off compared even with 1884.

CAUSES OF THE DEPRESSION.

The causes which produced this sudden and extraordinary depression in ship-building are manifold. Over-production is the most apparent cause. The high dividends yielded by shipping property during the prosperous years induced production of tonnage in excess of the requirements of trade. The system so largely prevailing in this country readily lends itself to an error of this kind. The major part of British tonnage is owned by shareholders. Each vessel is divided into sixty-four shares, and the price of the share of course depends upon the size and character of the vessel. The business of managing owners of ships thus owned in shares is lucrative, and especially so in prosperous times. This fact has induced clerks and others without experience and without capital to embark in the vocation with the money of other people. By issuing glowing prospectuses or making highly-colored representations regarding prospective profits they were able to induce their friends and relatives, and strangers as well, to take shares in the ships which were to be managed by themselves. This lax system, and the ignorance and carelessness inseparable from it, have revealed a great deal of dishonesty and questionable transactions on the part of some managing owners during recent years. Not so readily will people's money flow into shipping ventures in future.

Over-production was further accelerated by the French bounty system, which has been reproduced and explained in my former reports; and I will take the liberty of giving an instance of the influence of a government bounty upon French shipping in another paragraph of this report. Thus it will be seen that tonnage has been produced, 1st, to meet the natural requirements of commerce; 2d, to satisfy the demands of moneyless adventurous managing owners; and 3d, in response to the stimulating influence of a French bounty law, which offered a premium upon the building and sailing of ships. On the other hand, the ocean traffic of the world materially decreased during last year. The

warehouses of this country were especially well supplied; and it has been estimated that had the importation of grain during 1884 been equal to that of the preceding year, employment would have been afforded to fifty or sixty more steamers throughout the year. It will be remembered that freights were carried upon several occasions during 1884 for the cost of handling, and, in some instances, for even less than that. Moreover, the tariffs of protectionist countries tend to lower the freights upon commodities. Again, shipping interests have been in a state of perpetual political agitation throughout the year that has just closed. The president of the Board of Trade introduced a bill in Parliament intended to lessen the loss of life and property at sea. Ship-owners asserted that it was a measure which could not fail in ruining British shipping; and the controversy was carried on both in Parliament and upon the public platforms of the country with bitterness and determination. At length, however, the question has been set at rest by the appointment of two commissioners, one to determine the load line problem, and the other to consider the extent and cause of the loss of life and property at sea, and to inquire into, 1st, marine insurance and ship-owners' liability; 2d, the functions and administrations of the marine department of the Board of Trade; 3d, the functions of the courts in which wreck inquiries are conducted; 4th, the condition and efficiency of officers and seamen in the mercantile marine, and the best means of improving the same. But during the agitation to which I have referred and indeed, until the appointment of the royal commission on shipping the value of shipping property was seriously and adversely influenced through the hostile attitude maintained towards each other by the Board of Trade and British ship-owners.

The appearance of cholera in France was another circumstance fruitful in misfortune to the shipping interests, for it was made the reason by several European governments for instituting fretful and ill-considered quarantine regulations which occasioned annoyance, delay, and serious loss.

THE LABOR MARKET.

I remarked in my last report on shipping, written about a year ago, that workmen connected with ship-yards were receiving notice of a reduction of wages, while in some instances many of the hands were being discharged outright. This task has been forced upon the masters; and now it is estimated that no less than 50,000 men who found employment in the ship-yards of the United Kingdom are out of work. These men and their families are dependent upon the contributions of their fellow-workmen in various trades and upon the charity of the public for the necessaries of life. Thus far they have been favored by a mild winter; but even during the pleasant months of the autumn the account of the suffering and want given by medical officers of health, and by the charitably disposed who visited the districts of the Tyne, the Wear, and the Tees, constituted a painful recital of men and women suffering, though willing to work, and of their children dying from want of sufficient nourishment. Wages have been reduced 20 per cent. during last year, and notices of further reduction have been served upon the workmen everywhere throughout the Kingdom. It would be a mistake, however, to say that the earnings of those employed have been reduced to what might be termed desperately low rates. A well known north country ship-owner has taken out the figures of the wages earned at piece-work on two vessels recently furnished, and the result shows that the wages in the different branches vary from $2.01 to $5 per day for every day

worked. But a workman sets forth that he could select jobs where the earnings by piece-work would only amount to $1.26 per day. The rule of supply and demand does not entirely control the wage question under these extraordinary circumstances. The skilled workmen of this country are all organized; and the questions of time and wages are settled by these organizations through their representatives and the representatives of the masters. Where the two interests fail to agree the question is generally submitted to arbitration. The extent to which all questions governing contract and wages is controlled by these organizations may be gathered from the following circumstance: Mr. William Pearce, the senior partner of the well-known firm of John Elder & Co., ship-builders on the Clyde, animated by a desire to give employment to those out of work, recently offered to build a steamer of 5,000 tons burden on speculation, provided the workmen would accept certain piece-work rates, bind themselves for 12 months, and agree to give 3 months' notice at the expiry of the year. The men, however, declined the offer, and made the following substantive proposal: "1st. If Mr. Pearce will lay down this vessel on speculation, we agree to complete her at the price specified irrespective of the time it may take to build said vessel; 2d, that if Mr. Pearce will increase the price of shell and keelson rivets, we will agree to the list of prices for 6 months, and give or take 3 months' notice before any alteration is made by either party. The date when the list shall come into force shall be from the time the riveting commences." I will only add in this connection that it transpires from the report of the boiler-makers and iron-ship builders of the Clyde that the proposal formally made by Mr. Pearce originated with the men and was adopted by Mr. Pearce. The want of employment and its consequent poverty and suffering are widespread and immediate; natural relief must come by slow degrees; charity must satisfy the interim.

INFLUENCE OF THE DEPRESSION UPON SHIPPING SHARES.

The great shipping companies of this country, in common with the cargo steamers or "rovers," have suffered severely during last year. The Peninsular and Oriental Company, which is connected with every branch of the Eastern trade, shows a great falling off in earnings compared with the previous year, and if it were not for the £460,000 ($2,335,949.19) received from the Government for carrying the mail there would be no surplus left for the purpose of dividends. Freights from Bombay and Calcutta continue deplorably low; exportation to China has been seriously interfered with by the war; and profits have nowhere been earned, excepting, perhaps, latterly, in the Australian and American trades. I introduce a table which will show the relative prices of shares at the beginning and close of 1884. Out of fourteen companies enumerated, prices have fallen in all but two, viz, the Orient and the Union, the former of which having improved 25 per cent. and the latter 7 per cent. The Peninsular and Oriental and the Royal Mail have held their own tolerably well, showing only a decline of some 2 per cent., and the change in the Castle Mail and Union, of New Zealand, is marked by a fall of only 4 per cent. and 7 per cent., respectively. In the other instances, however, more serious depression has been experienced, and the fall of price in the shares ranged between 21 per cent. and 75 per cent. The General Steam shares have declined 21 per cent., the Amazon Steam, 30 per cent., the African Steamship, 31 per cent., the New Zealand Shipping, 33 per cent., the Cunard Company, 35 per cent., the National Company, 63 per cent., and the Royal Exchange 75 per cent.

during the year 1884. But the following table will show the price, earnings, and depression of the great companies at a glance:

Shipping companies.	Amount paid per share.	Price, January, 1884.	Present price.	Highest in 1884.	Lowest in 1884.	Last dividend.	When paid.
	£	£	£	£	£	*s. d.*	
African Steamship	16	8	5¼	7½	5½	4 0	Dec. 28, 1883.
Amazon Steam	15	12	8⅛	12½	8⅛	9 0	Nov. 13, 1884.
Castle Mail Packets	14	13¾	13	13	11⅝	14 0	Apr. 27, 1883.
Cunard Steam	10	5	3¾	5	2⅞	8 0	Apr. 13, 1883.
General Steam Navigation	15	18½	14½	19	14	7 6	Aug. 28, 1884.
Merchant Shipping	5	5	3	5	2¾	(*)	July 28, 1882.
National Steam	10	5½	2	4½	2	10 0	Feb. 14, 1883.
New Zealand Shipping	5	5¼	3½	5½	3⅜	5 0	Aug. 29, 1884.
Orient Steam	10	4	5	5¼	2¾	8 0	May 12, 1882.
Peninsular and Oriental	50	59	58	61	54	45 0	Dec. 12, 1884.
Royal Exchange	9	4	1	3¾	0⅛	4 6	Apr. 27, 1883.
Royal Mail	60	51	50	54½	46¼	50 0	Oct. 30, 1884.
Union Steam	20	15	16	17½	12½	16 0	Nov. 30, 1882.
Union of New Zealand	10	13	12	13½	11¼	10 0	Nov. 13, 1884.

*20 per cent.

SHIPPING UNDER THE FRENCH BOUNTY SYSTEM.

The policy of the French bounty system has been severely tested during the year 1884. The handsome premiums offered by the Government for the sailing of ships upon long voyages induced many people to invest their capital in the oversea trade, while it also influenced old established companies to put additional vessels upon their lines; and the experience of the Chargeurs Réunis Company goes to prove that the handsome bounty paid by the nation, whereby French ships were placed at a decided advantage compared with American, English, and other vessels, was not sufficient to save the company from actual loss. At the annual meeting of the shareholders of this company a report of the operations for the year ending June 30 last was read. The directors had to announce that, in place of dividends of 15 per cent., as in 1882, and 12½ per cent., as in 1883, they were unable to pay anything for 1884. The large dividends for 1882 and 1883 were due to the shipping bounties, for in 1880, the year before the bounty system came into operation, the dividend was only 3½ per cent., of which 1 per cent. was taken from the reserve. Bounties were earned by the company during 1884, but they were absorbed by the increase in the number of voyages from 54 in 1883 to 80 in 1884. The company purchased, in May, 1883, the fleet of seven steamers belonging to the French Atlantic Postal Company, on account of which its share capital was increased from 8,000,000 francs to 12,500,000 francs. The receipts increased in 1884, through the additional 16 voyages, from 11,551,625 francs to 14,798,654 francs, and the net profits, which had been 1,241,846 francs in 1883, fell to 57,362 francs. Moreover, the premium which is set by the French Government upon ship-building seems insufficient to protect the industry against the present depression. Some of the representatives of British workmen visited the French yards a short time ago, and their report clearly indicates that, notwithstanding the bonus, the position of ship-building and of artisans engaged in the trade is superior in this country to what it is in France. I am offering no opinion in this report concerning the wisdom of bounties or subventions; but the foregoing facts may be valuable to our legislators in dealing with a subject well intended to tax all the resources of the ripest statesmen.

CHARACTER OF THE OUTPUT OF 1884.

In examining the subjoined tables it will be observed that about the same quantity of tonnage was launched on the northeast and Clyde districts, respectively. Forty-five northeastern firms produced 250 vessels, measuring 299,119 tons. The decrease of production was serious on the Clyde, amounting, as already stated, to 118,762 tons. But the falling off was still greater on the northeast coast, where it amounted to more than 50 per cent. of the output of 1883, viz, from 597,277 to 296,987 tons. Some of the largest ships ever built were launched on the Clyde, Messrs. Elder & Co. averaging nearly 5,000 tons for the vessels produced by them. But one firm built a large number of small craft, such as barges, tug-boats, steel yachts, lighters, &c., whereby the average is very much reduced, and brought down, in fact, to less than 1,000 tons per ship. The northeast coast is in advance of the Clyde in this regard, showing an average of 1,187 tons, the Tyne an average of 1,212 tons, the Wear an average of 1,260 tons; but these proportions were reduced by small vessels built at the other yards of the district. Among the interesting features to be found in our tables are the considerable advance made in diametrically opposite directions, viz, in the building of steel vessels of extraordinary measurement and horse-power on the one hand, and of iron sailing vessels on the other; and it will be seen that wood still lingers, to a small extent, as a ship-building material.

The well-known firm of John Elder & Co. launched 8 vessels, grossing 32,400 tons, with engines indicating 49,440 horse-power. Excepting the steamer Ems, built for the North German Lloyds, with a gross tonnage of 5,130 tons, the total output of the firm consisted of steel vessels. And all the vessels launched by Messrs. Denny and Messrs. Caird & Co., on the Clyde, were of the new material. On the Tyne, steel vessels were launched from the yards of Messrs. Palmer & Co., Messrs. Andrew, Leslie & Co., Messrs. Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., Messrs. Wigham, Richardson & Co., Messrs. Edwards & Sons, as well as by other firms. The Wear has not yet commenced using the superior metal, but I observe that Messrs. Gray & Co., of Hartlepool, and the Earle Ship-building Company, of Hall, have launched steel vessels during the year. Steel as a ship-building material is growing in favor every day, and whereas the falling off in iron ships has been at the rate of 40 per cent., the decrease in steel is only at the rate of 34 per cent.* Hitherto the higher cost of steel has stood in the way of its more general introduction into ship-building, but the old story of iron and steel rails is being now experienced in iron and steel ship plates. At first steel rails cost a great deal more than those made of iron. But within a short time rails of the superior metal could be produced for less than iron rails; and now the difference between ships built of iron and steel is represented by 5*s.* ($1.20) per ton. But it must be borne in mind that steel plates required for a ship of a given displacement are about 15 per cent. lighter than would be the iron plates; and it is said by competent authorities that when the superior buoyancy and the consequent increased carrying capacity of the steel ship is taken into consideration she is de-

* The position of steel would doubtless have been further improved were I in possession of more accurate data. I know that several yards have launched steel ships during the past year, but I have been unable to procure the number and tonnage of the same.

cidedly the best value to-day; and I am also of that opinion. The other remarkable feature in the ship-building of 1884 is the increased output of sailing ships. This was, perhaps, to be expected, in view of the ever increasing expense entailed upon steamers by the demand for greater speed, for not only does the coal required cost money, but it takes up a large proportion of the space which would otherwise be available for cargo. This question of coal consumption is becoming serious. Ordinary over-sea commerce cannot afford the heavy expenditure for coal which quick passages entail. It is claimed that a great saving is effected by what is known by the triple-expansion engine, for which Messrs. Wigham, Richardson & Co., on the Tyne, and other marine engineers are famous. It is generally felt that the present type of engine has been improved to the highest point and utmost limit; but whether the triple-expansion engine is to point the way out of the difficulty is more than I can venture to say.

Among the ships launched by Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. were several gunboats for foreign and colonial governments. The ships built for foreign orders were fewer during 1884 than those launched in 1883. This fact arises in part, if not chiefly, because the French Government insists that vessels designated to carry the mail and to enjoy that class of subventions must be built at home.

COLONIAL ORDERS.

The colonies are coming into the market with increasing orders for shipping; and it is worthy of consideration that citizens of the United States invest their capital to a considerable extent in these Canadian steamers; and I am in a position to say positively that two steamers are about to be built on the Tyne, to be worked under the limited liability act, registered in London, but owned entirely by American citizens.

PRESENT CONDITION OF BRITISH TONNAGE.

It will be seen by the annexed table that 90 iron steamers of tonnage ranging between 500 and 1,000 tons, and representing 64,186 tons, were added to the British registry during 1884, while 51 steamers representing 39,519 tons were displaced; and of steamers over 1,000 tons 287 vessels representing 584,616 tons were added to the register, against a loss of 21 vessels representing 161,767 tons, showing a total net increase of 235 vessels measuring 449,516 tons. Of iron sailing vessels, and commencing with those measuring over 250 tons, 90 ships representing 147,084 tons were added to the register, against 51 vessels measuring 48,991 tons removed. But wood ships show a marked falling off. Seventy-eight such vessels of over 250 tons each representing 60,875 tons were added to the register, against 282 vessels representing 186,592 tons removed from the same, indicating a decrease of 204 wooden ships measuring 125,717 tons. Taking the iron and wooden sailing ships together, we get a total net decrease of 165 ships measuring 27,624 tons. But notwithstanding the remarkable depression of last year and the comparative falling off in the tonnage launched, as compared with 1883, still vessels sailing under the British flag represent an enormous fleet, measuring 6,141,076 tons of steamers of 500 tons and upwards, and 3,489,264 tons of sailing vessels of 250 tons and upwards, a total of 9,630,340 tons of shipping.

ELEMENTS OF THE REVIVAL.

It is more than probable, as already stated, that the year 1885 will show a further falling off in the amount of tonnage launched in the United Kingdom, even compared with the output of 1884. Within, however, the year 1886 we may reasonably expect to witness considerable prosperity in the great ship-building industry, notwithstanding the superabundance of carrying power which is now laid up upon many of the great commercial rivers of this country for want of freight. We must remember that the natural tendency of the commerce of the world is to increase. Moreover the work of destruction through storms, collisions, and other perils of the sea is continually going on, and that the displacement during last year, which was fortunate through the absence of extraordinary storms—transfers to foreign flags inclusive—was no less than 405 vessels, measuring 434,896 tons. Furthermore, improvement is continually being made both in naval architecture and marine engineering. The experiments for cheapening the production of steel plates on the one hand and of economizing the consumption of fuel for the marine engine on the other are being thought out and worked out continually by hundreds of people in this and other countries, and the consequence must inevetably be to supersede, not only wooden and other sailing vessels, but also the old type of ships built a dozen years ago and more, and fitted up with old-fashioned boilers, engines, &c. These are elements which will undoubtedly result in the production of new tonnage, whatever may be said of the carrying trade generally as a profitable investment. It must also be remembered that the cost of passing through the Suez Canal has been somewhat lowered, and that measures are now being taken looking to the widening of the canal, and reducing the time and expense of running across the Isthmus must favorably influence the trade with India, China, and Australasia. It is perhaps premature to mention the Panama and Nicaraguan Canals, and the ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, promoted by our renowned American engineer. But these prospective events have their influence in inspiring confidence towards the building of ships.

A measure of relief for the depressed industry is promised by the Government. A parliamentary appropriation of £5,520,000 ($26,827,200) was made last month towards increasing the strength and efficiency of the Royal Navy; and orders for some of the new war ships are being distributed among private firms with a view to affording employment to some of the thousands now in enforced idleness.

The tables referred to in the foregoing pages will be found in the schedules following.

EVAN R. JONES,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cardiff, January 10, 1885.

Ship-building on the Clyde during 1884.

Names of firms.	Steam.	Sail.	Tonnage.
John Elder & Co	6	.....	32, 400
Russell & Co	4	22	32, 120
William Denny & Brothers	11	10	24, 016
Caird & Co	3	.....	13, 886
Barclay, Curle & Co	6	3	13, 700
A. McMillan & Sons	3	5	11, 322
A. & J. Inglis	8	.....	11, 107
Charles Connel & Co	2	2	9, 573
Govan Ship-building Company	2	1	9, 556
Alexander Stephen & Sons	3	3	9, 489
James & George Thompson	5	.....	9, 134
Robert Napier & Sons	4	.....	9, 052
William Hamilton & Co	1	2	8, 273
Burrell & Son	6	6	8, 128
Lobnitz & Co	30	.....	7, 914
Robert Duncan & Co	5	4	7, 818
London and Glasgow Ship-building Company	4	.....	7, 748
Napier, Shanks & Bell	7	.....	7, 729
W. B. Thompson	2	2	7, 520
D. & W. Henderson & Co	4	3	7, 233
John Reid & Co	2	3	6, 930
Murdoch & Murray	7	4	6, 021
H. McIntyre & Co	11	.....	5, 672
Scott & Co., Greenock	6	.....	4, 963
W. Simons & Co	6	.....	4, 000
Aitken & Mansell	4	6	3, 079
McKnight & McCreadie	4	.....	2, 770
Henry Murray & Co	2	1	2, 479
David J. Dunlop & Co	5	4	2, 660
Blackwood & Gordon	6	6	2, 252
Birrell, Stenhouse & Co	.....	1	2, 090
J. McArthur & Co	11	.....	2, 103
Fullerton & Co	4	2	1, 852
Abercorn Ship-building Company	4	1	881
Y. B. Seath & Co	10	.....	740
Scott & Co., Bowling	3	.....	660
Murray Brothers, Dumbarton	2	1	603
Troon Ship-building Company	.....	2	426
Campbeltown Ship-building Company	1	.....	400
William Swan & Co	4	.....	268
W. S. Cumming	4	.....	176
Culzean Ship-building Company	2	3	124
Fife & Sons	.....	5	80
Rodger	.....	1	90
J. Macadam	1	.....	30
W. & J. White	5	.....	52
Totals	220	103	299, 119

Ship-building on the Clyde, showing tonnage during four years.

Names of firms.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
John Elder & Co	26, 575	31, 686	40, 115	32, 400
Stephen & Sons	21, 819	21, 470	23, 020	9, 489
Denny Brothers	17, 478	22, 034	22, 240	24, 016
McMillan & Sons	14, 256	16, 050	13, 124	11, 322
J. & G. Thompson	27, 100	21, 300	13, 925	9, 134
Connel & Co	13, 856	20, 796	12, 001	9, 573
Scott & Co., Greenock	9, 556	17, 180	18, 685	4, 963
Napier & Sons	8, 640	10, 599	23, 877	9, 052
Caird & Co	14, 050	12, 624	12, 328	13, 886
Barclay, Curle & Co	14, 092	17, 114	15, 198	13, 700
McIntyre & Co	10, 505	8, 300	6, 537	5, 672
Simons & Co	5, 900	5, 800	3, 344	4, 000
London and Glasgow Company	16, 150	14, 365	19, 798	7, 748
H. Murray & Co	5, 452	7, 656	6, 698	2, 479
Russell & Co	14, 640	20, 655	30, 610	32, 120
A. & J. Inglis	13, 670	20, 017	14, 741	11, 107
Blackwood & Gordon	4, 372	6, 408	8, 900	2, 252
Hamilton & Co	2, 000	4, 262	3, 924	8, 273
D. & W. Henderson	12, 620	14, 600	17, 740	7, 233
Doble & Co	19, 004	12, 527	9, 186	.....
Birrell & Stenhouse	.....	4, 206	2, 520	2, 090
D. J. Dunlop	7, 109	3, 927	6, 125	2, 660
Duncan & Co	7, 930	13, 264	16, 581	7, 818
Aitken & Mansell	7, 809	8, 908	16, 890	3, 079

Ship-building on the Clyde, showing tonnage during four years—Continued.

Names of firms.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Steel & Co	6,890	9,157	5,820	.....
Murdoch & Murray	5,407	5,647	6,398	6,021
Lobnitz & Co	10,870	7,648	6,662	7,914
Campbeltown Company	2,850	2,700	1,826	400
Seath & Co	1,179	2,110	1,615	740
Napier, Shanks & Bell	3,286	11,201	9,094	7,729
R. Chalmers & Co	2,570	.....	.....	.....
Scott & Co., Bowling	500	770	855	660
Fullarton & Co	1,370	1,342	2,211	1,852
Barr & Shearer	400	.....	.....	.....
Troon Company	198	198	379	426
Abercorn Company	824	473	.....	881
McArthur & Co	1,200	1,610	2,616	2,103
Swan & Co	.....	110	285	268
Burrell & Son	1,346	3,070	4,430	8,128
W. B. Thompson & Co	268	2,970	8,822	7,520
J. Macadam	15	70	10	30
W. Fife, Fairlie	.....	124	107	80
W. S. Cumming	.....	30	180	176
McCreadie & McKnight	.....	.....	236	2,770
Govan Ship-building Company	.....	.....	.....	9,556
John Reid & Co	.....	.....	.....	6,930
Murray Brothers, Dumbarton	.....	.....	.....	603
Culzean Ship-building Company	.....	.....	.....	124
Rodger	.....	.....	.....	90
J. & J. White	.....	.....	.....	52
Totals	340,823	395,149	417,881	299,119

Ship-building on the northeast coast during 1884.

[Decrease of tonnage compared with 1883, 300,290 tons.]

Firm.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Horse-power, nominal.
Palmer & Co	18	28,911	2,700
A. Leslie & Co	8	11,214	1,730
John Readhead & Co	8	11,072	1,065
Armstrong, Mitchell & Co	11	10,740	1,425
Wyham, Richardson & Co	8	10,395	1,206
H. S. Edwards & Sons	12	10,161	905
Tyne Iron Ship-building Company	5	9,045	832
McIntyre & Co	4	6,408	650
Campbell, Mackintosh & Bowstead	3	6,043	550
William Dobson & Co	4	5,518	775
C. S. Swan & Hunter	3	5,290	515
Schlesinger, Davis & Co	2	4,216	419
T. & W. Smith	2	1,805	210
T. & W. Howard	2	830	110
Hepple & Co	10	1,139	550
J. T. Elkingham	10	1,126	289
J. R. Maxwell	3	258	100
Lawson & Elkingham	1	50	60
Totals	119	124,221	14,091
THE WEAR.			
James Laing	11	20,805	2,050
Wm. Doxford & Sons	9	19,868	1,740
Short Brothers	5	9,600	868
J. L. Thompson & Sons	5	7,024	610
Wm. Pickersgill & Sons	5	6,464	410
Osborne, Grahame & Co	4	5,378	240
North of England Ship-building Company	3	5,179	360
Robert Thompson & Sons	4	4,903	400
Strand Slipway Company	4	4,047	380
S. P. Austin & Son	3	3,583	240
Sunderland Ship-building Company	4	3,242	387
Priestman & Co	2	3,090	290
Kish, Boolds & Co	4	2,729	415
Bartram, Hasvell & Co	1	1,783	160
John Blumer & Co	1	1,077	110
Knox & Co	5	660	70
Seaham Ship-building Company	1	165	30
Totals	71	99,597	8,766

Ship-building on the northeast coast during 1884—Continued.

Firm.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Horse-power, nominal.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.			
William Gray & Co	11	17,454	1,340
Edward Withy & Co	7	10,334	1,340
R. Irvine & Co	3	3,175	370
THE TEES.			
Raylton, Dixon & Co	12	6,731	895
R. Craggs	3	3,700	300
William Harkess & Son	1	336	65
Richardson, Duck & Co	8	15,002	690
M. Pearce & Co	6	4,567	470
BLYTH.			
Blyth Ship-building Company	5	5,067	529
WHITBY.			
Turnbull & Sons	4	6,803	628
	60	73,169	6,227

Grand total for northeast coast for 1884	296,987
Grand total for northeast coast for 1883	597,277
Decrease	300,290

Ship-building on the Mersey and elsewhere during 1884.

Firms.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Horse-power, nominal.
The Mersey:			
Cochrane & Co	15	1,845	69
Barrow in Furness:			
Barrow Ship-building Company	13	19,654	1,585
Whitehaven:			
Whitehaven Ship-building Company	4	5,166	370
Workington:			
Williamson & Son	2	4,002	.....
South Wales:			
Mordey, Carney & Co	3	.....	.....
Penarth Ship-building Company	1	214	3
Chepstow:			
Finch & Co	6	2,903	465
Southampton:			
Oswald, Mordaunt & Co	7	15,636	.....
Hull:			
Earl Ship-building Company	12	10,005	1,333
Grangemouth:			
Dobson & Charles	5	1,500	265
Kirkcaldy:			
J. Key and Sons	2	2,307	680
Leith:			
Ramage & Ferguson	7	3,320	.....
S. H. Morton & Co	5	972	240
Hawthorn & Co	.....	40	.....
Dundee:			
Gourley Bros. & Co	5	7,298	845
W. B. Thompson	5	2,254	690
Pearce Brothers	7	2,584	395
A. Stephen & Sons	3	3,790	.....
Aberdeen:			
Hall, Russell & Co	4	4,255	855
Alexander, Hall & Co	3	1,600	150
Belfast:			
Harland & Wolff	8	19,909	.....
Workman, Clarke & Co	12	9,659	.....
McIlvaine, Lewis & Co	3	1,045	.....

Ship-building on the Northeast Coast, showing tonnage during four years.

Firms.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
THE TYNE.				
Palmer & Co	50,192	60,379	61,113	28,911
Leslie & Co	23,039	21,322	17,617	11,214
J. Readhead & Co	13,445	19,797	18,614	11,072
Armstrong, Mitchell & Co	89,206	26,002	23,584	10,740
Wigham, Richardson & Co	15,329	16,408	16,558	10,395
H. S. Edwards & Sons	.....	.....	4,450	10,161
McIntyre & Co., Limited	.....	.....	.....	6,408
Campbell, Mackintosh & Bowstead	2,822	8,946	11,531	6,043
William Dobson & Co	.....	.....	2,490	5,518
Swan & Hunter	13,006	18,592	20,080	5,290
Tyne Iron Ship-building Company	10,766	11,451	15,764	9,045
Schlesenger, Davis & Co	12,566	16,979	11,652	4,216
H. W. Smith	3,163	6,519	9,680	1,805
Hepple & Co	97	359	1,071	1,139
J. T. Eltringham	1,618	1,184	1,385	1,126
T. & W. Toward	.....	340	600	830
J. R. Maxwell	87	.....	12	258
Lawson & Eltringham	.....	.....	110	50
Tyne General Ferry Company	.....	76	131	.....
G. K. Smith & Co	129	52	131	.....
Eduard Lindsay & Co	580	.....	.....	.....
John Lindsay	120	.....	.....	.....
Total	177,165	208,406	216,573	124,221
THE WEAR.				
James Laing	19,413	23,004	22,877	20,805
W. Doxford & Sons	16,873	22,231	14,083	19,863
Short Brothers	19,050	26,685	25,531	9,600
J. L. Thompson	19,007	27,891	30,520	7,024
W. Pickersgill & Sons	4,423	8,363	10,688	6,464
Osbourne, Graham & Co	9,702	11,382	8,745	5,378
North of England Ship-building Company	.....	4,165	10,686	5,179
R. Thompson & Sons	16,935	19,920	17,188	4,008
Strand Slipway Company	2,437	7,674	4,558	4,047
Austin & Co	5,167	5,723	6,301	3,583
Sunderland Ship-building Company	13,000	17,419	12,482	3,242
Priestman & Co	.....	2,984	7,553	3,090
Kish, Boolds & Co	.....	5,150	9,500	2,729
Bartram, Haswell & Co	10,642	12,195	11,952	1,783
J. Blumer & Co	11,240	14,660	14,850	1,077
Knox & Co	.....	.....	.....	660
Seaham Ship-building Company	.....	.....	.....	165
Baxter & Co	700	3,018	4,800	.....
R. Foster	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	147,959	212,464	212,313	99,597
WEST HARTLEPOOL.				
W. Gray & Co	32,033	38,209	37,597	17,454
Withy & Co	18,408	21,905	21,199	10,334
Irvine & Co	6,100	7,253	8,269	3,175
Total	56,541	68,067	67,065	30,963
THE TEES.				
Richardson, Duck & Co	17,338	16,182	21,413	15,002
Raylton, Dixon & Co	25,036	27,249	30,271	6,731
Pearce & Co	15,971	17,696	22,671	4,567
Craggs & Son	220	3,921	4,780	3,700
William Harkess & Son	.....	.....	2,660	336
Total	58,565	65,048	81,795	30,336
BLYTH.				
Blyth Ship-building Company	7,149	10,835	5,869	5,067
WHITBY.				
Turnbull & Son	8,857	13,048	13,662	6,803

Steel vessels built during the year 1884.

Firm.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
THE CLYDE.		
John Elder & Co	7	27,136
Russel & Co	12	7,704
William Denny & Bros	21	24,016
Caird & Co	3	13,886
Barclay, Curle & Co	5	8,606
A. & J. Inglis	7	8,520
The Govan Ship-building Company	2	8,118
Alexander Stephen & Sons	2	3,144
James & George Thompson	4	4,634
Napier & Sons, Govan	2	5,002
William Hamilton & Co	1	1,100
Robert Duncan & Co	1	181
The London and Glasgow Company	1	1,355
Napier, Shanks & Bell	5	5,515
Burrel & Sons	*7	1,359
Murdoch & Murray	1	1,032
McIntyre & Co	1	150
Aitken & Mansell	6	2,859
McCreadie & McKnight	1	35
David J. Dunlop & Co	3	1,490
D. & W. Henderson & Co	2	890
Blackwood & Gordon	5	1,491
McArthur & Co	8	1,480
John Fullarton & Co	1	266
Hanna, Donald & Wilson	1	57
T. B. Seath & Co	1	110
Campeltown Ship-building Company	1	50
W. S. Cumming	1	18
Total	112	130,204
THE NORTHEAST COAST AND ELSEWHERE.		
Palmer & Co	2	3,100
Armstrong, Mitchell & Co	3	674
Wigham, Richardson & Co	1	511
Andrew Leslie & Co	4	1,720
H. S. Edwards & Sons	4	2,645
Tyne Ship-building Company	1	1,065
William Dobson & Co	1	713
Hipple & Co	1	136
William Gray & Co., West Hartlepool	1	1,226
Earle's Ship-building Company, Hull	2	1,073
Dobson & Charles, Grangemouth	3	1,104
J. Key & Sons, Kirkcaldy	2	2,307
Gourley Bros., Dundee	4	6,922
W. B. Thompson, Dundee	1	845
Pearce Bros., Dundee	2	1,156
A. Stephen & Sons, Dundee	2	3,050
Hall, Russell & Co., Aberdeen	1	1,062
Cochrane & Co., Birkenhead	8	215
Whitehaven Ship-building Company	1	1,409
Williamson & Son, Workington	1	1,848
Finch & Co., Chepston	1	120
Total	158	163,105

*6 barges.

Vessels built for foreign account in 1884.

Firm.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
THE TYNE.		
Palmer & Co., Jarrow	3	2,937
John Readhead & Co	1	1,644
Armstrong, Mitchell & Co	7	2,937
Wigham, Richardson & Co	3	3,267
H. S. Edwards & Sons	3	2,311
Tyne Ship-building Company	1	1,065
McIntyre & Co	2	1,959
C. S. Swan & Hunter	1	1,730
Schlesinger, Davis & Co	1	2,440
Hepple & Co	1	136
Total	23	20,426

Vessels built for foreign account in 1884—Continued.

Firm.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
THE WEAR.		
James Laing	3	4,323
William Doxford & Sons	3	6,892
J. L. Thompson & Sons	2	2,285
Osbourne, Graham & Co	1	1,271
Robert Thompson & Sons	2	2,444
S. P. Austin & Sons	1	1,191
Priestman & Co	1	1,462
Knox & Co	4	600
Total	17	20,468
WEST HARTLEPOOL.		
William Gray & Co	2	2,367
Edward Withy & Co	1	1,479
Total	3	3,846
THE TEES.		
Raylton, Dixon & Co	1	2,433
BLYTH.		
The Blyth Ship-building Company	*2	600
LEITH.		
Ramage & Ferguson	1	190
Morton & Co	1	164
KIRKCALDY.		
J. Key & Sons	2	2,367
THE CLYDE.		
John Elder & Co	1	5,130
William Denny & Bros	15	6,262
MacMillan & Sons	3	4,469
Alexander Stephen & Sons	4	6,822
R. Napier & Sons	2	4,562
Lobnitz & Co., Renfrew	30	7,914
The London and Glasgow Company	3	4,948
Napier, Shanks & Bell	6	7,535
Burrell & Sons	10	5,980
W. B. Thompson	3	5,455
Murdoch & Murray	4	1,633
H. McIntyre & Co	7	3,600
W. Simons & Co	3	2,250
Aitken & Mansell	7	1,235
David Dunlop & Co	2	740
H. Murray & Co	2	1,785
Blackwood & Gordon	7	1,883
McArthur & Co	5	649
John Fullarton & Co	3	446
William Swan & Co	1	50
Murray Bros	2	380
W. S. Cumming	1	86
Total	121	73,764
DUNDEE.		
Gourlay Bros	1	630
W. B. Thompson	1	710
Pearce Bros	2	656
Total	4	1,996
THE MERSEY.		
Cochran & Co	8	195
BARROW-IN-FURNESS.		
Barrow Ship-building Company	1	2,129

RECAPITULATION.

The Tyne	23	20,426
The Wear	17	20,468
West Hartlepool	3	3,846
The Tees	1	2,433
Blyth Ship-building Company	2	600
Leith	2	354
Kirkcaldy	2	2,307
The Clyde	121	73,764
Dundee	4	1,996
The Mersey	8	195
Barrow-in-Furness	1	2,129
	184	128,518

*Barges.

Statement of British tonnage for the year 1884.

Description.	No.	Gross tons.
STEAM VESSELS.		
Vessels of 500 to 1,000 gross tons:		
Added to registry	90	64,186
Removed from registry	51	37,519
Net increase	39	26,667
Vessels over 1,000 gross tons:		
Added to registry	287	584,616
Removed from registry	21	161,767
Net increase	196	422,849
Total net increase	235	349,516
SAILING VESSELS.		
Iron ships over 250 gross tons:		
Added to registry	90	147,084
Removed from registry	51	48,991
Net increase	39	98,093
Wooden ships over 250 gross tons:		
Added to registry	78	60,875
Removed from registry	282	186,592
Net decrease	204	125,717
Total net decrease	165	27,624

SUMMARY OF THE YEARS 1880 TO 1884.

Description.	No.	Gross tons.
Increase in steam vessels:		
1880	152	275,740
1881	195	471,069
1882	216	497,575
1883	324	633,868
1884	234	449,516
Decrease in sailing vessels:		
1880	315	170,481
1881	365	162,229
1882	242	89,081
1883	210	64,347
1884	165	27,624

Total steam tonnage under British flag December, 1883:	
Vessels 500 to 1,000 tons	802,580
Vessels over 1,000 tons	4,888,980
	5,691,560
Total steam tonnage under British flag December, 1884:	
Vessels 500 to 1,000 tons	829,247
Vessels over 1,000 tons	5,311,829
	6,141,076
Total sail tonnage under British flag December, 1883:	
Vessels over 250 tons	3,516,888
Total sail tonnage under British flag December, 1884:	
Vessels over 250 tons	3,489,264

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES OF GLASGOW.

REPORT BY CONSUL HARTE.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of trade and manufactures in Glasgow during the year 1884.

SHIP-BUILDING.

The most important industry in this district is that of ship-building; and the year which has just closed shows a large falling off in the tonnage launched as compared with 1883.

The trade received a decided check before the year was half gone, and since then establishments have been largely curtailed, wages reduced, and hours of labor shortened.

The following is an abstract of the number of vessels and amount of tonnage launched by each firm during the year:

Firm.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
John Elder & Co	6	32,250
Rnssell & Co	26	32,120
William Denny & Bros	21	24,016
Caird & Co	3	13,886
Barclay, Curl & Co	9	13,700
A. McMillan & Son	8	11,322
A. & J. Inglis	8	11,107
C. Cornell & Co	4	9,573
Govan Company	3	9,556
A. Stephen & Sons	6	9,489
J. & G. Thomson	5	9,134
R. Mapier & Sons	4	9,052
W. Hamilton & Co	3	8,273
R. Lobnitz & Co	30	7,914
R. Duncan & Co	9	7,818
London and Glasgow Company	4	7,748
Napier, Shanks & Bell	7	7,729
Burrell & Son	12	7,629
W. B. Thompson	4	7,520
D. & W. Henderson & Co	7	7,233
John Reid & Co	5	6,930
Murdoch & Murray	11	6,024
H. McIntyre & Co	11	5,672
W. Simons & Co	6	4,000
Scott & Co	2	3,426
Aitken & Mansell	10	3,079
McKnight & McCreadie	4	2,770
D. J. Dunlop & Co	9	2,660
J. Crawford	3	3,479
Blackwood & Gordon	12	2,252
J. McArthur & Co	11	2,103
Birrell, Stenhouse & Co	1	1,080
J. Fullerton & Co	6	1,882
The Albercorn Company	5	882
T. B. Seath & Co	10	740
Scott & Co. (Bowling)	3	660
Murray Bros	3	603
The Troon Company	2	426
Campbeltown Company	1	400
William Swan & Co	4	268
W. S. Cumming	4	176
The Culzean Company	5	124
William Fyfe	5	80
J. & J. Whyte	5	52
J. Macadam	1	25
T. Orr, jr	1	12
Total	319	296,854

It will be seen that the various firms on the Clyde have launched 319 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 296,884 tons. When the depression in shipping which existed during the year is considered, the amount of tonnage launched appears surprisingly large.

But it must be remembered that Clyde builders are chifly employed in the construction of transatlantic liners of the most advanced type, and ships designed for special requirements, so that the almost total absence of demand for cargo steamers has not affected them so much as their rivals in other localities.

Although there has been also a falling off in demand for these first-class steamers, it has not been as great.

The following table may be of interest as showing the tonnage launched during each of the last twenty-six years:

Year.	Tonnage.	Year.	Tonnage.
1884	296, 854	1871	196, 229
1883	419, 664	1870	180, 401
1882	391, 934	1869	192, 310
1881	341, 022	1868	169, 571
1880	241, 114	1867	108, 024
1879	174, 750	1866	124, 513
1878	222, 353	1865	153, 932
1877	169, 710	1864	178, 505
1876	174, 824	1863	123, 262
1875	211, 824	1862	69, 967
1874	262, 430	1861	66, 801
1873	232, 926	1860	47, 833
1872	230, 347	1859	35, 709

The steel-built vessels numbered 108, of an aggregate tonnage of 133,670 tons, as against 129,651 tons during 1883, 108,254 tons during 1882, 66,609 tons during 1881, 42,000 tons during 1880, and 18,000 tons during 1879.

The prospects of the industry, though not assured, are becoming more hopeful. At present there are thousands (one authority gives the figures at from 12,000 to 15,000) of ship-building operatives out of employment, and many of them in great distress.

It is reported, however, that several orders have been secured and that one or two vessels are to be built at the risk of the builders themselves merely to keep some of their employés together. It may be mentioned that Messrs. John Elder & Co. were the first to make a proposal of this kind. They agreed to build a 5000-ton ship at their own risk, and offered a list of prices at much the same rate as those paid during the last depression, in 1879. The men, however, declined the offer, and the proposition has meantime been abandoned. The present low prices should also tempt owners to replace old-fashioned by more modern ships; and the British Government having resolved to build several war vessels it is almost certain that a share of the work will come to the Clyde. It is expected, therefore, that the existing distress among the operatives will soon be, to a large extent, removed.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.

The several branches connected with iron and its manufactures were fairly well engaged until near the end of the year. Locomotive engineers have been busy, and the two principal makers have had their machinery working night and day during the year.

This industry has made great progress in Glasgow of late.

At present the work is mainly confined to the two leading firms of Neilson & Co. and Dubs & Co., but extensive new works by a rival

company are in course of erection. Messrs Neilson & Co. have employed during the year an average of 2,400 men, and have turned out 200 engines. Of these over 150 were for Indian, South American, and New Zealand railways. Messrs. Dubs & Co. have also constructed about the same number, the most of them of a heavy class. The greater proportion of them were for India, Japan, the Australian colonies, and South America.

Among these were ten of Mr. Webb's patent compound engines for the Oude and Rohilkund Railway. The orders from British railways have been few, but this is accounted for by the fact that most of the companies are now manufacturing their own rolling-stock.

I beg to conclude with the following extract from a trustworthy report just published:

Trade with the malleable iron and steel works has been regulated by the movement in the ship-yards.

The former, indeed, have had very irregular employ, and on account of the extreme competition offered by the English houses the prices of all kinds of material have fallen in many cases below the paying point. Our steel works have had a large quantity of machinery standing idle since the second half of the year came in; and had it not been that some firms had old contracts for bridge work on hand, matters would have been considerably aggravated.

Here also severe competition has existed for what work is offering; and as large additions have been and are being made to some of the establishments, as well as new works being in contemplation, rivalry in the future is not likely to be lessened.

In this department of industry the west of Scotland is assuming the foremost place in the Kingdom.

Our practical men of business and capitalists were the first to discover and appreciate the importance of the change from iron to steel in connection with ship-building and other branches of trade, and now the district is amply equipped for overtaking any amount of work that may offer. There is no other part of the Kingdom so able to cope with demand at home, and the steel-makers of this district have excellent connections with foreign countries. The additions made to steel and other works gave an impetus for a season to land boiler-makers, several heavy contracts falling in in that connection.

The low prices ruling also induced the replacement of many old boilers; but that need now seems to be wearing off, and a general dullness supervenes in this as in other lines.

All engineering branches have shared, more or less, in the dullness that has ruled; and turning to the cotton trade and all the soft-goods lines we find that much the same story is told.

At the same time there has been a fairly large trade overtaken during the year; what is chiefly grumbled at is the lowness of values, and what is mainly desired, even more than a better turn over, is higher prices for that which is done.

One favorable feature of the retrospect is the almost universal harmony that has existed between the employed and employing classes.

In all the quietness and the unmistakable depreciation of values, there has been nothing like a concerted movement on the part of employers to reduce wages. Only in a few instances has such a course been resorted to; but there are signs that the movement will be more general in 1885.

We find that particular trades follow the excellent plan of providing an idle allowance fund, made up in times of briskness, in order to meet the needs that arise when the pressure of slackness comes.

There cannot be a doubt that the existence of these funds is telling favorably just now on the ranks of the unemployed.

Had these society provisions not existed, the demands on the general relief fund would have been much greater than is the case. This is a matter which all trades societies should give instant heed to.

Of all the duties that can devolve upon them, one of the most important is that of providing means for the support of members in periods of distress.

A small weekly contribution in times of prosperity would suffice for all claims that can arise in dull times.

The plan, we believe, is growing in favor, but there is no reason why it should not be general, at least with those trades which have got society organizations.

BRET HARTE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Glasgow, January 9, 1885.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES OF SOUTHERN GERMANY.

REPORT BY CONSUL BALLOW, OF KEHL.

HOW TO INTRODUCE AMERICAN TRADE INTO SOUTHERN GERMANY.

It will be seen from the statements with which the present report concludes that the United States furnishes nearly all the cotton, all of the petroleum, some hardware, canned goods, and sundry articles which naturally find a market here. The aggregate value of these importations, aside from cotton and petroleum, are much less than the annual exports from this district to the United States. All articles exported direct to the United States, leather excepted, show an increase from year to year, and the value of Alsatian manufactures which each year are sold to the United States through Paris and London houses is, under the circumstances, and taking all into account, enormous. Much could be written in reference to this indirect trade, but it is hardly relevant here. The condition of trade at present is just this: The United States buys much from Southern German manufacturers and sells very few of its manufactured articles here. This state of affairs should not exist, and it can be remedied. In connection with trade prospects, and particularly the introduction and sale of various articles of American manufacture, I wish to say that, in my opinion, until most of the parties directly interested adopt different methods from those now in use they cannot hope to see their trade materially increase. As far as practicable, the same methods for introducing and enlarging their trade must be employed here as at home.

During my residence here I have given these matters much attention, being constantly in receipt of letters of inquiry from manufacturers and tradesmen in the United States in regard to the introduction of various articles, enlargement of trade, and the best methods of establishing certain specialties in this market.

In all cases of this kind I have personally visited tradespeople and submitted circulars, price-lists, and descriptions which have been sent me.

In every case I find that they wish to see the articles and want to talk with parties fully conversant with all the details, which is, I think, very natural. I have in several instances visited dealers and introduced gentlemen sent here with samples of American manufacture, seeking an opening and to establish a market for their different specialties, and in most cases they have received orders, and upon their second visit here have had their orders duplicated and sales increased. This fact alone is sufficient to prove that a direct effort is much the best.

The introduction of an article here is easily accomplished, but its ultimate success depends largely upon its utility and the manner in which it is offered for sale. It is, to say the least, expecting much from the American goods that they should sell themselves in a foreign country, while it requires a steady and persistent effort to dispose of them at home. It must be borne in mind that competition is just as great here as in the United States, where these articles are generally introduced by commercial travelers, while here American articles are introduced, as a general thing, as follows: Buyers here purchase them from wholesale dealers in Paris and in the seaports of Germany and Belgium,

and are naturally no more interested in their sale than in the selling of the various articles kept by them in stock. Sometimes they are introduced by traveling salesmen along with other articles in which their house deals. Undoubtedly, as much attention is given them as could be expected under the circumstances, but not such attention as they would receive were they introduced by an agent specially interested in them, and sent here with this object in view by the manufacturers of these articles or by those directly interested.

I unhesitatingly say that a good field now exists here in Southern Germany for the introduction of many articles manufactured in the United States, and all it wants is to be developed and to have the same attention given to it that it receives at home. Yes; but will it pay, I am asked. I am quite certain that it will. I know what the expenses of a first-class traveling salesman in the United States are, and I am sure that a man can be kept upon the road here, making visits every three months, at a very slight increase, if any, upon the cost at home. A salesman sent here direct from the manufactory or store in the United States must, of course, be conversant with the language of the country he is to visit, and I am certain that one trip would suffice for the average American commercial traveler to acquaint himself with the manner of doing business here, and also to acquaint many dealers with the absolute superiority of his specialties over those of any other.

Some may say it has been tried and did not work well. Yes, but it has also, in many cases, worked very advantageously, and I could cite instances where manufacturers in the United States of certain articles have adopted this custom and it has proved a success. Let the manufacturers or those interested have their agencies in the sea-ports as now, if they wish, but let the selling be done by salesmen sent here on purpose to introduce specialties and to look after their interests at regular intervals afterwards.

Alsace particularly offers inducements for the introduction of many articles manufactured in the United States. For instance, a few weeks ago an American gentleman, who has taken up his residence in the city of Strasburg for a time, wished to purchase a clothes-wringer, and, after visiting all the hardware stores, he found he could not purchase it in Strasburg, and had to send to a neighboring German city. Why is this, that in a city of 120,000 inhabitants an American clothes-wringer could not be purchased? I do not believe there is a city in Germany, outside of Alsace-Lorraine, containing 20,000 inhabitants that one could not purchase one of these necessary adjuncts to a household. A dealer in Strasburg, a few weeks ago, showed me an article which was patented in the United States 14 years ago, and which, he said, was introduced by him a few months since, and he had sold over six dozen per month since he had them in stock. It may appear very singular that such a state of affairs exists at the present time in Alsace-Lorraine, but such is the fact, and there are several reasons for this. In the first place, this situation is largely due to the facts I have already mentioned. Another reason is the antipathy which has long existed among the Alsatians against anything foreign-made, and particularly anything not French. This is, however, rapidly disappearing in the larger cities and towns, where formerly there were few, if any, German residents, but where now there are many. This state of affairs has been for some time known to me, and after having given this matter careful investigation, I am positive that with proper methods as large and profitable a trade can be built up in Southern Germany by American manu-

facturers as they have for some time enjoyed in the most favored section of Germany.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.

The cotton-spinning and weaving establishments of this district report that business up to the present time has been fairly good, with but little change in the amount of business done as compared with last year. The prices obtained for both textures and yarns were favorable in the spring; during the summer prices fell off, although the cost of the raw material increased one cent per pound. Yarns especially fell off on account of labor troubles in the weaving districts of England, which obliged the English spinners either to reduce their production or to throw their yarns at any price on the continent. They delivered their goods free of expense and all duties paid, and at prices with which the South German manufacturers could not compete; and now the latter are all complaining bitterly of the low rates of duties which enables English manufacturers to place their goods upon the South German market. This applies to the cheaper grades of cotton textures, printed, &c. Without the entrance duties which the tariff regulations of 1879 placed upon these products, the manufacturers would not be able to make a show of competition. After the tariff law of 1879 went into effect, the cotton-spinning and weaving establishments of Southern Germany entered upon an era of prosperity, the consumption of the raw product increasing one-half. Wages rose seven to ten per cent., and the outlook was very favorable, but this was of short duration. Their Swiss neighbors, owing to the exceedingly low price of labor, were able to offer their products in direct competition.

England, also, owing to her extensive facilities, gradually has become a powerful rival, until the climax has of late been reached, and now all manufacturers here are united in asking for more protection. The manufacturers of the fine textures and yarns, and especially cretonnes, have not suffered as much, the higher duty on the fine grades keeping out English and Swiss competition. Their profit has not been large, but a regular market has been maintained. The unsettled condition of affairs in the United States affected the cotton industry here to some extent, but no serious difficulties have been experienced. The dyeing establishments have been steadily at work during the year, and a slight improvement is perceptible in this branch, but it is still far from prosperous. The profits made are much smaller than in former times, for which fact the low entrance duties are held responsible. After four years of unremunerative business, manufacturers are asking that the tariff be increased, as a measure of relief. The low entrance duties are undoubtedly the main reason why the cotton industries of Southern Germany are not in a more prosperous condition.

SILK INDUSTRY.

The condition of the Badish silk industry has changed materially during the past few months. The sale of its products has been more satisfactory than last year, and the prices obtained were better, although the profit is still small, the competition of the Swiss manufacturers regulating the price to a great extent. The manufacture of silk and cotton ribbons, particularly in Alsace, shows a marked improvement. These goods are now nearly perfection, and are so satisfactory that they take the place, at a much less cost, of the all-silk products of France. They have of late been strong competitors of the French manufactures.

FLANNEL INDUSTRY.

No improvement has taken place in this industry; in fact, it is steadily growing worse. For this there are several reasons, the principal being the low wages paid in North Germany for labor. It is impossible for the manufacturers here to reduce the wages of the laborers any more, the bare existence point having been reached some time ago.

The amount of wool imported from transmarine countries has increased in the past twenty years from 7,644,000 bales to 20,988,000 bales for last year, but the average price also decreased during this time from 46 cents to 34 cents per pound.

WORSTED GOODS.

No important change can be stated in this branch, but on the whole the condition is not unsatisfactory. The profit realized is small, but still a paying one. An increase in the consumption of woolen yarns is noticeable. A new establishment for dyeing and finishing has been recently started at Mulhausen, which will undoubtedly fill a long-felt want, as now these yarns can be dyed and finished at home, while formerly they were sent to Saxony for this purpose. This will help develop the industry, particularly in Alsace. The production of all-wool cashmeres still continues large and profitable. These goods enjoy a first-class reputation, abroad as well as at home, and are exported in great quantities to France and England. The United States buys them also at second hand. None are exported direct from here, but the number of wool cashmeres made here, which ultimately reach the United States, is very considerable.

In some cases they are purchased for strictly French goods, but they are South German productions. The peculiar paragraph in the French tariff, which allows goods of this kind to be entered free, provided they leave France before ninety days, is the reason of this.

LEATHER AND HIDES.

Business in this branch of industry has been more favorable since February. Calf-skins brought higher prices, and patent leather, which is largely made in this district, after a long season of inactivity, has again become fashionable, and is in good demand. There has been a large overproduction of all kinds of leather during the past two years, however, and it will take some time to equalize matters. An increased consumption in Germany has enabled one firm to work so far this year 450,000 calf-skins, as against 360,000 for the whole of 1883. England and Italy have received much leather from this section of late, and this has partly balanced their loss in the United States and Austria. The exportation of calf-skins to the United States has fallen off somewhat during the past year. The tanners say that the unsatisfactory condition of trade in the United States is the reason, but the fact is, however, that the American tanners are producing leather equally as good in all respects. The only advantage that tanners here have is in exceedingly low wages and interest, which is balanced by the entrance duties.

The opening of the St. Gothard Railway has been of great help to the leather trade, enabling manufacturers and dealers to ship goods direct to Italy at reduced freights, also to receive sumac and other tanning materials by this route instead of the long and more expensive route

via Marseilles, as was formerly necessary. Morocco manufacturers fared badly of late, raw materials having been exceedingly dear, and a total failure of the sumac crop has been a great detriment. A perfectly justifiable increase in the selling price by tanners could not be maintained; consequently the laborer's wages had to be reduced, and up to the present time this branch remains in a very unsatisfactory state.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

The condition of this industry has undergone very little change, an even, prosperous condition being apparent. There has been a slight falling off in the prices obtained for some products and particularly in aniline colors, but it has been equalized by a decrease in the price of the raw materials. The competition of the English and Austrian manufacturers of chemicals whose facilities for obtaining the raw materials are more advantageous than those of the manufacturers here is still felt by those interested, and they have united in a request to the Reichstag that the present entrance duties be increased one-half upon manufactured chemicals. The exportation of chemicals from this district to the United States remains about the same, a slight increase being apparent.

PASTEBOARD ARTICLES, LITHOGRAPHS, ETC.

The manufacture of pasteboard goods is an extensive industry here, and is increasing each year. This business is generally conducted in connection with lithographic work, chromos, &c., and the amount of these articles exported yearly to England, South America, Spain, and the United States is enormous. Cheap labor, combined with good and cheap water power, assist materially the prosperity which this industry now enjoys.

BEER BREWING IN ALSACE.

For several years the Alsatian beer brewers have been losing ground at home. Since the German occupancy, Munich and other German beers have been largely introduced, to the great detriment of local brewers. This has had the effect of forcing the brewers here to stronger endeavors to produce beer which could successfully compete with the imported article. It would seem that these efforts have proved successful from the following statement made by the brewing syndicate of Strasburg:

	Gallons.
Brewed:	
In 1883	13,411,476
In 1884	13.757,874
Increase	346,398
Exported:	
In 1883	6,334,978
In 1884	6,081,946
Decrease	253,032
Sold in Alsace-Lorraine:	
In 1883	7,076,496
In 1884	7,675,928
Increase	599,432

The different industries in this consular district are, in the main, prosperous, and during the past ten months the exportations of manufactured products to England, Austria, Italy, and the United States, with the exception of leather to the latter, has materially increased.

The glass works of Lorraine have exported more of their wares to the United States during the past year than in any previous year. The watch crystals made by them are exceptionally fine, and enjoy a large export trade.

PETROLEUM IN BADEN.

The expectations of the Badish petroleum dealers have been realized, and they have for the past ten months enjoyed a first-class, profitable business. Prices have increased slowly, but steadily, from $1.82 to $2.20 per 100 pounds, in Antwerp, and remain steady. Russian petroleum is fairly established in Eastern Germany, and dealers are already turning their attention to the Rhenish countries, but there is no danger of its supplanting the American article in Southern Germany, or even becoming a rival, the situation geographically rendering this impossible. A marked increase in the amount of petroleum imported this year over last can be stated. Freight rates by water being lower, a large supply has been laid in.

WHEAT IN BADEN.

The imports of wheat into Baden for the past year amounted to 454,988,200 pounds, three-fourths of which came from Russia. Hungary, which used to send at least 10,000,000 centners to Southern Germany in former years, sent only 1,500,000 during the past year. The reason why Russia was the principal importer was not the excellency of her crops alone, but the fact that the Russian dealers had stored away a large amount of wheat from last year's crop, which they offered for sale this year at exceedingly low prices. When it was known that this year's crop in Russia would probably exceed that of last year, the price of Russian wheat underwent another decrease.

Good Orenburg wheat sold at $2.62 per 100 pounds in June; in July it sold at $2.50 per 100 pounds; and towards the end of October it sold for $2.32.

The other grain-producing countries from which Baden used to buy in former years did not send much. Small quantities were entered from the United States, Roumania, Servia, and North Germany.

ALSATIAN HOPS.

The yield of hops this year was more than an average one in quantity, but the quality leaves much to be desired; in some sections very fine hops were gathered, but the average crop was poor. The price at which hops are selling at present varies from 20 to 25 cents per pound. About one-third of the crop still remains in the hands of the growers, as they will not sell at these figures. About ten thousand acres were given to hop-growing in Alsace this year, and the approximate yield amounted to 10 centners per acre.

The exportation of Alsatian hops to the United States has been larger this season than ever before.

BADEN TOBACCO CROP.

The number of persons engaged in growing tobacco in the Grand Duchy of Baden during the present year was 41,448, cultivating an area of 19,470 acres, as compared with 36,815 growers, cultivating an area of 17,487 acres last year, thus showing an increase of 4,633 growers and

1,983 acres. This increase is explained by the fact that good prices were paid for the tobacco of 1882, which made tobacco-growing appear more profitable than the cultivation of other crops. The total value of the tobacco crop in the dry state amounted to $1,712,990. The yield of tobacco for 1883 in general was fairly good (the medium yield was 380 pounds as against 320 pounds for the preceding years); the 1883 tobacco was distinguished by its light quality, which the tobacco of this year's crop lacks, while on the other hand it is more abundant in leaves.

The following tables will show the imports into Alsace-Lorraine and into the Grand Duchy of Baden:

IMPORTS INTO ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Cotton (raw) (seven-eighths American)	pounds	31,036,438
Cotton yarn (Switzerland and England)	do	1,711,234
Cotton goods (England)	do	167,762
Iron ore (England and Belgium)	do	8,497,626
Hardware (France, United States)	do	7,388,872
Brandy (France)	gallons	35,223
Wine (France, Italy)	do	1,266,773
Champagne (France)	do	20,485
Coffee (Brazil)	pounds	4,209,376
Rice (Italy)	do	2,525,034
Salt (Austria)	do	129,326
Sugar (France)	do	650,360
Tobacco leaf (Cuba, France)	do	514,516
Petroleum (United States)	gallons	1,419,282
Coal (England, Belgium)	pounds	89,058,532

IMPORTS INTO THE GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.

Petroleum (United States)	gallons	10,503,250
Tallow	pounds	5,825,400
Oil seeds	do	397,048
Salt (Austria)	do	142,428,000
Saltpeter	do	8,745,800
Soda	do	16,188,400
Fertilizers (England)	do	21,091,200
Guano (South America)	do	4,433,900
Rosin	do	44,793,600
Shellac	do	306,000
Cotton (mostly American)	do	23,739,200
Linen	do	4,419,600
Ropes	do	747,600
Rags	do	3,562,000
Paper	do	8,770,000
Hides (Russia)	do	3,442,400
Tanners' materials	do	1,639,400
Train-oil	do	1,493,600
Leather	do	397,000
Rubber	do	375,000
Coffee (Brazil)	do	30,757,000
Tobacco (France)	do	28,766,800
Sugar	do	21,862,400
Wine (France, Italy)	gallons	1,615,425
Wheat (Russia, Hungary)	pounds	454,988,200
Rye	do	15,632,000
Barley	do	16,519,200
Iron ore (England)	do	135,227,300
Plate iron, nails, &c	do	164,104,200
Coals (Belgium)	do	18,926,790

FRANK M. BALLOW,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Kehl, December 5, 1884.

TRADE OF BASSEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT BEATSON FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

IMPORTS.

Salt.—Gauged by those of the preceding four years, the receipts of salt during the period under review have been considerably above average.

Coal.—With coal, however, a very opposite result has held, due, as in the year 1882 to 1883, to the further adaptation of rice-husk for fuel purposes.

Kerosene.—Of kerosene, consignments direct from the United States have been *nil.* As remarked in a previous report, the local consumption of this mineral is comparatively trivial and readily met by small shipments from Rangoon.

EXPORTS.

Rice.—During the first twelve-month, as in former years, the export trade of the port has been limited almost wholly to dealings in the province's principal staple, rice.

By reference to the comparative statement annexed, it will be seen that the quantity of grain dispatched seawards during the past year falls short of that of the previous season by 36,244 tons. But for untoward circumstances in the earlier portion of the year, before harvesting operations commenced, the crop would probably have surpassed its predecessor. As it was, tempestuous weather in November last (a period when the grain had almost attained maturity) destroyed a very large percentage of the paddy under cultivation, 30 to 35 per cent. scarcely representing the loss to which some districts were subjected. This, of course, produced a very material deficit in the quantity available for market, and further inroads were occasioned by an active demand for grain in Upper Burmah to meet a partial famine, which necessitated the importation from British and Burmese territory of 77,699 tons of rice, as compared with 32,880 tons in the year before.

To the foregoing facts may be attributed the apparent falling off in exports.

Timber.—No further development of note has occurred in this branch of trade, business having been confined to the execution of local requirements only.

Paddy husk, or boosey.—Against three boilers adapted for the use of this fuel last year, there are now eleven worked on that principle in the various mills at this port, a clear proof that the system is operated with success and that its popularity is gaining ground. It may be reasonably anticipated that in a year or two coal will be entirely discarded by rice-millers in this country in favor of the much cheaper and equally effective fuel obtainable in the form of refuse husk.

AMERICAN TONNAGE.

It is to be regretted that a continuance of the paucity of American tonnage visiting this port has again manifested itself within the year under notice.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

Government have decided on the establishment of a state railway between this port and Henzada. Preliminary surveys are already in progress, and it is expected that the work will be accomplished without delay. In course of time the line will doubtless be extended to join that now running from Rangoon to Prome.

Imports at Bassein.

	1879–'80.	1880–'81.	1881–'82.	1882–'83.	1883–'84.
Salt.....tons..	1,009	4,274	1,378	974	2,686
Coal.....tons..	4,361	7,588	7,368	6,356	3,882
Kerosene.....cases..	.....	.....	13,000	1,000	.....

Rice exports from Bassein.

Period.	Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Value.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	
1883 to 1884	118,492	109	118,601	$3,320,828
1882 to 1883	154,453	392	154,845	4,645,350
1881 to 1882	165,790	624	166,414	3,661,103
1880 to 1881	167,024	458	167,484	4,522,010
1879 to 1880	140,536	448	140,984	4,229,520
1878 to 1879	128,823	5,928	134,751	4,042,530
1877 to 1878	124,734	7,161	131,895	3,956,850
1876 to 1877	97,661	2,571	100,232	3,006,960

Navigation at Bassein.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailers.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailers.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	39	38,956	20	22,580	59	61,536	40	40,041	20	22,580	60	62,621
Norwegian	1	1,263	13	12,330	14	13,593	1	1,263	13	12,330	14	13,593
German	1	1,040	2	1,644	3	2,684	1	1,040	2	1,644	3	2,684
Italian	1	1,732	6	5,736	7	7,468	1	1,732	6	5,736	7	7,468
	42	42,991	41	42,290	83	85,281	43	44,076	41	42,290	84	86,366

WALTER W. G. BEATSON,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Bassein, October 31, 1884.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT AND THE CODLING MOTH IN NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL GRIFFIN, OF AUCKLAND.

The growth of the American fruit trade with New Zealand has increased very rapidly within the last few years. The colony being south of the equator the seasons are of course reversed, and when fruit is in the greatest demand here it is most abundant in the United States. The California fruit-growers have long been aware of this fact and have done what they could, with help of the New Zealand importers, to introduce their products into this colony.

The voyage from San Francisco to Auckland via the Pacific Steamship Company occupies about 21 days, but the fruit shipped by this line is of such fine quality, and is so superbly packed, and receives such care during the transit, that upon its arrival here it has been found, with very few exceptions, to be in excellent condition. When communication is more frequent and faster steamers are employed on this route, the American fruit trade, not only with New Zealand, but with all the Australasian colonies, will swell to vast proportions.

In 1874 the value of the imports of fresh fruit into New Zealand was only $155,700, but the imports for 1883 reached the sum of $414,035. I give below a table showing the value of the imports of fresh fruit into New Zealand for each year since 1874.

Table showing the value of fresh fruit imported into New Zealand from 1874 *to* 1883, *inclusive.*

1874	$155,700
1875	189,220
1876	161,305
1877	222,245
1878	245,055
1879	337,225
1880	303,940
1881	354,355
1882	322,700
1883	414,035

Considerable quantities of this fruit come from Tasmania, New South Wales, Fiji, and other places in the South Pacific Ocean, but there is always a greater demand for California fruit than any other. There is also a steadily increasing demand for American tinned fruits. The New Zealand canning establishments, although supplied with American machinery and aided by a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem on imported tinned fruits, have been wholly unable to drive the American goods from the market.

The fine flavor of the California fruit, and the low prices at which it can be obtained, have done much to make it popular here; and besides it is well known throughout the colonies that the utmost care is taken by the California canners, not only in selecting the choicest varieties of fruit, but in filling their cans and inspecting them, so as to make sure that every one is perfectly sound and properly sealed before leaving the factory. All the leading fruit-canning establishments of California, such as the Cutting Packing Company, the San José Preserving Company, the Banner Packing Company, and those of Code, Elfelt & Co., A. Lusk & Co., King, Morse & Co., and others, are represented here, and

their apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and apricots are found in every city and town in the colony. The California fruit trade in New Zealand has not, however, been built up without much opposition. Besides a strong local prejudice against American fruits, the importers have had to contend against the high cost of freights, wharfage, port charges, and the exorbitant profits of small dealers.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST INFECTED FRUIT.

I regret also to be obliged to say that the New Zealand government has just issued a proclamation which seems to be directed especially against the American fruit trade, for it was issued at a time when large shipments of apples were coming in from California, and when the imports of fruit from Tasmania and Australia had entirely ceased.

The insect called the "codling moth" (misspelled *codlin*), of which the proclamation complains, is a native of England, and was introduced here many years ago from Tasmania, New South Wales, and other Australasian colonies. Although familiar to the orchards on the Atlantic coast of the United States, it has only recently made its appearance in California and other States of the Pacific slope.

The following is the full text of the proclamation:

Importation of all apples and pears infected with the "codlin moth" prohibited.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the sixty-seventh section of "The customs laws consolidation act, 1882," it is, among other things, enacted that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by proclamation or order in council: And whereas it is expedient that the importation of the goods hereinafter mentioned should be prohibited:

Now, therefore, I, William Francis Drummond Jervois, the governor of the colony of New Zealand, in exercise and pursuance of the said power and authority, do order and proclaim that the importation into New Zealand of the goods hereinafter mentioned shall be and is hereby prohibited, that is to say—

Apples and pears in any way infected with the insect *Carpocapsa pomonella*, commonly known as "the codlin moth," or in which the said insect is or has been present in any form or stage of development, together with the boxes, cases, barrels, or other receptacles in which apples and pears so infected are or have been contained.

Given under the hand of his excellency Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, lieutenant-general in Her Majesty's army, Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the most honorable Order of the Bath, governor and commander-in-chief in and over Her Majesty's colony of New Zealand and its dependencies, and vice-admiral of the same; and issued under the seal of the said colony, at the Government House, at Wellington, this 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1884.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS,
(For Commissioner of Trade and Customs.)

Approved in council.

As soon as the proclamation was issued, I telegraphed to the Hon. W. H. Reynolds, minister of customs at Wellington, that large shipments of fruit were expected from America, and that it was desirable to have the proclamation printed in the United States, in order to prevent loss both to the importers and exporters. I also pointed out to the local authorities that American fruit exported here was invariably found to be in better condition and freer from insects than that from Tasmania, New South Wales, or any other country. I further explained that the means of destroying the codling moth are so thoroughly understood in the United States that only a small portion of the fruit, such as that gathered in the early part of the season, is likely to be affected with it.

A few of these insects are occasionally found in the first and second shipments arriving here, but after that they wholly disappear, whilst the fruit from other countries exported to New Zealand continues to be affected with the codling moth and other insects throughout the season.

A singular feature about the codling moth is that it deposits its eggs in the eye of the young apple, and when hatched out, eats into the fruit and eventually destroys it. At first it attacks the apple obliquely towards the center, thus avoiding the core and pips—so essential to the growth of the fruit. It can be traced by the brownish powder it leaves behind. At a later period it enters the core and feeds upon the seed, the dainty morsels of which are said to be essential to the insect's life. After surfeiting itself on these aromatic kernels, it escapes through a hole which it makes in the side of the apple and takes shelter in the scales of the bark of the tree, or such other suitable place as it can find. The insect completes its transformation in a few weeks and produces a second brood of moths which lay their eggs and again stock the apples with worms. The body of the moth is about three-eighths of an inch in length, and the wings when expanded are three-fourths of an inch in width. The head and thorax are brown, the body underneath the hind wings is pale brown, with a silky gloss. The fore wings are gray brown and are delicately barred with dark purple transverse lines, and on the hind margin is a large dark brown spot, within which is another spot almost circular and bordered with scales of a glittering fiery copper color. The apples affected by the codling moth fall off the tree early in the season.

An excellent way to destroy these insects is to turn either pigs or sheep into the orchard to eat the fruit as soon as it falls to the ground. Sheep are said to be better than pigs for this purpose. They should be allowed to remain in the orchard until autumn, and if this course is continued for several years the insects will entirely disappear. A mixture of lime, wash soap, and sheep manure applied to the trunk of the tree will prevent the sheep from touching the bark.

Another method of destroying the codling moth is to spray the tree with a weak solution of Paris green; a tablespoonful to a barrel of water is said to be sufficient. The best time to spray the tree is after the fruit sets. The calyx end of the fruit points upward, and the poison will lodge in the blossom end of the apple. The young worms are poisoned as soon as they begin to eat into the fruit. The bark of the tree should be thoroughly cleaned and scraped in the spring so that no cocoons will be left in the crevices. (See Downing's Selected Fruit.)

The greatest difficulty in getting rid of these insects is to prevent the larvæ from again ascending the tree, after they have fallen to the ground. Mr. G. W. Bissell has made a series of experiments for this purpose, and has at last invented a trap which, it is said, is the most effective way of destroying the pests yet discovered. The trap consists of a circular tin band, having round the lower border many small holes punched from without so as to leave their projecting edges on the inside. Around the tin band is soldered a flaring tin basin for holding a fluid which the codling moth or any other larvæ cannot pass. On the upper edge of the tin band is a wire to which is sewed a piece of burlap, and which may be tied at the top close up to the tree trunk. The lower edge of the tin circle after being placed around the trunk of the tree is set into the earth slightly. The codling larva, after giving up in despair trying to cross the fluid in the basin, crawls through the holes in the tin and up the burlaps in the inside and there goes through its transformations. When the moth emerges there is no exit suffi-

ciently large for it and it is securely trapped, and soon dies without having any opportunity to deposit its eggs about the fruit. The invention is said to be equally effective for trapping the saw-fly caterpillar, when jarred from the tree to the ground, and the female wingless moth.

There are a number of insects quite as destructive to fruit, and far more to be guarded against than the codling moth, to which the proclamation makes no reference whatever; for instance, the curculio (apple and pear weevil), the canker-worm, and the aphis. The former (the curculio) is by far the worst enemy that has ever attacked the orchards, unless I except the canker-worm, which passes from tree to tree and makes thorough work of the foliage, leaving it as bare as if swept by fire. The aphis, or, as it is called here, "the American blight," affects more or less nearly all the orchards in Australasia. It does not, however, disturb the roots of the tree, and as far as the district of Auckland is concerned the pest may be said to be fairly under control.

It is a subject of curious inquiry why this disease should be called the "American blight," inasmuch as the insect is a native of England, and is rarely seen in the United States except upon imported trees.

No systematic effort has been made as yet in any of the Australasian colonies to get rid of the codling moth, but it is probable that the plans pursued in the United States will soon be adopted here. Laws, however, against the importation of infected fruit are well enough in their place, and cannot fail to do good if carried out by intelligent fruit inspectors, who thoroughly understand their business.

If the matter, however, is placed in the hands of inexperienced officials who know nothing about fruit, there is always great danger that injustice may be done, not only to the owners and importers, but to the community at large. For instance, fruit that is wholly free from the codling moth in any stage of its existence, might easily be excluded as well as that which may be in any way affected by it.

A small proportion of a cargo of 5,000 cases of fruit that arrived here from San Francisco on the 20th of September last happened to contain a few specimens of the codling moth. The fruit had doubtless been carelessly packed in the orchard and left for some time under the trees. At all events, it was the first time in the history of the colony that fruit from California had been found to be seriously affected by insects. The result was a great hue and cry against it. The Government at Wellington was at once notified, and the newspaper press throughout the colony teemed with hastily-written articles, with startling head-lines, to the effect that all the orchards in New Zealand were about to be destroyed by the dread American pest, known as the codling moth.

The subject was brought up in parliament, and although both the house of representatives and the legislative council were informed that the codling moth had long been introduced here, that it did not kill the tree and could be destroyed, it was found to be wholly impossible to quiet the excitement until the governor issued the proclamation to which I have referred. The insect had frequently been noticed in the Tasmania apples, also in the boxes containing cigars, onions, and other goods imported from Australia.

The Pacific Mail steamer Zealandia discharged her San Francisco cargo here on the 18th instant, but fortunately her shipment of fruit was much smaller than usual, and consisted only of about 1,800 cases of apples. These were landed about nine o'clock Saturday night and placed under the shed on the wharf until Monday morning, when they were inspected by the custom-house officials, and about 10 per cent. of

them condemned and destroyed. The remainder was allowed to be distributed amongst the dealers. As soon as it became known to what extent the cargo had suffered, the principal importers cabled to their San Francisco agents to stop all shipments of American apples until further orders, or else have them consigned to Sydney, New South Wales.

The effect of this action on the California apple trade will be only temporary, and in the end there will be a larger demand than ever for American fruit; besides, the apples ripening later in the season are always the best, and some of them, as for instance the Hoovers, so remarkable for their juiciness and flavor, have never been known to be attacked with the codling moth.

The high prices paid for American apples, not only in Australasia, but in Europe and other countries, is in itself an evidence of their superiority, and when compared with those grown elsewhere, we need not wonder that the supply is always inadequate to the demand.

Many varieties, such as the Pearmain, Ben Davis, and others, when grown on elevated lands in California, are perhaps unsurpassed in richness of flesh by those of any other State in the Union. Moreover, California covers such a vast extent of country especially adapted to the growth of fruit that the industry there may be said to be in its infancy. New orchards are being planted every year, and in districts which heretofore have been wholly neglected.

It is now known that the foot-hill region, between Auburn and Penryn, in Northern California, contains some of the finest fruit lands in the world. The low prices at which these lands can be obtained, as well as other inducements offered there for settlement, will soon make that section of the State quite as famous for fruit as the counties of Santa Barbara and Los Angeles in Southern California.

The attention of fruit-growers has also been directed to the superb lands in Fresno and San José Counties. Some of the lands in the former county have more than quadrupled in value during the last few years, whilst the recent sale, for $60,000, of an orchard of 85 acres in the latter county, belonging to O'Bannon & Kent, is still more remarkable. This orchard is situated about seven miles south of San José, and it is said that six years ago the place was purchased for $4,500, and that fruit enough has been sold from it to more than pay for the land, together with the cost of planting the trees and other expenditures connected with the cultivation, thus leaving an actual profit of $60,000 in six years. Last year the fruit brought $12,000, and this year the crop is larger and finer than ever; and besides, there are many other farms in the same section of the State that make fully as large returns.

It is said that enormous profits were realized from the orchards about Marysville before they were ruined by the mining *débris*.

Mr. Robert Creighton, the agent of the New Zealand Government at San Francisco, has recently directed the attention of English capitalists to the magnificent fruit lands in Lassen County. A company with a capital of $5,000,000 has been started for the purpose of working these lands and fruit farming, as well as cattle and stock raising, will enter largely into the business of the company.

Mr. Creighton states that Mr. Whiting picked twenty-two fall pippins on his farm, near Milford, in Lassen County, that weighed 24 pounds, and six that weighed 7 pounds and 3 ounces, and one that weighed 22 ounces. In speaking of Belfast, the principal town in the county, as a distributing point, Mr. Creighton says:

Belfast is the natural distributing point of a territory treble the area and double the fertility of Salt Lake Valley, the resources of which built up a great and flourish-

ing city from the sage brush desert without any external aid. Existing conditions all favor the growth of the northeast. Belfast is located in the very center of a settled and prosperous region soon to be connected with the finest railway system in the world.

The facilities for distributing fruit from all the great fruit-growing districts of California are so remarkable that there is no danger of the growers not being able to find a suitable market for their products. So long as cheap freights and rapid transit are to be had the industry will continue to expand, in spite of the hue and cry about low prices, over-production, the markets being glutted, &c.

Low prices and abundance of products stimulate industry by bringing into action improved machinery and other economical means of production. A striking illustration of this fact is shown by the impetus given to the fruit canning industry in California, an industry that could not possibly have reached its present proportions without an abundance of cheap fruit and a simple and economical method of preparing it for market.

The demand for American fruits abroad, and especially in Australasia, has increased to such an extent within the last few years that the factories not only in California but in every State in the Union will be obliged to enlarge their canning capacity.

The State of California alone puts up in the neighborhood of 50,000,000 pounds of canned fruit per annum, and probably more than double that quantity is consumed in the fresh or green state, not to mention the vast quantities prepared by drying and by the evaporating process.

The quantity and value of American dried fruits imported into New Zealand for 1883 were six or seven times greater than those of the year previous, and Mr. Arthur Nathan, one of the largest importers in Auckland, informs me that the demand for American evaporated fruit is so great that he ordered by the last San Francisco steamer 3,000 cases of it. This fruit retains in a high degree its natural flavor and extract, and on account of its popularity Mr. Nathan and other dealers are making extensive preparations to distribute it throughout New Zealand.

The climate and soil of all the Australasian colonies are especially adapted to the growth of fruits common to temporate zones, but not one of them, for many years to come, will be able to compete successfully with California in any of the various branches of the fruit canning industry. The want of skilled labor and the right kind of machinery are the principle obstacles in the way, and moreover there is no convenient and economical method of getting the fruit to the factories. The railways throughout the colonies, although owned and managed by the different Governments, have established such high rates of freight that it is quite impossible for farmers to undertake to send fruit to market except in very limited quantities, and the result is that all the fruit canning factories in Australasia are conducted upon a very small scale, and moreover there is not one of them that has what is called a complete establishment, not even those started recently at Dunoly and Maryborough (in the colony of Victoria) which claim to be conducted upon the American plan.

In Victoria the factories have to send to Melbourne for their tins and cases, whilst in California both the tins and cases are manufactured at the canneries.

In Australasia the tins have to be packed in cases and shipped to the factories, and the owners are obliged to pay the same amount of freight on the empty tins as if they were filled with fruit.

Mr. I. R. Dow, of Melbourne, who has devoted much study to this subject, deplores deeply the absence of cheap freight in Australasia. In a recent work entitled "Farming in America," Mr. Dow says:

> Cheap freights are at the foundation of all agricultural progress in America. The opposite state of things in regard to the railway is the chief obstacle to progress in Australasia. In the Eastern, Southern, and Central States freights are low owing to competition, but in California where there are no competing railways, and where the population is small and scattered, the freights are only half what they are in Australasia."

Mr. Dow, in the same work, pays a very high tribute to the American method of canning fruit, which he thinks unsurpassed by that of any other country. He visited nearly all the large canneries in California, and was particularly struck with their ingenious machinery and other labor-saving appliances.

Before concluding this report, it is, I think, desirable to direct the attention of the San Francisco merchants engaged in the export of fresh or green fruit to this colony, to the fact that many of the cases containing apples that arrived here on the last voyage of the Zealandia, were made of much lighter and softer wood than usual, and were nothing like as well put together as they ought to be.

It will also be well enough for them to bear in mind that every apple intended for a voyage through the tropics should not only be free from insects, but perfectly sound.

G. W. GRIFFIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Auckland, New Zealand, October 29, 1884.

REVENUES AND TRADE OF GUATEMALA.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL WHITEHOUSE, OF GUATEMALA CITY.

I forward herewith inclosed a table showing the advance in the revenues, amount of imports, and increase in various articles of export, &c., of this republic since the year 1860.

While all other articles of export have been subject to fluctuations year by year, coffee has steadily increased in value.

The cochineal industry in the Republic is, on the other hand, nearly extinct.

H. REMSEN WHITEHOUSE,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Guatemala, December 13, 1884.

Statistical table of increase of public revenues, imports and exports of the Republic of Guatemala since 1860.

Year.	National revenue.	Expenses for public instruction.	Values of imports.	Values of exports.
1860	$656,319	$11,960	$1,520,050	$1,850,581
1861	605,244	12,516	1,495,191	1,106,583
1862	642,355	7,232	1,093,040	1,368,150
1863	714,186	8,578	745,042	1,498,311
1864	893,710	7,773	1,414,904	1,562,916
1870	956,723	7,023	1,374,897	2,391,414
1871	885,531	4,832	2,403,503	2,657,715
1872	1,798,222	26,679	2,269,214	2,704,068
1873	2,148,651	30,900	1,991,830	2,364,265
1874	2,352,012	70,520	3,054,004	2,300,621
1879	3,534,758	325,109	2,929,461	4,605,633
1880	3,844,412	283,686	3,035,536	4,425,336
1881*	4,812,646	378,746	3,664,674	4,084,348
1882*	4,411,886	449,123	2,652,042	3,719,209
1883	4,054,861	337,235	2,030,893	5,718,341

*The increase of the public revenue in the years of 1881 and 1882 was caused by the realization of certain properties formerly held by the church.

NOTE.—It has been deemed sufficient in preparing the above table to take the first five years in each decade as an example of the advance and increase of the various departments referred to therein.

Population of Guatemala by the census of 1880.

Indians:		
Men	421,510	
Women	423,256	
		844,774
White and mixed (ladinos):		
Men	183,536	
Women	196,292	
		379,828
Total population		1,224,602

TRADE DEPRESSION IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL LOCKE, OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

SHIP-BUILDING.

The year just closed has been marked by great depression in all branches of trade in the North of England. The leading industry, ship-building, was, during the latter part of the year especially, almost entirely paralyzed. During the first few months orders received during the good times of the preceding year kept the yards busy. But as the orders were completed others could not be obtained, and one by one the great firms were obliged to reduce their working forces, and in many instances close the yard entirely.

That there was a great decline in ship-building in 1884 will be seen by the following table, showing the number of vessels and tonnage launched in this district during the year as compared with the launches of 1883:

Rivers.	1884.		1883.	
	No. of vessels.	Gross tons.	No. of vessels.	Gross tons.
Tyne	119	124,221	159	216,573
Wear	71	99,597	126	212,313
West Hartlepool	21	30,963	39	67,065
Tees	30	6,803	44	81,795
Whitby	4	30,336	.....	.....
Blyth	5	5,067	.....	.....
Totals	250	296,987	368	577,749
Decrease	118	280,759	.....	.....

THE IRON TRADE

Felt the effect of the decline in ship-building very severely, there having been during the year a general and steady fall both in production and price.

At the beginning of the year the sales of the Manufactured Iron Association averaged about 45,000 tons of manufactured iron monthly. At the close these sales were less than 35,000 tons monthly.

Instead of an output of 650,000 tons as in 1883, there was one of about 430,000 tons in 1884, the principal falling off being in ship plates and angles.

Prices have averaged £5 16*s.* 8*d.* as against £6 2*s.* 7*d.* in 1883, this being the lowest average since 1879, when the lowest amount of iron was made.

THE CHEMICAL TRADE,

notwithstanding the exceptionally strong demand during the summer for bleaching powder, has been very dull, with a marked falling off in exports to America. And there has been a heavy fall in prices, a fall that even the combination of makers to restrict the production could not prevent.

The prices of soda crystals and bleaching powder at the beginning and end of the year 1884 were as follows:

Chemicals.	January.	December.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Soda crystals	3 0 0	2 8 6
Bleaching powder	9 7 6	6 5 0

The prospects are that the present year will see very important reductions in the cost of the raw materials, so that even these figures will be remunerative.

THE COAL TRADE.

The coal trade has on the whole been very steady during the year, a heavy shipping demand making up for the dullness in manufacturing coal. Gas coal has been in good demand, both here and abroad, but house and cooking coals have been dull, the former owing to the unusually warm summer and the latter on account of the diminution of the production of pig-iron. It is impossible at this date to state or even estimate the extent of the trade during the past year, but appearances indicate that the output in Northumberland has been fully up to that of recent years.

WAGES DURING THE YEAR.

Wages have had a decided downward tendency and are now at a very low stage. Indeed, the great difficulty laboring men in all branches of trade have had during the fall and winter months has been to get work of any kind.

There were at the close of the year about 15,000 men out of employment in this district, and the indications are that their ranks will be largely added to as the season advances.

ROBINSON LOCKE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, January 5, 1885.

POTTERY TRADE OF TUNSTALL.

REPORT BY CONSUL LANE, OF TUNSTALL.

POTTERY TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The exports from this district to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1884, show a serious falling off in such exports for the year, the decrease amounting to $1,224,939.06, to which large amount, however, the quarter just ended makes no contribution, but shows instead the respectable increase of $170,191.01 over the corresponding period of 1883. It is seen, however, that this increase grows out of the exceedingly small value of exports for the earlier period rather than from any very encouraging volume of trade during the more recent quarter. The amount for the latter, $744,177.35, aside from the September quarter of 1883, is less than for any corresponding quarter since 1878, and less by $17,344.88 than the average for the past ten years. For the twelve months the amount is less than the returns for any year since 1879, and below the average for the last ten years by $237,213.14.

These figures clearly indicate the unsatisfactory condition of the pottery trade of this district with the United States, and the outlook in other districts is no better. Indeed the figures representing the export trade to all other countries, if taken in the aggregate, are still more dispiriting. The home trade presents no new features, and is chronically and, I fear, irremediably bad.

For some unaccountable reason, however, the United States market is the only one which excites the public mind of the potteries with either hope or anxiety, but all hands concerned in pottery on this side the Atlantic seem to look upon the traditional "flesh-pots" of that country with an eagerness almost approaching cupidity. Whatever in the remotest degree seems likely to affect the trade of the English manufacturers in that market is of the most absorbing interest. Hence, although the United States takes annually nearly as much British pottery as all the rest of the outside world, this liberal patronage is not considered satisfactory, and apparently a real grievance is felt that our country does not take all that this country can supply.

That the export trade with the United States is in a better condition than the rest of the trades the figures for the last five years will show.

GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH POTTERY TRADE.

But first, on the general subject of the growth of the English pottery trade, both in imports and exports, I have prepared the following table, which I think will be useful.

The table is compiled entirely from English official blue books, and shows the progress of the trade from year to year for the last thirty years.

Table showing the imports and exports of earthenware and china into and from the United Kingdom for each calendar year from 1854 to 1883, inclusive, with ratio of imports to exports for each year.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Ratio of imports to exports.
1854	*$222,555	$6,356,359	.04
1855	*230,161	4,870,091	.05
1856	*292,209	6,492,485	.05
1857	313,208	7,261,966	.04
1858	328,766	5,613,892	.06
1859	404,143	6,393,759	.06
1860	586,209	7,059,559	.08
1861	683,432	5,209,734	.13
1862	748,025	5,636,955	.13
1863	876,208	6,283,216	.14
1864	815,659	6,671,008	.12
1865	848,061	6,809,635	.12
1866	855,672	7,827,580	.11
1867	901,278	7,680,057	.12
1868	837,053	7,754,052	.11
1869	951,449	8,396,046	.11
1870	803,600	7,966,587	.11
1871	984,853	8,426,262	.12
1872	1,281,783	9,665,779	.13
1873	1,863,271	9,970,836	.19
1874	1,800,960	8,459,632	.21
1875	1,861,212	8,527,686	.22
1876	1,941,894	8,108,222	.24
1877	1,776,852	8,597,697	.21
1878	2,145,942	8,383,977	.26
1879	2,105,365	8,450,103	.25
1880	2,280,262	9,628,103	.24
1881	2,699,997	10,723,576	.25
1882	2,901,417	11,237,420	.26
1883	2,936,495	11,354,357	.26

*China only. Previous to 1857 imports of earthenware were classed with "manufactured goods unenumerated."

Aside from the general growth of the trade shown by these figures, the principal feature of interest which they reveal is the moderate ratio of increase in exports compared with the increase in imports, the latter (since 1857) being equivalent to 838 per cent., while the former (since 1854) reaches only 79 per cent. An examination of the figures also shows that the growth in the imports has suffered less interruption than that of the exports.

The exports, for instance, in 1873 amounted to $9,970,836, a figure which they did not reach again until 1881, while the imports during the same period increased from $1,863,271, in 1873, to $2,699,997 in 1881, or 45 per cent. It is remarkable also that this increase has thus far continued in a market suffering great general depression. It illustrates, perhaps more clearly than any other single fact, the severe and importunately successful competition with which foreign wares are embarrassing the English manufacturers.

Any considerable continuance in the increase of these importations will be serious, and its effect upon the home industry perhaps more clearly perceptible to manufacturers here than the injury or danger seems to be at present. It is likely, however, that any complaints on this score will be made with timidity and met with much scorn. What may at first appear to be a disagreeable state of things will in the ensuing public discussion speedily turn out a blessing, and the "depression in the potteries" will be almost unlamented in the general welcome, however unfounded, of cheap plates, placques, and ornaments. As to how many of the two hundred thousand people, more or less dependent upon the potting industry, will dare to believe that political economy is unkind to them is a matter of conjecture.

But referring again to the table we notice that the present alleged depression is really not in harmony with the latest figures.

The exports for 1883 exceeded in value by a considerable amount those for any previous year. The complaints, therefore—so far as completed calendar years go—are against a *prima facie* case, and whatever foundation they have rests in the fact that the quantities exported in recent years would disclose a much larger ratio of increase than appears by a comparison of values only. No depression of the trade was felt during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873, although the total exports for those three years were $5,252,476, or 19 per cent. less than those for the three years ended January 1 last. But decorated dinner sets of 135 pieces could not then be bought in Chicago for $14—a price in excess of that at which they are now advertised.

ENGLISH VS. AMERICAN POTTERY.

So far as the American market is concerned, it is not the loss of trade, but the loss of profits—that is, large profits—which is troubling the English pottery manufacturers. What it is that has forced down these profits is a needless theme for present discussion, but I think it is generally admitted here that what an English provincial paper recently designated as "two or three bungling concerns of New Jersey," aided by a few similar "concerns" in Ohio and other States, have had no little to do with it. The relative improvement in the pottery trade of England with the United States, as compared with all other countries and British possessions, for the last six years (1878–1883) is shown in the following table:

Table showing the exports of earthenware and china from the United Kingdom to all countries, to the United States, to all countries other than the United States, and to British possessions for the years 1878 *and* 1883, *with the increase in each case.*

Exports to—	1878.	1883.	Increase.	Per cent. of increase.
All countries	$8,383,977	$11,354,357	$2,970,380	35
United States	2,844,231	4,652,345	1,808,114	64
All other countries	5,539,746	6,702,012	1,162,266	21
British possessions	2,807,119	3,956,752	1,149,633	41
Foreign countries other than the United States	2,732,627	2,745,260	12,633	.....

The following table shows the per cent. of the total exports of pottery to all countries as above designated in 1878 and 1883:

Per cent. of total exports of earthenware and china from the United Kingdom to all other countries, to British possessions, and to foreign countries other than the United States for 1878 *and* 1883 *respectively.*

Exports to—	1878.	1883.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
The United States	33	42
All other countries	66	58
British possessions	33	34
Foreign countries other than the United States	34	24

EDWARD E. LANE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tunstall, October, 1884.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES OF BRISTOL.

REPORT BY CONSUL LATHROP.

A YEAR OF DEPRESSION.

The year last past has been with Bristol, as with the rest of the world, a year of depression. The volume of business transacted was smaller than usual in most branches of trade, though in some competition induced a more rapid turnover, though at unremunerative prices.

MANUFACTURES OF BRISTOL.

In manufacturing, many concerns must count 1884 as a year devoted solely to holding their own markets against competition that allowed little or no profit.

Where these enterprises are carried on by limited companies, in many instances no dividend has been declared; and in many more there has been a considerable call on the reserve. On the other hand, both in the manufacturing and commercial world, there has been a notable diminution in the number of bankruptcies, owing somewhat to a more careful procedure, but principally to the beneficent workings of the new bankruptcy act.

BRITISH VS. FOREIGN AGRICULTURISTS.

In agriculture the advantages derived from the finest season known for a decade were neutralized by the low prices obtained for farm products; and farmers awake to the knowledge that it was not so much bad weather as foreign competition that despite their every effort kept them poor. Their natural dissatisfaction at their present hopeless conflict with India, Canada, and the United States has resulted in a widespread demand for some species of protection.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Provisions.—The trade of Bristol with the United States is principally an import provision trade, which during the year has been somewhat reduced in volume, though the total import from all points has materially increased. Other countries, especially Canada, have to a small extent supplanted the United States. Prices have been unusually quiet, and there have been no violent fluctuations during the year. The import of bacon was considerably less than usual owing to the prohibitive prices ruling in the United States in the early part of the year. Subsequent to the panic there, however, so large a stock was thrown on to this market as to cause severe losses to shippers and to again reduce shipments materially; until in the autumn the equilibrium was found and a steady trade has continued, though at low prices. The long period of high prices in 1882 in the United States for bacon hurt our trade here, by inducing so much attention to hog-raising in this country and on the Continent. The result is a largely increased outturn of mild fresh bacon, which is preferred to our more heavily salted meats. It is a gratifying evidence, however, of our determination to keep our place in our markets, that our shippers are already meeting this demand for a milder bacon. The trade in hams has been as usual small, and our finer brands are comparatively unknown on this market.

Butter.—The import of butter from the United States has fallen off, while that from Canada has increased. There has always been a steady demand for our better grades, at low prices, however, but the high prices ruling for a time at New York barred its exportation.

Cheese.—The imports of cheese from the United States have diminished somewhat during the year, while the shipments from Canada have materially increased. The yearly improvement of our make in cheese is noticeable, and some of our brands equal in excellence some of the finer English makes. I have seen a cheese sold in the Bristol market as an American Cheddar, the equal of the English cheese of that name. and for five cents per pound cheaper.

Mess beef.—The trade in mess beef and mess pork has been very quiet during the year owing to the dullness of the shipping trade.

Lard.—In lard there is just opening a market for our convenient packages, done up in tin buckets, saucepans, &c. Previously this commodity was sold packed in bladders and in 28 and 56 pound tubs.

Canned goods.—In canned goods, including meats, salmon, fruit, and vegetables, the trade has been about as usual, except that the Australian and New Zealand canned meats have had a larger sale than before, owing, it is said, to their unusual excellence.

Refined sugars.—The competition amongst the refiners of the world has brought sugar almost to an unremunerative price. Large quantities (53,000 tons) of refined and cube sugars have been imported from the United States into this country. A fair proportion of this has come by way of Bristol and has been landed at prices so low as to preclude the possibility of much profit to the seller. It is not likely that the coming year will see much increase in price of this commodity, as the estimate for the coming year of the continental output of beet sugar alone is 2,530,000 tons.

Petroleum.—The import of petroleum into this country from the United States fell nearly a fourth during the year, the number of barrels being about 900,000. The quantity coming to Bristol was proportionately reduced, as was also the import of turpentine and naval stores.

EXPORTS FROM BRISTOL TO THE UNITED STATES.

The exportations from Bristol to the United States during the year have been less than usual, and efforts to enlarge markets and to create new ones have not been very successful, owing to the general stagnation.

English furniture for the United States.—A new trade has been inaugurated on a small scale, viz, the sale of high-class furniture. There seems to be springing up a demand in the United States for heavy hand-carved oaken furniture, and those who have inaugurated this export anticipate a large business in the near future.

The general export trade calls for no special mention. The account given last year still holds good, *i. e.*, great competition, narrowed markets, low prices.

BRISTOL SHIPPING.

The shipping of Bristol has, of course, suffered with that of the rest of the Kingdom, and numerous vessels have been laid up for lack of profitable employment. Matters have bettered now in this respect, and one by one vessels have gone off to pick up a cargo, but the prospect of permanent improvement in freights is not good.

LABOR AND WAGES IN BRISTOL.

Wages have suffered, and there has been a reduction in many branches of trade, while there are large numbers of unemployed. On the whole, the prospect is not encouraging for 1885.

LORIN A. LATHROP,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bristol, December 31, 1884.

PAST AND PRESENT WINE TRADE OF MADEIRA.

REPORT BY CONSUL CHARLESWORTH.

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the wine crop of Madeira for the present year, with a brief review of this industry in past years.

Recurring to oft-repeated stories of difficulties encountered in endeavoring to obtain reliable information, I take the liberty of quoting the following from the report of the honorable Secretary of State to Congress for 1882, viz: "It is more difficult to obtain reliable information concerning the foreign trade of Portugal than of any other country in Europe." So true is this that Her Majesty's consul for Lisbon, in his report for the year 1883, inserted the above statement, giving the authority.

The yield of export wine for the season just closed is approximately placed at 3,500 pipes, of 110 gallons each, against 2,500 pipes for the year 1883, showing an increase of 1,000 pipes.

The following values of exports of wine to the United States for the past five years shows a steady decline, viz:

1880	$30,363 78
1881	21,576 95
1882	20,375 37
1883	19,364 60
1884 (year ending November 30)	17,216 62

Prior to the appearance of the vine disease, in 1852, the Southern States were a good market for Madeira wine. The larger merchants then sent out traveling men with samples to solicit orders. The present business is principally by consignments to American commission houses, and but few orders are received for private consumption. It is estimated that fifty per cent. of the present production is consumed in Great Britain. Russia and Sweden are perhaps the next largest consumers.

The past has been a favorable season, and the result very satisfactory. The grapes were finely matured, and the wine said to be of better quality than for many years past. Many new vines are being planted in consequence. The present low prices of sugar are causing many to contemplate a change from the sugar-cane to the vine; and the hope is entertained that the island may again enjoy its old-time prosperity, and have, as in former years, from eight to ten thousand pipes of choice wine for export.

The cultivation of the vine in Madeira dates back to a time immediately succeeding the discovery of the island in the fifteenth century, but did not for some two hundred years thereafter exceed in export

value the product of the sugar-cane. The ascendency once gained the sugar-cane gave place to the vine, which continued its supremacy until the disease known as the *Oidium tuckeri*, in 1852, made its appearance. This for some years put a quietus on the wine trade of Madeira. In the above year not a gallon of wine is said to have been made, and but little in the ten years succeeding. The stocks of old wine in the warehouses, representing every vintage in this century, became almost depleted. So general was the destruction of the vine that it was thought useless to replace with new cuttings those that had died. Some turned their attention to cochineal and tobacco as substitutes. These were found unprofitable, and recourse was again had to the sugar cane that had flourished so well before it had given way to the more remunerative vine. To eradicate the disease many remedies were tried. Flour of sulphur has been found most economical and certain in its results. This is dusted on to the vine, beginning at the top and working down to the ground.

In the year 1873 a small white parasite called phylloxera attacked the root of the vine. So that with the fungus above and the insect below ground, all the patience and ingenuity of the vineyardist have been taxed to find a successful remedy.

The total annual production of wine was never accurately known. Up to the year 1875 one-tenth of everything in kind went to the Crown. A notorious system of concealment of the true yield was the result. Any estimate, therefore, that may be given, is more likely to be under than over the true one. A careful examination of statistics, running back to nearly the beginning of the century, enables me to deduce the following, viz:

1. From the year 1813 to the year 1825, inclusive, the average exports were 15,833 pipes annually. This average would perhaps answer for some years preceding. From the year 1826 to 1852, the year in which the *Oidium* first attacked the vine, the annual average export was 7,512 pipes, or a little less than one-half that of the former period. The great disparity in the exports seems to have been attributable to two causes: 1. It should be stated that the years of greatest production were during the wars with Napoleon. Madeira was then garrisoned with British troops. Being safe in her protection she reaped the benefit of an almost exclusive market, while the vineyards of the Peninsula were overrun with the contending armies. Prior to this period none but the best wines had been sent abroad, and the brands of Madeira were considered the best in the world. The excessive demand and consequent high prices that prevailed resulted in causing wines to be sent to Europe that before were not considered fit for export.

2. Until the year 1823, brandy and rum, for fortifying wines, were admitted to the island on a very low duty. In that year a law was enacted prohibiting the importation of any kind of spirits not in bottles, and that at an almost prohibitory duty. This was intended as a measure of relief. It stopped the importation of brandy and rum, and had the desired effect of causing the distillation of the inferior wines, of which, after the period of inflation, the island had a surplus for which there was no adequate demand. This left none but pure wines for export; and from the date of the prohibitory duty until the disease of the vine in 1852 was a period of uninterrupted prosperity.

The quantity of spirit used varies from three to ten gallons to the pipe, depending largely on the market for which it is intended, and the ideas of the vintner as to what constitutes a good wine. Russia

and Norway and Sweden require a heavily-spirited wine, while English and American consumers prefer it mild and smooth.

Madeira, being a wine of greater density than the wines of the Continent, requires a greater length of time to bring it to maturity. This is largely obviated by a process of artificial heating. The larger dealers have estufas, places for stowing the wine and subjecting it to a long period of great heat by means of heated flues. Others depend on solar rays and have elevated places inclosed with glass in which the casks are exposed to the sun. By this means a temperature of from 120° to 130° F. is obtained through the day. This is the slower process. Greater heat is secured in the estufas and a shorter time for the operation is required. The best wines, however, are those which are subjected to no artificial process of ripening, but are stored in a natural temperature, there to remain until time has given it both body and aroma.

The very ancient practice of treading out the wine with the feet is still in vogue. The grapes are placed in a large wooden or stone vat, in which the peasants, with legs bare to the knee, travel in a circle to the cadence of an extemporized song—the sentiment of which is suited to the occasion—until the grapes are reduced to a pulp. This is placed in a primitive press with a long sweep and wooden screw. The pulp is held in its place by binding it with cord until the operation is finished. If not too far from shore, the must—as it is now called—is put in casks and conveyed by boats to the merchant in Funchal. Should the vineyard be far inland it is put in goat-skins, sewed up closely, with the wool inside. These are carried on a pole across the shoulders and disposed of to the wine merchant, in whose hands it undergoes the various operations of racking and fermentation. It then receives the necessary amount of spirit, and either undergoes the heating process before described, or is stored in warehouses until it has acquired the proper age for use.

There are many kinds of wine, some of which are rarely met with outside the island. Those of commercial value and that are best known abroad are the Malmsey, Bŭal, Sercial, Tinta, and Madeira. Each have distinct properties that are easily distinguished. Malmsey is a light-colored wine, made from a large oval grape, of a rich gold color when ripe. By the growers it is considered an unprofitable vine, the flower being easily blighted. On account of its very rich character it is considered the most valuable of all the Madeira wines, and commands a high price.

Bŭal.—A soft and delicate wine, made from a round, straw-colored grape, which it is necessary to cut as soon as it is ripened, otherwise it shrivels up and yields but little juice. This wine is very rich and delicate, and is considered good, either new or old.

Sercial.—A dry, light-colored wine of strong aroma and high flavor. This wine is not considered fit for the table until it is ten years old. It is then considered very wholesome. When new its taste is very unpleasant, and the grape is quite uneatable.

Tinta.—This is sometimes called Madeira-Burgundy on account of its dark color. It receives its color from the husks of the grape, which are allowed to remain in the wine during the process of fermentation, and which imparts to it an astringent property not unlike port. This wine is best when from one to two years old; after that period it is said to lose its flavor.

Madeira.—This is the principal wine of the island, and is made from a variety of grapes, both dark and light colored, mixed together in the

wine press. When new it is of a light claret color. As it advances toward maturity this gives way to a bright amber. This may be said to be the wine of commerce, being more largely produced than all the others combined, and improves with age almost indefinitely.

I have endeavored, from wine dealers, to get at a scale of prices that would be intelligible. So much depends, however, on the treatment it receives in going through the different stages toward maturity, the amount of spirit it contains, and its having been matured by artificial means, or by the slower and better way of acquiring body and aroma, by keeping a suitable time in a moderate, even temperature, that prices can hardly be given that would be understood by any but connoisseurs and dealers.

The first four wines named are made in limited quantities only, and command good prices. Say, from $6 to $10 and $12 per gallon. The different brands of Madeira are quoted from $2 to $5, more depending on age than on adventitious conditions. The export duty of $5 per pipe is always paid by the merchant; quotations being invariably F. O. B.

It is believed as good wines are now held in stock in the wine vaults of Funchal as were exported in the most flourishing years of the trade. Some of the wine firms are very old, dating back to the last century. They have steadily refused to handle any adulterations, and their brands may always be relied upon to be as represented.

Owing to the number of different vintages required to be kept on hand awaiting mature age, and the fixity of business on an island that has reached the maximum of its productions, and which is satisfied with methods that seek no improvements, there seems to be no room for others to enter the business in competition. Madeira is not likely to suffer from the larger vineyards of the continent. Her rare equability of climate, and the adaptability of her volcanic soil to the requirements of the vine, will ever impart to her wines the rare characteristics that distinguishes them from those of other countries.

FIRTH CHARLESWORTH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Funchal, December 10, 1885.

BEET-ROOT AND CANE SUGAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL GRIFFIN, OF AUCKLAND.

The large and steady annual increase in the consumption of sugar in New Zealand has directed very general attention to the various methods for its production in this colony. So much interest was taken in the subject that the Government at the last session of Parliament passed an act for the encouragement of the manufacture of sugar from beet-root and sorghum. The act provides—

That the colonial treasurer shall, out of the consolidated fund, pay to the person producing the same, one half penny (1 cent) per pound on the first 1,000 tons of sugar produced from beet-root or sorghum grown in this colony; and further, that no duty by way of excise or otherwise shall be levied for fifteen years from the first day of 1885 on any sugar produced in this colony whilst the present import duty of one half-penny per pound continues; but if the import duty is increased, then an excise may be levied so long as one halfpenny per pound at least remains as the difference of duty charged on sugar imported, and sugar produced in the colony from beet-root, or sorghum grown in the colony, to every person producing the same equal to the duty so removed or reduced, but never exceeding one halfpenny per pound.

Much opposition was offered to the bill before it became a law. It was urged that it would crush out the industry of the manufacture of sugar from the cane, already established in the colony, and that the bonds system was simply introducing protection in an insidious form, that it would impose a fresh burden on the people, and that it would lead to every other industry demanding similar legislation in its favor. It was also said that it would result in the squandering of public money, and in the ruin of speculative manufacturers who might be induced to erect costly factories and machinery. The people throughout the colony, and especially in the district of Auckland, were strongly in favor of the law.

Mr. William A. Graham, of Hamilton, New Zealand, wrote a very able and interesting pamphlet on the inducements offered for the manufacture of beet root sugar in the Waikato district, which had extensive circulation in the North Island, and Mr. Pond, the government analyst at Auckland, published the results of a series of experiments he had made with beet-roots grown in various parts of Auckland, in which the average yield of sugar was 12.29 per cent., the highest being 15 and the lowest 9.82 per cent. The general circulation given to these papers, together with much other matter on the same subject, appeared to settle the question that beet-root sugar could be produced profitably in New Zealand. Excellent results have been obtained from the cultivation of the sugar beet in the Waikato, where the crop is as much a specialty in that district as the orange or banana is in the extreme north. The absence of salt in the soil and in the atmosphere, caused by its inland position, added to its adaptability to the growth of root crops, gives the district very great advantages over the country near the sea-coast, and there is now no doubt that the average yield of sugar in the Waikato beet is greater than that produced in Germany and France.

Mr. Pond's paper is so full of interesting and valuable material, and contains the results of so many chemical experiments of a direct, practical character that I had thought to reproduce it here entire, although I feel constrained to express the opinion that the production of sugar from the cane will, in the end, prove more profitable than from the beet-root:

ON THE SUGAR VALUES OF BEET-ROOT GROWN IN THE WAIKATO.

By I. A. Pond, government analyst for the district of Auckland.

During the session of 1880 a paper was read before the New Zealand Institute entitled "On the growth of sugar-beet in New Zealand," by Dr. S. M. Curl. In this paper the writer very ably reviewed the subject and placed much valuable data before us, but when speaking of the values of sugar in the different varieties of beet-root examined by him, he claimed to have found as high as 17.5 per cent. This excessive amount, and the fact that parliamentary papers had been published giving analysis of New Zealand grown beets, showing much less favorable results, and the absence of any details of examination, led me to take up this subject with the view of practical operations should the experiments justify it. About this period also, I had interested myself in the matter of sugar-beet, owing to some superior seed having been brought from Hamburgh by Mr. G. S. Graham, and finding it had been distributed amongst some of the Waikato settlers for planting, I undertook the examination of the roots when they should be sufficiently grown. Mr. W. A. Graham, of Tamahere, who had taken a very great interest in the matter, had papers printed according to a plan drawn out by myself, and forwarded to those settlers who had undertaken to grow the roots. These papers were designed to obtain data for the future guidance of a company, should one be formed through any satisfactory result of these experiments, and were divided into columns requesting information, as follows:

PARTICULARS OF WAIKATO BEET-ROOTS.

From whom forwarded, and name of estate.
Character of soil, and whether drained, &c.
Whether manured or otherwise; if manured, state character of manure.
Whether from imported seeds, or from where obtained.
Give approximate of weight to the acre, if possible.
Analytical results. Percentage of beet sugar and notes.

The first installment I received was from Mr. L. O'Neill, Hamilton, and came to hand on the 28th January. There were three roots, grown from seed imported by Mr. Lavers, and resulted as follows: No. 1, weight, 2 pounds 2 ounces; percentage of cane-sugar, 10.95. No. 2, weight. 1 pound 2 ounces; percentage of cane-sugar, 10.17. No. 3, weight, 12 ounces; percentage of cane-sugar, 13.55.

On the 24th February, one month later, Mr. O'Neill again forwarded a parcel of four roots from the same crop. Taking the largest of them, weighing 2 pounds 2 ounces, I found the percentage of sugar to be 14.25; the three others I aggregated with a like percentage of 14.25.

Finally, on the 24th August, I received a parcel of five roots from the same grower, which had been removed from the ground and stored, some of which are on the table. Two of these I have examined, with the following results: No. 8, weight, 2 pounds 7 ounces; percentage of sugar, 11.40. No. 9, weight, 2 pounds; percentage of sugar, 14.25.

The further examination of these roots I will speak of again, in relation to the specific gravity of the juice.

On the 18th of February I received three roots from Mr. Ralph, Huntley, marked sugar-beet. They were of a full red-colored skin, but I have obtained no knowledge of the name of the seed or where procured. Result of analysis: No. 1, weight, 5 pounds 5 ounces; percentage of sugar, 4.31. No. 2, weight, 12 ounces; percentage of sugar, 7.50. No. 3, weight, 9 ounces; percentage of sugar, 11.87.

This root No. 1 was a well-shaped one, of large proportions, very watery, but with a very low percentage of sugar. This is the lowest result I have obtained, and far below any other. At the same time its excessive size would lead to the conclusion that its value in sugar was low.

One more parcel I received of unknown seed, from Raglan, through Mr. Will, comprising five small roots, badly formed, the largest of which, weighing 1 pound 12 ounces, yielded a percentage of sugar, 8.14.

I now proceed to note the results of the seed obtained by Mr. Graham from Hamburgh, and which had been distributed as already noted. There were three kinds in all.

No. 1.—Genuine white small Wanzlebenel imperial.
No. 2.—Deppe's pure white improved Silesian imperial.
No. 3.—Extra saccharine red-top imperial.

In the following notes I will simply call these varieties by their respective Nos 1, 2, and 3.

On the 10th March I received three roots, one of each variety, from Mr. R. Watson, Pukerimu.

No. 1, weight, 13 ounces; percentage of sugar, 13.57. No. 2, weight, 1 pound 1 ounce; and No. 3 (weight, 12 ounces), I treated in the aggregate, with the result of 15 per cent. of sugar, this being the highest value obtained.

On the 2d of April I received a parcel of five roots from Mr. E. B. Walker, Cambridge, the weights of which were between 1 pound 1 ounce and 1 pound 15 ounces and were of the three varieties, but without anything to distinguish them. These I treated in the aggregate with the result of 13.57 per cent. of sugar. Taking the best proportioned root of the parcel, weight, 1 pound 10 ounces, I found it to contain 15 per cent. of sugar.

On the 10th August I received samples of the three kinds of root already named from Mr. T. Goodfellow, Alexandra, which gave the following results: No. 1. Weight, 1½ pounds; percentage of sugar, 12.66. No. 2. Weight, 1½ pounds; percentage of sugar, 11.40. No. 3. Weight, 2¾ pounds; percentage of sugar, 9.82.

These roots arrived with the crowns removed. I had, therefore, no opportunity of observing whether there had been any late growth of leaves, but from the freshness of the roots and the results above quoted, I should think they had been left in the ground, and not dug up at maturity and stored.

I have now given the results of the examination of roots grown in the different parts of the Waikato, and will not unnecessarily multiply the details for you, but take as a last experiment the result of analysis of roots grown upon Mr. Graham's estate at Tamahere. It was my desire to examine these roots while they grew, and, if possible, to note the time at which they became matured, and on that account, the crop having been sown late, I received samples of the three varieties on the 8th February, resulting as follows: No. 1. Weight, 1 pound 1 ounce; percentage of sugar, 8.90. No. 2.

Weight, 1 pound 6 ounces; percentage of sugar, 7.50. No. 3. Weight, 9 ounces; percentage of sugar, 8.38.

These roots were immature, and consequently the results were low. On the 26th March I received another parcel of the three kinds from the same estate, yielding as follows: No. 1. Weight, 1 pound 2 ounces; percentage of sugar, 10.55. No. 2. Weight, 2 pounds; percentage of sugar, 11.87. No. 3. Weight, 1 pound 7 ounces; percentage of sugar, 11.17.

On the 7th of May I visited the ground and chose samples of the three varieties which were still in the ground, rather overgrown with weeds and certainly having been left too long in the earth, the leaves still growing vigorously, the result no doubt of the late rains which had then been falling. Still they were fine roots, averaging from 1 to 3 pounds. They had been planted too far apart, and much space had been lost and room given for weeds to accumulate in. Being rather pressed for time I was unable to make a separate examination of these roots, and therefore I treated them in the aggregate with a result of 12.79 per cent. of sugar.

Finally, on the 29th August, I received samples of each variety fresh from the ground where they had still been allowed to remain, though fully four months had elapsed since they had reached maturity. These roots had been growing vigorously, a large crop of young leaves shooting up at the expense of the sugar stored up in the root. The result of the analyses, though low, has surprised me at the amount even yet left in the roots.

No. 1. Weight, 2 pounds 9 ounces; percentage of sugar, 7.42. No. 2. Weight, 2 pounds 4 ounces; percentage of sugar, 6.47. No. 3. Weight, 3 pounds 5 ounces; percentage of sugar, 8.65.

Three of this parcel of roots were forwarded by Mr. Graham to Dr. Hector, Wellington, for analysis, with the result appended:

Results of analysis.—Three roots of sugar-beet for sugar. Received 13th September, reported on 23d September, 1881: No. 1. Weight, 1 pound 2 ounces; sugar per cent., 8.42. No. 2. Weight, 1 pound 10 ounces; sugar per cent., 8.01. No. 3. Weight, 2 pounds 10 ounces; sugar per cent., 6.94.

These are fairly good yields.

W. SKEY.

In reference to the methods of analysis and the sampling of the roots, I may remark that in every case, to insure a true average, I have punctured the root from crown to apex, taking the core for purposes of analysis, as it is a well-known fact that the sugar is not found in equal proportions throughout, the root being richer in sugar in the lower than in the upper portion. Having thus obtained a fair average of the root, I have accurately weighed and then pulped the assay portion in a mortar with distilled water, and inverted the sugar in the ordinary manner with dilute sulphuric acid, making my quantity up to a known amount, from which I have charged the burette in the ordinary way.

Fearful of the conversion of the woody fiber into glucose, and a consequent false increase of the results, I have frequently checked this process by filtering off the diffused juice from the pulp, well washing the latter, and then inverting the sugar contained, but in all these cases the pulp still retains a small amount of saccharine matter, but the difference between these two methods is so small as not to cause much disparity, and here I will give one experiment to show the difference. A root of the red-top imperial weighing 2¾ pounds was taken, and two cores from the puncture tube fairly chosen, to the weight of 2 grams each, pulped, and the one inverted with the pulp, the second filtered, the pulp washed and the filtrate inverted; the percentages of sugar being 9.82 in the first portion and 9.50 in the second. The difference I attribute to the sugar still left in the pulp. The methods by which I have determined the percentages of sugar have been with Fehling's copper solution and Knapp's mercuric cyanide solution, both volumetric analyses, the former being in my opinion the most accurate. To insure precision, I have frequently inverted pure anhydrous cane sugar, and estimated my standard solutions with it, and therefore feel justified in saying that the analyses given by me in this paper are reliable.

In addition to the chemical analysis we have the specific gravity, this being a very reliable guide to the value of sugar present, and this I have obtained after expression of the juice on several occasions by means of the balance. Before concluding this portion of my paper on the chemical manipulations it will be interesting in a few cases to note the relative proportions between the chemical values and the specific gravities.

The root already mentioned as having been received from Mr. Walker, Cambridge, and which I estimated to contain 15 per cent. of sugar, was grated until it had lost weight equal to 200 grams, the juice from which being expressed equaled 128 c. c., added water to the pulp and macerated, pressed to near dryness and made up the amount with water to 200 c. c. Found the specific gravity of the pure juice before adding water to be 1.08087, and the percentage of cane-sugar in the 200 c. c. to be

14.35, the difference being the amount of sugar still retained by the pulp. Again a root from Mr. O'Neill was grated, 1 pound of which yielded 14¼ ounces, weight of juice, and 1¼ ounces pulp. The specific gravity equaled 1.0528, and the percentage of sugar in the juice was 11.4.

One more experiment I will give, that of a root weighing 2 pounds, of which 14 ounces was grated, yielding 12 ounces juice and 2 ounces pulp; the specific gravity of the juice being 1.0653, and the percentage of sugar present 14.25.

There is one point in connection with this subject which deserves more than a passing notice, and that is in reference to the presence of chlorides, and especially that of chloride of sodium—common salt—this being so detrimental as to result in a loss of 5 per cent. of sugar for every 1 per cent. of the salt. When making my examination for sugar I have also tested for the presence of chlorine, but only to find a trace in any of the Waikato beet-roots with the exception of those now before you, which, having been left in the ground at lest four months too long, are heavily charged with chlorides. One interesting feature is in the absence, beyond a trace, of chlorides in the roots received from Raglan, already mentioned, and this though grown in the vicinity of the sea. I may state that I have not estimated the amount of chlorides, but simply as a qualitative test.

The distribution of the seed in the Waikato alone was in consequence of its distance from the sea and the very favorable situation and comparative absence of chloride of sodium from the pumice soil, but its cultivation in other portions of the Auckland district fairly deserves a trial.

The great objection to the presence of salt, either from the proximity to sea air, fertilization of the ground with it, or from an abnormal amount being naturally present, is owing to the impossibility of freeing the sugar from this substance, and in consequence the estimation of chlorides is only second in importance to that of the sugar present So inimical is this salt that M. Baruchson says: "In some instances the undue proportion of this salt in sugar has nearly rendered the sugar unsalable; and so generally is this recognized abroad, especially in Germany, that the manufacturers in contracting with the growers of the root stipulate that it shall not be grown on certain soils, and often even name the manure which shall be used." It is owing to this substance, and the want of sufficient care in eliminating the molasses that beet-sugar at one time was strongly objected to on account of the taste, and even here I have heard complaints of the same character. On this subject Grant, in his "beet-root sugar" remarks: "There was formerly a prejudice in the minds of many people against beet-sugar; but it is perfectly well ascertained, that, if properly refined, it cannot be distinguished from the best sugar of sugar-cane, either by taste, appearance, or chemical analysis; the two are identical." Again, on page 24 he remarks: "The cost of producing from the beet a pure white sugar, entirely free from unpleasant smell or taste, is but a trifle more than is required to produce a lower grade. In Germany refined loaf sugar is produced directly from the beet. In France the brown is first produced, and then refined. Within the last two years, however, sugar has been produced of such purity and whiteness, that it has been sold directly for consumption without refining; and there is no question that the peculiar odor of the beet may be entirely got rid of in the manufactory." I will quote one more authority on this subject, and that one of the highest we could have. I allude to Crookes, who says in his work "Manufacture of Beet-root Sugar": "Crystallized beet-root sugar is perfectly identical in composition with cane-sugar, and is indistinguishable from it by the sight, the taste, or by chemical tests."

Proceeding from the foregoing facts to summarize my results, I find that the value of sugar obtained from the whole of the roots examined by me last season under 3½ pounds in weight is a percentage of 11.66, but this average includes the immature ones from Tamahere, made when they were but half-grown, and also these roots now before us, which, having remained in the earth so many months after coming to maturity, have deteriorated considerably. If then we exclude these, the average result of the rest shows a percentage of 12.45; but as some of the roots examined were practically too small for manufacturing purposes, I propose to exclude all under 1 pound weight, and thus reduce the average to roots between one and three pounds weight, this being a useful size for manufacturing purposes, large enough to pass safely through the washing machine without being lost or clogging the bars, and yet not too large to materially reduce the percentage of sugar. By this exclusion the average is 12.29, my highest being 15 and lowest 9.82.

In arriving at these results, I do so after a series of experiments extending over the past seven months, in which time I have made upwards of eighty analyses and examined more than sixty beet-roots grown in different parts of the Waikato, many of them raised under very unfavorable conditions; some I found overrun with weeds, of others cattle had destroyed the leaves, while the majority were planted too far apart, and in almost all cases not sufficiently earthed-up, in consequence of which a portion of the sugar contained in the root, exposed to sun and air, becomes converted into other substances. Yet, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the average of

all the analyses made by me, with the exception of one root weighing over 5 pounds, was 11.66, while the exclusion of those which would under no circumstances be permitted to enter a sugar factory brought up the total to 12.45, an average return so favorable that it would result in a very large profit were it achieved in the countries where beet-sugar factories are established.

That these results are not exceptional is, I think, shown by the wide area over which I have obtained my supplies for examination; and that it will be fully equaled on the large scale is shown by the unskilled manner in which some of these roots were planted and tended, and also by the request, which in many instances was adhered to, that no manure should be used. So far from this, I feel convinced that with due attention, proper cultivation, and suitable manuring, a higher percentage will be obtained than from those which the past season's growth has furnished us with; and should a factory be established for the conversion of beet-sugar, I believe the true economy of procedure would be in the purchase of roots at a fixed rate per ton, with an additional schedule price for every degree of sugar above a minimum, a practice which works beneficially amongst some of the German factories; especially would this be the case in the colonies, where the higher price of labor would naturally lead us to seek for the maximum of sugar from a minimum of root. It is not within the scope of this paper to dilate upon the value to this district should such an industry find a home amongst us, but the benefits would be so great and varied, while the returns which I have now brought before you give so large a promise of success, that I hope the early future may find such an establishment situated where it would be most profitably worked—in the center of the Waikato district—where soil, temperature, and the absence of sea air proclaim its fitness for the growth of the beet.

PRODUCTION OF BEET-SUGAR IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The increase of the production of beet-root sugar in various parts of the world has led many to believe that it will eventually supersede sugar made from cane.

Some idea of the growth and extent of the industry can be formed from the latest estimated production of beet-root in the various countries of Europe for this season as compared with the actual output of the two previous seasons:

Countries.	1884–'85.	1883–'84.	1882–'83.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
France	430,000	475,000	423,194
Germany	1,100,000	985,000	848,124
Austria	525,000	445,000	473,002
Russia	340,000	310,000	284,491
Belgium	105,000	105,000	82,723
Other countries	50,000	40,000	35,000
Total	2,550,000	2,360,000	2,146,534

In 1878 the total production of all the countries in the world was 1,101,141 tons, which, as will be seen from the preceding table, is less than one-half of the amount of 1884.

In 1881 the outturn was 1,860,974 tons; in 1880 it was 1,403,929 tons; and in 1879 it was 1,574,153 tons. It will be seen from Mr. Pond's paper that he quotes from Grant's works on "Beet root Sugar," to prove that the peculiar odor of the beet may be got rid of in the process of manufacture, and that there is no difference between sugar made from the beet-root and that made from the cane. "Crooke's" work is also cited to establish the fact that the two sugars are essentially the same. It should, nevertheless, be borne in mind that sugar cane is much richer in saccharine matter than the beet-root. I am very well aware that within the last few years the methods of manufacturing sugar from the beet have been greatly improved, but I am also aware that improvements of equal or greater value have been applied to the manufacture of sugar from the cane.

BEET VS. CANE SUGAR.

Much stress is laid on the fact that the improved systems of modern agriculture have very greatly raised the yield of beet-root crops, but it is none the less true that the same systems of agriculture have increased in quite as high a degree the yield of the crops of sugar-cane. Mr. Steel, the analyst of the New Zealand Sugar Company, who has rendered me much valuable aid in the preparation of several reports for the Department of State at Washington, on the sugar trade of this colony, has taken great pains to explain to me that, while cane crystallizable sugar is identical in all its properties, whether derived from the sugar-cane or beet-root, or from any other source, there are other circumstances which must be considered besides the mere identity of this substance when derived from different sources. For instance, I have learned from him that, associated with the crystallizable sugar, which is the sweetening element, there are naturally present in all sugar-producing plants other bodies which vary greatly in nature and amount in different plants, and which are more or less difficult to separate from the sugar according to their nature.

In the juice of the sugar-cane the organic and inorganic impurities are exceedingly small in quantity and not of a nature to impart an objectionable flavor to the sugar; they are moreover comparatively easy of removal. In the beet-root the opposite is the case. Here we have to deal with organic and saline impurities, in very much greater proportion than is the case with the cane, and these impurities, all accounts agree, have a most tenaceous and objectionable flavor and smell. The amount of crop got from an acre of land is much greater in the case of cane than of beet. In Germany the yield of cleaned beets per acre may be fairly stated at from 10 to 12 tons. In Queensland and New South Wales the yield of cleaned cane, ready for crushing, is about 30 tons per acre, at a low estimate for one-year-old cane, and for two-year-old it may be safely taken at from 50 to 60 tons. Here the cane has a decided advantage, even when we do not consider that it requires much less attention during its growth than the beet-root. Again, as I have previously mentioned, the amount of sugar contained in the cane is greater than that present in the beet. From 11 to 13 per cent. is a fair allowance as to amount of sugar in the best beet-root. In Australia the canes contain from 11 to 18 per cent. (generally about 14 or 16), according to age and variety. Then, again, the beet crop has to be replanted after each harvest, while the sugar cane is habitually "ratooned" twice at least; that is, a second and third crop are obtained in succeeding seasons from the same old roots without any replanting.

The pulp resulting from the extraction of sugar from the beet is utilized as fodder for cattle. The begasse, the residue from the crushing of the cane, is in all modern and well-regulated sugar mills utilized as fuel, being burnt along with coal or wood in specially constructed furnaces. Of late considerable attention has been directed to the subject of utilizing the begasse in paper-making. The chief impediment to its practical use is in the hard fiber from the joints of the canes, which is more difficult to pulp than that of the spaces between the joints. In refining the raw sugars produced from beet-root and from cane, the latter has important advantages over the former.

While there is no difficulty in the way of refining and disposing of the higher grades of raw beet-root sugar, when it comes to working up the lower products the matter assumes quite a different aspect. The impurities in this sugar consist of saline and organic bodies, having a

most disagreeable taste and smell, and it is very generally admitted that these cannot be completely separated from the lower grades in the process of refining, and consequently the refined product retains more or less of them; besides, in working the lower grades of beet sugar, the accumulation of impurities renders it necessary to turn out the residual sirups, and this is done in the form of golden sirup. It is also admitted that the products of the cane can be worked to an infinitely further extent in the refining than those of the beet, without the necessity of turning out sirup. On the other hand, the golden sirup produced from the residues of the refining of beet sugar has a most objectionable smell, and it is customary to mask this by the use of sulphuric acid, which gives a sharp, biting taste to the sirup. When cane sugar residues are worked up into golden sirup, the product is sightly and palatable, and of an entirely different flavor to that made from the beet sugar.

While it is difficult to distinguish between the higher grades of the refined products of the beet and cane, the lower grades are very palpably marked. The impurities in the two sugars, which differ so much in their properties, and which, as I have said previously, it is impracticable to remove, are, in the case of the beet-root, of a particularly persistent nature. Many contend that the sweetening power derived from the beet, and particularly in the lower grades, is inferior to that derived from the cane. It is not disputed that the sweetness is not there, for it is there in exact proportion to the amount of cane, or crystallizable sugar present, but it is maintained that the sweetness is masked by the flavor of the impurities inherent to the beet sugar, and hence the inferior sweetening power. The impurities, even in the very lowest qualities of cane sugar, are of quite a different nature and do not tend to mask the intrinsic sweetening power of the sugar. If we taste a little of the lower grades of raw beet sugar, we find that it has little or none of the characteristic flavor or sweetness of sugar, but possesses a very disagreeable, sickly, saline, oily taste. On the other hand the lowest black "takas" or "concrete" sugars from the cane have always the strong sweet taste. In a modified degree this is precisely the difference between the refined products of the two sugars. The advocates of the cane-sugar industry state that the wasteful methods of extraction which have always been applied to the sugar-cane have given the beet root, with the fostering care bestowed upon it as an industry, a temporary advantage over its naturally more favored rival, and they confidently believe that it is only a matter of time when the cane will reassume its old position as the principal source of sugar. There is, however, one point in favor of the beet-root which I have not mentioned, and that is the possibility of cultivating it in climates too cold for the sugar-cane.

I am indebted to Mr. Steel for the following valuable tables showing the analyses of various kinds of representative raw sugars, including beet-root sugars, Australian-cane sugars, Fiji sugars, and sugars from Java, Formosa, and Takao, and the analyses of refined sugars, sirups, molasses, &c. These tables were prepared by Mr. Steel while employed in the refinery in this city and in various refineries in Europe, and have never hitherto been published.

ANALYSES OF RAW AND REFINED SUGARS, ETC.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR.

Crystallizable sugar	96.00	95.00	94.00	94.00	93.60	91.20	90.50
Other organic matters	1.31	1.10	1.32	1.71	1.41	2.27	2.50
Ash (saline matters)	1.19	1.15	1.17	1.39	1.64	2.23	2.45
Water	1.50	2.95	3.50	2.90	3.35	4.30	4.55
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Net titre	90.05	89.25	88.15	87.05	85.40	80.05	78.25
Crystallizable sugar	92.00	91.00	88.40	88.50	86.00	86.00	86.60
Other organic matters	2.21	2.66	2.84	3.24	3.39	3.43	3.20
Ash (saline matters)	2.99	3.04	3.11	4.01	4.06	4.32	4.75
Water	2.80	3.30	5.65	4.25	6.55	6.25	5.45
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Net titre	77.05	75.80	72.85	68.45	65.70	64.40	62.85

BEET-ROOT SUGARS CONTAINING FRUIT SUGAR.

Crystallizable sugars	89.20	88.20	87.50
Fruit sugar	1.82	2.15	1.97
Other organic matters	2.20	2.45	3.29
Ash (saline matters)	2.43	2.60	2.74
Water	4.35	4.60	4.50

CANE SUGARS.

	Australian sugars.						
Crystallizable sugar	96.20	95.50	93.70	92.00	90.60	89.50	82.20
Fruit sugar	.96	1.90	1.17	2.08	3.81	4.12	5.88
Other organic matters	1.16	.75	1.72	2.09	1.48	1.74	4.53
Ash (saline matters)	.76	.66	1.18	1.69	1.39	1.53	2.75
Sand							
Water	.92	1.19	1.73	2.14	2.81	3.11	4.64
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Net titre	91.44	90.30	86.13	81.47	80.29	77.73	62.57

	Fiji sugars.				Java sugars.			
Crystallizable sugar	95.90	92.40	89.70	87.30	97.20	95.10	94.50	92.30
Fruit sugar	1.12	2.63	3.29	3.69	.85	1.75	2.45	3.63
Other organic matter	1.01	1.43	1.90	2.80	.85	1.16	.97	1.15
Ash (saline matters)	.34	.67	1.14	1.28	.21	.33	.33	.40
Sand	.04	.03	.05	.05	.06	.07	.07	.13
Water	1.59	2.84	3.92	4.88	.83	1.59	1.68	2.39
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Net titre	93.08	86.42	80.71	77.21	95.30	91.70	90.40	86.67

CHINA SUGARS.

	Formosa sugars.			Ilo-Ilo.	Takao sugars.		
Crystallizable sugar	80.00	80.00	76.70	82.10	80.60	78.50	76.30
Fruit sugar	7.13	7.38	8.56	6.29	7.02	5.69	2.26
Other organic matters	2.84	3.97	5.93	4.47	4.04	5.11	3.47
Ash (saline matters)	2.18	2.66	2.68	2.30	1.42	2.59	2.79
Sand	.30	.14	.20	.24	.09	.48	.20
Water	7.55	5.85	5.93	4.60	6.83	7.93	8.98
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Net titre	61.97	59.32	54.74	64.31	66.48	61.36	54.09

Analyses of raw and refined sugars, etc.—Continued.

REFINED SUGARS.

	Loaf-sugar.	First white.			First counters.			Yellow.		
Crystallizable sugar	99.50	99.30	98.20	97.70	96.20	94.10	93.30	87.70	85.60	85.40
Fruit sugar	.10	.16	.47	.57	1.05	2.57	3.10	6.34	8.10	7.85
Other organic matters	.14	.20	.12	.35	.49	.83	.53	1.38	1.45	1.67
Ash (saline matters)	.02	.02	.04	.05	.12	.31	.38	1.00	1.28	1.17
Water	.24	.32	1.17	1.33	2.14	2.19	2.69	3.58	3.57	3.91
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SIRUP AND MOLASSES.

	Golden sirup.		Raw beet molasses.	Raw cane molasses.	
Crystallizable sugar	39.50	27.80	48.80	51.14	46.02
Fruit sugar	28.57	35.71	.54	7.54	12.93
Other organic matters	9.61	13.55	23.22	14.18	10.34
Ash (saline matters)	5.27	5.47	10.94	9.79	11.36
Water	17.05	17.45	16.50	16.65	19.35
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Before studying the preceding tables it is well enough to explain that crystallizable sugar is the body to which the sugar owes it sweetness. It is known by various other names, such as sucrose, cane sugar, &c. Fruit sugar is glucose or uncrystallizable sugar. The net titre is the theoretical amount of pure loaf sugar which would be obtained were the sugar refined up entirely into loaf sugar and sirup. It is merely, however, an empirical figure, and its use is solely for comparative purposes, for which it is of great value. It is based on the assumption that each 1 part of ash prevents 5 parts of crystallizable sugar from crystallizing, holding it in solution as sirup; and that each 1 part of fruit sugar has the crystallization of its own weight of cane sugar. Therefore, to find the net titre or theoretical available percentage of sugar in any sample, we multiply the ash by 5, add on the fruit sugar, and deduct the total from the crystallizable or cane sugar; the result is the net titre.

On the examination of the table of analyses it will be seen that cane sugar is superior to the product of the beet in net titre. Thus, a cane sugar containing 90.60 per cent. of crystallizable sugar, has a net titre of 80.29 per cent. while a beet-root sugar has a net titre of 80.05 per cent. This holds good throughout the whole series. These analyses of beet-root sugar, Mr. Steel informs me, are fair representatives of the sugar of this class imported to the Greenock refineries. The analyses of cane sugars will give an idea of the composition of the sugar from the main sugar-producing districts imported into Australia. The refined sugars are average products of a refinery working cane sugar. The golden sirup was made in a refinery in Greenock working a mixture of beet and cane sugars. The composition of the molasses from the beet and cane factories varies exceedingly according to the system of working. Beet-root sugar seldom contains any fruit sugar.

G. W. GRIFFIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Auckland, N. Z., December 1, 1884.

RAILWAY, POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND MARINE SERVICES IN BELGIUM.

REPORT PREPARED BY CONSUL STEUART, OF ANTWERP.

From a communication upon the Belgian railway, postal, telegraphic, and marine administrations for the year 1883, recently presented to the legislative chambers, I extract the following interesting statistics:

RAILWAYS.

On the 31st December, 1883, the total length of railways managed by the state was 3,063,179 meters, of which 1,274,680 meters had been constructed by the state, and 1,788,499 meters had been constructed by companies, but purchased or taken over and worked by the state To this length add that of railways constructed, owned, and worked by companies, say 1,256,445 meters, and there will be found a total length of 4,319,624 meters of railways in operation in Belgium, as against 4,293,963 meters at the same date in 1882.

The receipts, including indirect products, of 102,907.77 francs, amounted to 121,950,560.92 francs in 1883, being an increase of 2,606,536.21 francs over 1882.

The expenses of every kind, including 319,287.25 francs appropriated upon the ordinary budget for works in course of completion, amounted in 1883 to 73,460,974.87 francs; in 1882 they amounted to 74,550,748.50 francs, showing, therefore, a decrease for 1883 of 1,089,773.63 francs. The increase of receipts 2,606,536, and the decrease of expenditures 1,089,773 francs, show an improvement for 1883 of 3,696,309 francs. The number of persons employed by the administration of the state railways was on the 31st December, 1883, as follows: The officers, agents, and employés were 7,346, against 7,410 in 1882. There were 33,338 minor agents and workmen in 1883, against 33,825 in 1882. Total, 40,684 in 1883, against 41,235 in 1882. Among the personal in the first category were fifty-five auxiliary female clerks, and among that of the second were thirteen females employed in the bureau of the direction of receipts and expenditures. The general results of the railways managed by companies was as follows: Gross receipts, 40,221,497 francs; gross expenses, 21,907,434 francs; net receipts being 18,314,063 francs, against 18,428,866 francs in 1882, a decrease of 114,803 francs.

POSTAL SERVICE.

The Republic of Costa Rica entered effectually into the universal postal union on the 1st January, 1883, and now the union comprises all the countries on the globe which have a regular postal administration, except Bolivia, the Cape colonies, and Australia. The general movement of private manuscript correspondence comprised 86,429,504 letters, against 81,629,309 in 1882, and 23,270,582 postal cards, against 22,586,876 in 1882.

At the end of 1875 there were only 486 post-offices; on the 31st December, 1883, the number had increased to 869 offices in 822 localities. One hundred and twenty-three new street letter-boxes were established in 1883, and the total number now is 5,874. The receipts in 1883 were

13,345,312.90 francs, an increase of 605,570.21 francs, or 4¾ per cent. over 1882. The total expenses were 8,288,535.90 francs, and the net receipts were 5,056,777 francs.

The sums above mentioned do not include the expenses upon the postal budget for the service of the packet steamers, as the administration of the marine has to render an account of those.

The number of persons employed at the end of 1883 was 4,802 agents, of whom 4,641 were men and 161 women; at the end of 1882 the numbers were 4,536 men and 143 women.

TELEGRAPHS.

The length of telegraphic lines in 1883 was 5,942 kilometers, against 5,851 in 1882. The total extension of the conducting wires was 26,929 kilometers, against 26,074 in 1882. Adding to this the 303 kilometers of lines, carrying 1,605 kilometers of wires, established along the rivers, the 1,140 kilometers of wires erected at the expense of the railways, the 327 kilometers of wires established for the Royal Observatory of Brussels, the 50 kilometers of wires established between Brussels and Antwerp (the Hanseatic House) for the horary service, the total length of conducting wires in Belgium on the 1st January, 1884, is found to be 30,051 kilometers. The number of persons employed on the 31st December, 1883, was 5,047, of whom 4,739 were men and 308 women. In 1882 there were 4,541 men and 240 women.

The messages for the year 1883 were as follows: 2,294,470 messages for the interior, 1,263,736 international messages, and 605,273 messages in transit, making a total of 4,163,479 messages, against 3,979,291 in 1882.

The receipts were 2,719,545.07 francs, and the expenses were 3,461,670.25, making a deficit of 742,125.18 francs.

MARINE SERVICE.

The floating material belonging to the different services was as follows: 14 steamers, 25 pilot boats or light-ships, 1 fishing guard-boat, 1 vessel for navigation school, 2 steam launches, and 159 small boats. The steam-packet boat service between Ostend and Dover produced in 1863 554,883.66 francs, being 3,103.04 francs more than in 1882.

The expenditures in 1882 were 1,209,455.84 francs, but were reduced in 1883 to 1,197,211.21 francs. This reduction was owing to the fact that seven passages were not made on account of bad weather.

The expenses of running the ferry-boat between Antwerp and the Tête de Flandre were reduced in 1883 12,108.96 francs, and the receipts increased by 3,400.83 francs. The ferry-boats transported 827,769 persons, 46,217 animals, and 28,393 vehicles during the period.

The number of vessels which were obliged to take pilots for the navigation towards Antwerp was in 1882, 8,515; in 1883 it was 8,644, an increase of 129 vessels. The increase in the number of vessels produced in 1883 an increase of receipts of 35,367.30 francs, but the expense which was in 1882 of 1,857,891.30 francs amounted to 1,860,319.87 francs in 1883.

The receipts from light-house and beacons dues has notably increased in 1883, when they were 808,648.89 francs, against 730,265.77 francs in 1882. This increase is principally due to the larger amount of tonnage in 1883. The expenses in 1883 were 135,265.77 francs, against 141,350.45 francs in 1882. A new light-house was erected at Nieuport. The navigation school in Antwerp was attended by 36 pupils in 1883, being 12 more than in 1882. The school in Ostend was attended by 33 pupils in 1883, being 12 less than in 1882.

The school for apprentices to the marine had 60 boys in 1883. They were shipped from 1st June until 15th September to do service on the fishing-guard boat, charged to protect the fishing interests in the North Sea. Classes for maritime instruction have been continued at Bruges, Nieuport in the free schools, and at the Royal Atheneum at Ostend.

The receipts in 1882 from all the different maritime departments were 3,398,438.32 francs; in 1883 they amounted to 3,523,333.92 francs, being an increase of 124,895.60 francs. The expenses, which were in 1882 3,558,018.97 francs were only 3,550,273.91 francs in 1883, being a difference of 7,745.95 francs less. The general results of expenditures and receipts for the two years, show a difference in favor of 1883 of 132,641.56 francs.

The following relates to the transatlantic postal service.

On 19 August, 1879, the minister appointed a committee at Antwerp to examine the questions concerning the running of transatlantic postal lines and to superintend the proper enforcement of all rules and regulations laid down in the contracts. On account of the resignation of some and the death of other members, the committee did not find itself in number in 1883 to deliberate. On 31st December, 1883, this committee was reorganized and the number of members increased to six, besides the addition of the secretary, who has a consulting voice.

The freight carried by the two lines of steamers between Antwerp and New York and Philadelphia amounted in 1882 to 223,602 tons of goods, and 32,801 passengers. In 1883 the freight carried was 252,501 tons and 36,643 passengers. The subsidies allowed were 558,921.55 francs in 1882, against 635,467.75 francs in 1883.

Steamers have left Antwerp every month for Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne. They took 9,187 tons of freight at the average rate of freight of £1 10*s.* per ton. The average amount of freight per voyage has been 765 tons, or an average of 22 tons more than in 1882.

JOHN H. STEUART,
United States Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, January 9, 1885.

MANUFACTURE OF SPIRITS AND BEER IN RUSSIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL STANTON, OF ST. PETERSBURG.

According to a recent report of the excise department, the duties on malt and spirituous liquors in 1883 amounted to 252,101,401 roubles ($126,050,700), being 12,707,421 roubles more than the estimates, and 42,470,680 roubles more than the average of the preceding ten years. Compared with 1873, the receipts have increased 73,128,201 roubles, or about 41 per cent.

Of this amount the distilleries paid 225,098,573 roubles ($112,549,286), or 10,098,573 roubles more than the estimates; 3,361,701 roubles more than in 1882, and 67,173,216 roubles, or 42 per cent., more than in 1873.

The largest proportion hereof, 18 per cent., or 45,300,000 roubles, were paid by the central Blackearth governments; then come the southern governments, with 12.3 per cent., or 31,150,000 roubles; then the two residences, with 11.3 per cent., or 28,120,000 roubles.

The smallest percentage was yielded by the Siberian governments and Turkestan, with 4.6 per cent., or 11,640,000 roubles; the northern

governments, with 3.1 per cent., or 7,800,000 roubles; the Baltic governments, with 2.6 per cent., or 2,600,000 roubles.

In 1883 there were in the whole Russian Empire, including Siberia and Turkestan, but exclusive of the Caucasus, 2,517 distilleries at work, whose total production amounted to 32,300,306 vedros (103,360,969 gallons) of pure spirits.

To produce this amount of spirits there were consumed:

Materials.	Poods.	Tons of 2,000 pounds.
Wheat	386,636	6,959
Rye	36,822,508	662,805
Maize	2,824,815	50,847
Malt (dry)	7,102,594	127,847
Barley-meal	551,787	9,932
Barley malt	426	8
Oat-meal	838,482	15,092
Wine lees	1,197	22
Buckwheat-meal	4,225	76
Vetch	1,450	26
Flour	2,018,244	36,328
Pea flour	687	12
Malt (green)	4,679,390	84,229
Potatoes	65,508,439	1,184,152
Molasses	3,637,354	65,472

The department's report divides the distilleries into three classes, viz: Those whose annual production is 25,000 vedros (about 80,000 gallons), 40° spirits and less; those producing from 25,000 to 100,000 vedros; and those whose production exceeds 100,000 vedros. According to this classification, 1,609 distilleries of the first category (63 per cent. of all distilleries) produced 19,917,457 vedros, or 24.7 per cent. of the total production; 757 distilleries of the second category (30 per cent.) produced 36,620,557 vedros, or 44.1 per cent. of total amount; and 151 distilleries of the third category (6 per cent.) produced 25,175,791 vedros, or 31.2 per cent. of the total production, which amounted to 80,713,805 vedros (258,294,176 gallons) of 40° spirits.

Agriculturally the smaller distilleries are of the greatest importance; 471 hereof or 96 per cent. of all distilleries of district exist in the northern governments; then follow the Polish governments, with 354 or 83.1 per cent. of the distilleries in those provinces; the Baltic provinces, with 225 or 63.2 per cent.; and the southwestern governments, with 198 or 59.3 per cent. of the existing distilleries.

The largest distilleries are found in the Blackearth governments, where they form 24.6 per cent. of the existing establishments; in the eastern governments, 34.6 per cent.; and in Siberia, 20.7 per cent.

The largest distillery in Russia exists in Voronesh, and produced, in 1883, 537,500 vedros (1,720,000) gallons) 40° spirits.

Compared with 1873, the number of distilleries in 1883 in operation in Russia decreased 1,221, or 48 per cent.; the production of pure spirits, however, but 715,156 vedros, or 2.15 per cent. Whilst in 1873 the average annual production per distillery was 8,831 vedros of pure spirits, in 1883 it had increased to 12,833 vedros.

Excluding Siberia, from whence no data have been received, there were, in 1883, 1,648 beer and 584 mead breweries in operation in Russia. The total production was 34,243,539 vedros, or about 108,578,925 gallons.

St. Petersburg produces the most, viz, 6,110,000 vedros, or 17.8 per cent. of the total production; then follow Liefland, with 4,880,000, or 14.2 per cent.; Warsaw, with 3,300,000 vedros, or 9.6 per cent.; Moscow,

with 2,156,000 vedros, or 6.3 per cent.; and Courland, with 1,235,000 vedros, or 3.6 per cent.

Notwithstanding the great number of breweries, the quantity of mead brewed is comparatively small. It is generally prepared from sugar instead of honey.

Compared with 1882 the number of breweries decreased 45. As indicating the increased beer consumption, it may be mentioned that the excise duties since 1873, notwithstanding that the number of breweries has fallen off 19 per cent., have increased nearly 134 per cent.

In 1883 the number of places where spirits, &c., were retailed was 139,553. More than 15,000, or 17 per cent., are situated in the Black-earth districts; 12,000, or 14 per cent., in the Kingdom of Poland; 11,000, or 13 per cent., in the southern provinces. Beer saloons are most numerous in the governments of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Poland, and the Baltic provinces.

Assuming the population of European Russia and Poland to be 86 millions, there is one saloon to every 617 inhabitants. Assuming the urban population to be 12 per cent. of the whole, there is one saloon to every 200 inhabitants in the cities, and to every 860 of the rural population.

The movement of this trade is given in the following table:

Year.	Saloons.	Inhabitants to 1 saloon.
1873	209,120	369
1874	150,508	573
1875	139,142	573
1876	135,399	602
1877	131,985	626
1878	134,055	624
1879	141,962	598
1880	147,615	595
1881	142,546	612
1882	138,058	640
Ten-year average	146,739	576
1883	139,553	617

Compared with the average, there was in 1883 a decrease of 7,186 saloons; as with 1882, an increase of 1,495 saloons. Compared with 1873, the number of saloons has decreased 70,064, or nearly 33 per cent. This is the result of the introduction in 1874 of high licenses. From 1875 to 1880 they increased, but decreased in 1881 in consequence of governmental and local restrictions. With the decrease of the drinking places the number of the restaurants increased, and would have continued to do so but that they were put on the same footing as saloons with regard to licenses.

In general, the diminution of licensed saloons has resulted in an increase of clandestine drinking places. In 1883 there were 16,088 cases discovered, the largest number being in St. Petersburg.

The main breaches of the excise law are confined to the clandestine sale of bad liquor, and the sale of spirits disguised under the name of fruit juices, &c.

In districts where the sale of spirits had been totally prohibited, the population began to consume cologne water. In the Oural, for instance, in a small town named Gourićvo, 2,000 dozens of cologne water, valued at $5,000, are annually consumed, and similar instances occur at other places.

EDGAR STANTON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
St. Petersburg, November 19, 1884.

LINEN TRADE OF BELFAST.

REPORT BY CONSUL WOOD.

The exports from this consular district to the United States during the year ended September 30, 1884, when compared with those during the year ended September 30, 1883, show a very considerable decrease. The total value of declared exports in the latter year was $8,136,805.43, and in the former year $6,842,100.73—a decrease of $1,294,704.70, or about 16 per cent. Of the above total value for 1883, the amount of $7,026,548.01 was for manufactures of linen, and in 1884 the value of the same manufactures was $5,863,312.38, being a decrease of 16½ per cent., or in amount $1,163,235.63. The declared value of other articles exported hence to the United States in 1884—such as ginger ale, felt, machinery, and whisky—(the total declared value of which was $978,788.35) was about the same as in 1883. These diminished exports are accounted for in part by the unfavorable condition of trade in the United States, and in part by the increasing competition from the continent, and particularly from Germany, in the cheaper grades of linen manufactures. This foreign competition extends also to the growth of flax and the production of linen yarns; and although Ireland formerly produced a good part of the flax used in manufacture here, now over two-thirds of the quantity comes from the Continent, and especially from Russia. It is commonly asserted—and the belief has developed into practice with the farmers in this country—that the growth of flax is unremunerative as compared with other crops, notwithstanding that native flax brings a higher price and that the cost of transportation and its incidental expenses are in favor of the home growers.

The area under flax cultivation has been on the decrease for a number of years, with slight recovery in a few years, particularly since 1866, as will be seen from the following table:

Table showing the acreage under flax in Ireland in the years 1866 *to* 1883, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Acres.	Year.	Acres.
1866	263, 507	1875	101, 248
1867	253, 257	1876	132, 878
1868	206, 446	1877	123, 362
1869	229, 178	1878	111, 808
1870	194, 893	1879	128, 004
1871	156, 880	1880	157, 534
1872	122, 003	1881	147, 145
1873	129, 432	1882	113, 484
1874	106, 886	1883	95, 943

About nine-tenths of all the flax grown in Ireland is grown in the northern province of Ulster.

The quantity of flax produced in Ireland in 1883 (the return for that year being the latest published) was 18,464 tons, which was a decrease of 11¼ per cent. from the quantity in 1882. This decrease would have been greater, when the diminished average is considered, if the average crop had not been larger than in 1882, the average production being 420 pounds per acre. If the average production be taken for the ten years ending with 1883, the quantity produced would be 21,830 tons

y.

The following table contains a statement of the acreage and production of flax in the countries named in 1883:

Countries.	Statute acres.	Tons.	Countries.	Statute acres.	Tons.
Australia	216,266	36,766	Hungary	30,128	4,945
Belgium	91,133	19,132	Holland	34,293	6,041
Denmark	6,292	787	Italy	203,659	23,332
Egypt	15,000	1,875	Ireland	95,943	18,464
France	137,078	31,262	Russia	2,000,000	250,000
Germany	319,396	75,057	Sweden	30,612	3,826
Greece	957	119			
Great Britain	4,317	831	Europe	3,185,074	472,437

In connection with the decrease in flax production, it is to be observed that the scutch mills in Ireland have also steadily decreased from 1,511 in 1870 to 1,132 in 1883.

The supply of raw material to make up the deficiency in native production is obtained in great part from Russia, but a small part is obtained also from Belgium, France, Germany, and Holland. Several lines of steamers running hence to Antwerp, Rotterdam, and the Russian ports are engaged in this transportation. The table below gives the quantities of foreign flax, tow, and codilla imported into the United Kingdom in the years 1880 to 1883, both inclusive, and the countries from which exported:

From—	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Belgium	12,257	11,300	11,685	13,359
France	673	1,150	1,818	.....
Germany	3,996	3,039	3,160	3,553
Holland	4,105	5,109	5,937	3,791
Russia	72,232	68,150	74,489	54,310
Other countries	1,572	366	1,246	2,334
Total	94,836	89,114	98,335	77,347

A census was recently (1884) taken of the number of spindles and power looms in Ireland, which shows that in that year the total number was as follows, viz:

874,788 spinning spindles.
16,896 twisting spindles.
23,677 power looms.

The following table shows the comparison with 1882, viz:

Year.	Spinning spindles.	Twisting spindles.	Power looms.
1882	879,242	15,943	22,279
1884	874,788	16,896	23,677
Increase	.....	953	1,398
Decrease	4,454	.....	.....

The foregoing shows a decrease of 4,454 spinning spindles, an increase of 953 in twisting spindles, and an increase of 1,398 in power looms. Of the spindles, however, there were 20,136 idle in 1883 and 37,646 idle in 1884.

The following general table gives the number of spindles in Ireland in the several years named:

Year.	Spindles.	Year.	Spindles.
1850	396,338	1879	906,522
1861	592,981	1880	912,011
1871	866,482	1881	879,835
1874	880,559	1882	879,242
1876	920,677	1884	874,788
1878	918,182		

The same census showed the number of power looms in 1884 to be 23,677; in 1882 there were 22,279, an increase of 1,398. This increase is mainly in weaving factories, as appears below, viz:

Year.	Spinning mills.	Weaving mills.
1884	10,979	12,698
1882	10,733	11,546
Increase	246	1,152

The next table shows the whole number of power looms in Ireland in the several years named:

Year.	Power looms.	Year.	Power looms.
1859	3,633	1878	20,638
1864	8,187	1880	21,163
1871	14,509	1881	21,177
1874	19,331	1882	22,279
1876	20,152	1884	23,677

As a means of comparison of the numbers of spindles and power looms in use in various countries, the following table has been prepared:

Countries.	Spindles.	Power looms.	Countries.	Spindles.	Power looms.
Austria-Hungary	384,908	1,000	Norway	1,800	120
Belgium	306,040	4,755	Russia	160,000	3,000
Denmark	.....	70	Scotland	265,263	16,756
England and Wales	190,803	4,081	Sweden	3,810	98
France	500,000	22,000	Switzerland	9,000	.....
Germany	318,467	8,600	Spain	.....	1,000
Holland	7,700	1,200			
Ireland	874,788	23,677	Europe	3,081,807	87,129
Italy	59,223	772			

It is to be said that the foregoing statements and tables relate wholly to manufactures by means of power, and that they take no account of the manufactures by hand-loom weaving. There are now no statistics to be had of hand-loom weaving in Ireland, though no small amount of it is still done. It is employed to some extent in the manufacture of handkerchiefs and the finer qualities of linen, but no trustworthy approximation of the number of looms or the quantity produced can be made.

No very large exports of linen yarns are made to the United States. Out of a total declared value of such exports from the United Kingdom in 1883 of $5,292,780, the value of only $250,000 went to the United States. The largest exports have been made to Spain, Germany, and Holland, but the quantity now sent to Spain and Germany is reported as decreasing, while last year (1884) there was an unexpected increase in the quantity sent to Belgium. The comparative statistics of this branch of flax manufacture are given in the table below, viz:

To—	Quantities.		Value.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
Belgium	1,619,000	2,067,400	£136,517	£159,749
Germany	2,216,200	2,741,000	194,590	226,502
Italy	456,300	462,400	23,567	24,151
France	1,732,500	1,685,500	197,246	178,565
Holland	2,592,000	2,575,800	105,285	106,820
Spain	7,068,900	6,183,800	279,979	274,620
Other countries	2,471,500	1,973,000	100,195	88,149
Total	18,156,400	17,688,900	1,037,379	1,058,556
			$5,048,404	$5,151,462

With regard to the entire manufactures from flax, except yarns, in Ireland, the returns show that about 70 per cent. are exported to the United States, and of the same class of manufactures from the whole United Kingdom about 50 per cent. go to the United States. The average value of these exports for the past five years is $13,883,685. The comparative values of the exports are shown in the following table:

Year.	United States of America.	Foreign countries.	British possessions.	Total.
1879	£2,596,330	£2,201,813	£674,984	£5,473,127
1880	3,031,241	2,030,722	774,056	5,836,019
1881	2,605,177	2,434,621	806,563	5,846,361
1882	2,874,203	2,195,531	898,872	5,968,606

Some statistics that have recently been received are valuable as showing the exports of plain and white linen and linen thread, together with the average prices per yard and pound. The table below covers five years, ending with 1883, and includes all kinds of plain and white goods, from the finest quality to the lowest, the fluctuations in price showing with fair accuracy the condition of the trade:

Year.	Plain and white linen.			Linen thread.		
	Quantities.	Value.	Value per yard.	Quantities.	Value.	Value per pound.
	Yards.	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
1879	149,661,000	21,482,199	14.1	2,829,000	1,704,320	59.4
1880	156,689,600	23,450,888	14.7	2,878,400	1,810,717	62.04
1881	165,217,600	23,547,357	14.06	2,590,200	1,607,997	61.2
1882	165,899,200	23,170,728	13.7	2,796,000	1,814,693	64.02
1883	152,186,900	21,452,480	13.9	2,260,600	1,431,840	62.4

The following table exhibits the quantities and values of printed, checked, or dyed linens, and damasks and diapers during the years named, but the returns do not show the average value per yard:

Years.	Printed, checked, or dyed linens, and damasks and diapers.	
	Quantities.	Value.
	Yards.	*Dollars.*
1879	6,559,700	975,226
1880	4,987,600	730,859
1881	5,487,100	783,617
1882	6,952,400	1,143,373
1883	6,570,400	1,040,491

A table has been prepared, showing the quantities and values of the exports of linen piece goods from the United Kingdom, in 1883, to other countries, and is given below. It is of some interest, as showing the average value per yard of the goods:

To—	Quantity.	Value.	Average value per yard.
	Yards.	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*
Australasia	13,370,000	1,927,387	13.8
Argentine Republic	1,921,200	316,467	16.2
Brazil	2,565,800	443,604	17.0
British East Indies	2,571,600	400,148	15.4
British North America	5,705,200	753,319	13.0
British West Indies and Guiana	3,085,500	311,081	10.0
Chili	843,800	124,055	14.6
Foreign West Indies	20,610,200	2,156,205	10.4
France	4,578,100	978,264	21.0
Germany	4,291,000	928,737	21.4
Holland	268,600	53,945	21.0
Italy	1,899,600	414,105	21.6
Peru	189,100	27,121	14.2
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	820,000	108,853	13.0
Russia	371,200	95,003	25.2
Spain and Canaries	2,354,300	477,355	20.0
United States of America	78,169,400	11,335,854	14.4
United States of Colombia	3,992,600	386,944	9.6
Other countries	14,640,100	2,153,613	14.6
Total	162,247,300	23,392,060	16.1

Of the manufactures from flax within this consular district, nearly three-quarters find a market in the United States, and, as has been shown, about one-half of all such manufactures in the United Kingdom also find their market there. For this trade, accordingly, the general condition of business in the United States is important and is closely observed. It is the great factor in the state of manufacturing here. During the year 1884 trade has fallen away, and the exports to the United States have been less than usual. Prices also have not been satisfactory. It is to be said, however, that manufacturers have not yet forgotten the time of expansion during the late American war, and the abnormally high prices at that time and for some years later; and while prices now may be fairly remunerative, yet the habit of referring to those exceptional years as a standard makes the present prices seem in a degree unsatisfactory. As has been said also in former reports from this office, overproduction has much to do with low prices. The

market for linen manufactures in the United States may be regarded as a steady one, and ready year by year to take a volume of linens that, on an average of some years, keeps pace with the growth in population and wealth of the United States, and if prices are low it is in a great measure the result of too close competition and underselling here, and not from the want of a suitable market.

A. B. WOOD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Belfast, January 8, 1885.

HOP PRODUCTION IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL HORSTMANN, OF NUREMBERG.

I have the honor to report on the condition of the hop crops in Germany and Austria, and the prices of hops for the present season, as follows:

GERMANY.

In general the hop-producing districts show a favorable result. Although in the beginning of the season fears were entertained that there would be but a poor yield in consequence of the prevailing low temperature during the month, of June, the intense, almost tropical heat of the succeeding months, which lasted without much interruption from that month on, in connection with frequent and heavy thunder storms, favored the growing of the plant in an unsurpassed degree.

It may be stated that the harvest was not only a rich, but a very early one. On the other hand, the quality of the produce is not up to the usual standard. The furnace-like heat which predominated during July and August tended to an extraordinary forcing of the vines, causing much light growth and yellow and distended burrs.

In Bavaria there have been mostly very satisfactory middle crops. In some few districts the quantity and quality were not satisfactory.

In regard to the quantity of the yield obtained in Spalterland, this part of Bavaria belongs to the districts which were less favored this year than all the others.

The Spalter district produced only a small middling crop. In quality it is satisfactory, especially with the hops grown on wires instead of poles, which are of first rate quality.

The Hallertau harvested in parts somewhat more than an average, and altogether a good half crop; quality very satisfactory.

In the mountain lands the yield is only in a few parts thereof over the average; in quality the yield is varied; first rate qualities are rare.

The Aischground furnishes the same good product as in former years; the crop there was an average one.

In the Kindingerland there was a very small half crop; quality good.

Upper Franconia and Upper Palatinate have a very good middling crop; Suabia a middling one; Rhenish Palatinate and Lower Franconia a good middling harvest.

The Kingdom of Bavaria has therefore probably harvested as follows:

Country.	1882.	Average yield to acre.	Yield per acre.	Total, 1884.
	Acres.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Upper Bavaria	6,508.78	479.5	499.5	3,246,924
Lower Bavaria	8,763.24	539.4	559.4	4,896,442
Rhine Palatinate	239.78	599.4	639.2	152,922
Upper Palatinate	3,759.91	399.6	479.5	1,800,558
Middle Franconia	26,665.46	359.6	359.6	10,000,000
Upper Franconia	7,944.90	399.6	479.5	3,809,290
Lower Franconia	842.95	399.6	399.6	336,522
Suabia Franconia	511.70	399.6	399.6	204,227
Total	55,236.72	447.0	447.0	24,446,886

The area of hop lands given in the above table is from the official reports for the year 1882.

Within the last two years this area has been considerably increased; some even estimate this increase at 10,000 acres, but this is evidently much beyond the mark and cannot be depended upon. If we compare the product of 1884, which was 24,446,886 pounds, with that of 1883, which was 22,000,000 pounds, and supposing the yield per acre to be the same, it would give 59,995 acres as the present area.

But the average yield was somewhat greater this year than in 1883, so that if we put down the present average of hop-lands in Bavaria at 57,500, we will perhaps be coming nearest the mark.

In the Kingdom of Wurtemberg a rather satisfactory harvest was obtained, and the hops are said to be of acceptable quality. The early hops did not prosper, and complaints are heard from various quarters. The latter show less in quantity but better in quality than usual.

Whereas this Kingdom had in 1882 16,142 acres, and now has about 17,000 acres, we may put down the total harvest at 8,500,000 pounds. This amount is based upon the calculation that the average produce is 500 pounds per acre.

In Baden a good middling crop has been obtained this year; it is proportionally more abundant than that of Wurtemberg, but in quality it is of less value. From an area of about 7,000 acres (as against 6,585 in 1882) at least 4,500,000 pounds have been secured. In middling years about 639 pounds are harvested to the acre.

Alsace-Lorraine: A good middling crop of about 7,750,000 pounds has been harvested from an area of 12,700 acres, the average yield being about 675 pounds to the acre. The product is of a fine color, but in quality it is less substantial than in former years.

Prussia has increased its area of hop-lands from 10,102 acres in 1882, to 10,850 in the present year. The total yield may be estimated at 5,800,000 pounds. In comparing the yield of the various provinces of Prussia with each other we find great irregularities. The most important province is Posen, which in 1882 had 4,840 acres of hop-lands. The crop this season, which is satisfactory, may be put down at 2,400,000 pounds. The average yield per acre is 400 pounds, but this year it was 440 pounds.

Prussian Saxony, called Altmark, has about 2,520 acres. In this district larger quantities per acre are produced, but the quality is not always good. The yield this year even reaches to 850 pounds per acre, the total production 2,100,000 pounds. The color is fair, but the burrs are light and of little substance.

The following table gives a view of the yield of the remaining Prussian provinces:

Provinces.	Acres.	Average yield per acre.	Yield in 1884.	
			Per acre.	Total.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
East Prussia	692.16	479.5	439.5	300,000
Hanover	524.06	479.5	760.0	390,000
Nassau	321.36	799.0	839.1	260,000
Hohenzollern	412.22	399.6	599.4	230,000
Pomerania	155.74	559.4	559.4	85,000
West Prussia	131.02	479.5	559.4	68,000
Rhineland	173.04	479.5	479.5	73,000
Silesia	34.60	559.4	559.4	19,000
Brandenburg	284.28	479.5	399.6	98,000
Total	2,728.48	524.0	576.0	1,523,000

Of other German countries the following are still to be mentioned:

States.	Acres.	States.	Acres.
Kingdom of Saxony	95.91	Duchy of Saxe Coburg-Gotha	53.88
Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt	100.25	Principality of Anhalt	3.70
Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar	66.74	Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1.73
Grand Duchy of Oldenburg	113.22		
Duchy of Brunswick	44.49	Total	558.42
Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen	74.90		

The averge yields in these lands for the present year is 810 pounds per acre; the whole crop of these countries which have proportionately large quantities, but inferior qualities, may amount to 450,000 pounds.

TOTAL HOP PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

Germany.—The total hop-harvest of Germany is about 52,500,000 pounds against 42,600,000 in 1882.

The consumption of hops in the German breweries is 33,900,000 pounds, which would appear to leave about 18,500,000 pounds of German hops for exportation.

The total amount of the latter, however, is somewhat greater, for the Bavarian breweries, in particular, also use large quantities of the best brands of Austrian hops.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

A good average crop was harvested throughout the Empire.

Bohemia is the most important hop country of the monarchy. The celebrated district of Saar, which produces what are considered the best hops in the world, harvested about 3,000,000 pounds.

The Rothland and Grünland have had good crops. The color is generally praised, but in quality the hops do not come up to the usual standard.

Styria: Yield much under average; quality of the hops good.

Austria: Good middling yield; quality less satisfactory than for the preceding year.

Carinthia: Rich harvest, nearly full crop.

Galicia: Over middling yield; quality not in the least satisfactory.

The other Austrian districts show middling to good middling crops.

Taking the official statistics of the Empire as a basis, and allowing for the probable increase for the last few years, the following table may be given:

Crown lands.	Acres.	Average yield per acre.	Yield, 1884.	
			Per acre.	Total.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Bohemia	22,075	359.4	399.6	7,500,000
Styria	3,708	399.6	319.7	1,186,500
Upper Austria	1,668	479.5	539.4	900,000
Galicia	1,796	479.5	519.4	935,000
Moravia	354	359.4	399.6	141,500
Carinthia	100	719.2	879.6	87,000
Bulgaria	149	479.5	479.5	70,000
Hungary and Transylvania	297	479.5	519.5	400,000
Total		469.4	507.0	11,320,000

The home consumption of hops in Austria being some 10,000,000 pounds, there is but little left for exportation. It is not to be supposed that much of the old stock is on hand.

During the present season about 60,000 bales have thus far changed hands in the Nuremberg market. Of these about 1,400 bales have been exported to the United States.

The value of the hops exported to our country to date is $188,723.44; but as the season for selling has not yet closed, somewhat more will still be sent. It may be remarked that our importers take generally the better class of goods, mostly first quality of better brands. The average price of sales to the United States is 31.68 cents per pound.

The following are the last quotations at this market:

Hops.	Price per English pound.	Hops.	Price per English pound.
	Cents.		*Cents.*
Nuremburg:		Second and third quality	16.8 to 19.9
First quality	19.9 to 21.2	Wurtemburg:	
Second quality	16.8 to 18.3	First quality	22.3 to 24.5
Third quality	14.1 to 15.3	Second quality	17.5 to 19.9
Hallertau:		Baden:	
Sealed first quality	25.9 to 28.2	First quality	22.3 to 23.5
Sealed second quality	18.8 to 19.9	Second quality	17.6 to 18.8
Not sealed first quality	22.3 to 24.5	Alsatian:	
Not sealed second quality	18.8 to 23.5	First quality	19.9 to 21.2
Spaller land, light soils	25.9 to 28.2	Second quality	19.6 to 18.3
Altmark	16.4 to 17.6	Kindingerland	29.4
Posen district:			
First quality	25.5 to 25.9		

G. HENRY HORSTMANN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nuremberg, November 29, 1884.

WHALE AND SEAL FISHING IN NORWAY.

REPORT BY CONSUL GADE, OF CHRISTIANIA.

WHALE FISHING.

The bottlenose catching is still in its infancy, but developing rapidly. Next year sixteen vessels, each of a tonnage from 50 and 150, even up to 400 tons, will be occupied in this trade, destined to be of much importance to the country.

The bottlenose, so called from the flatness of its nose, is a species of whale. It yields on an average one ton of blubber, and has a value of about £50. The oil of the bottlenose comes next to the spermaceti oil in quality; it gives no residuum of pitch, and is, therefore, employed for lubricating small machines, spindles in mills, &c.

The fisheries are from Cape Lauganaes, in Iceland, along the ice-border towards Beeren Island, in the northeast. The vessels leave at the end of March, and are fitted out as for catching the Greenland whales.

The bottlenose is also killed by guns from row-boats.

As the bottlenose is very inquisitive, the vessels lie still till it comes quite near. Several usually come together, swimming around the vessel repeatedly. In the mean time two boats are lowered, and made ready, the harpoon-boat and the assistant boat. The men row a short distance from the vessel and then remain quiet until the whale itself approaches. When the harpoon is thrown and hits the whale, it darts perpendicularly downward, 200 or 300 fathoms, with a rapidity of 20 knots; so it is necessary to have the line in order. When it comes up again it is usually so exhausted that the man in the assisting boat can kill it with a lance. But sometimes there is so much life left that it swims off again, keeping on the surface, and, strangely enough, always straight against the wind.

The bottlenose oil has, up to this time, been clarified and sold at Dundee, as the seal oil has been boiled at Hamburg.

SEAL FISHING.

Twenty vessels will next year take part in the catching of seal; so this trade is also of great importance to Norway.

Long since the inconvenience was felt of sending vessels abroad, involving an absence of three months for the vessel and crew to have the blubber refined. Furthermore, these voyages entail great risk, as the vessels are only insured against total loss.

BLUBBER BOILING.

It is calculated that the freight to Hamburg for a sealer of 1,500 barrels is 3 kroner per barrel of oil, the boiling not included. This inconvenience is now removed, and the boiling can be done in Norway at the new boiling establishment at Nótero, near Tonsberg, now nearly finished. The first cargo of blubber from the vessel Magdalena was lately boiled there to the entire satisfaction of the owners. Judging from the results at Hamburg, the blubber of said cargo was expected to yield only 1,500 barrels, but 1,600 barrels were produced at this new boiling establishment.

A cargo of bottlenose blubber, boiled at the same place, has also yielded a much larger quantity of oil than has usually been the case at Dundee. The owner, Mr. Nielsen, does not make a secret of his method, and we have been permitted to give a description of his establishment, which has a most convenient location. The blubber is delivered from the vessels on the pier, and is hoisted by a steam winch into the third story of the boiling-house, where it is emptied into the large steam pan, which can melt 250 barrels of oil at a time. The blubber is here for some hours exposed to strong jets of steam, which come through a spiral-formed tube. The pulp remains there for about twelve hours before being tapped into the clearing-tub, where it again remains until it is tapped into the large iron tanks, which measure up to 1,000 barrels or a whole cargo.

Mr. Nielsen has made a simple but ingenious apparatus, which enables him to separate with great accuracy the purified oil from the residuum in the pans.

The tubes leading to the tapping faucets have been prolonged on the inside of the pans and the tanks, and have here a joint and an upright arm in the upper end of which there is a strainer.

This arm can by means of a handle be changed from the vertical to the horizontal position, and when this is slowly worked the oil swimming on the top can easily be separated from the residuum or water. The establishment when completed is to have tubes sufficient to contain about 12,000 barrels of oil. There is also a store-house for 3,000 barrels of oil.

All the sealers, 17 together, had a catch of 21,000 barrels of oil.

As 300 barrels are boiled every day, an average cargo can be boiled in a week. It is not to be reckoned for nothing that all the residuum from the purifying remains in the country, for this residuum when well compressed gives a valuable manure which can be delivered at a low price in agricultural districts.

GERHARD GADE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Christiania, November 26, 1884.

THE MANCHESTER TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

REPORT BY CONSUL SHAW.

The new technical schools which have already been established, and others which have been projected, in various towns in the United Kingdom promise to become very valuable factors in the great problem of the leading manufactures of the future.

Liberal-minded and wealthy citizens have taken a deep interest in these schools, and give their best attention to all details connected therewith. The main object in view in establishing them is to educate the young in all the practical manipulations necessary to work up raw materials into finished articles. It is hoped that theory and practice—elementary principles being supplemented by competent instructors in the workshop—may be combined, and the student gradually taught the best methods in dealing with any line of manufactures his taste may lead him to perfect himself in. The result must be, that carefully trained and practical workmen and students will be turned out, fully

competent to most intelligently take their places as skilled mechanics in their chosen pursuits.

The influence which a large number of specially trained and skilled operatives will exert in the mill and workshop of the near future must be of very great service to English manufacturers. The good seed now being sown in this country in this connection will doubtless bear valuable fruit in due time. The tendency of this kind of useful and practical instruction is in the direction of educating the young to take an interest in manual labor, and to fully equip the student for an active occupation, where his great ambition will be to develop the methods and machinery employed in his favorite pursuit. In this way the true dignity of labor will be popularized, and this is a point worthy of the serious consideration of all who have the education and discipline of the young in their charge. The higher the intelligence of the operatives, the better will be the work they will be able to turn out. This view is becoming more and more deeply impressed upon the minds of all manufacturers in this country, hence, the lively interest which is now being taken in technical and other schools specially designed to aid the operatives of the future. In my special report on the cotton trade of Lancashire made last year I called attention to this important subject, and I now forward the prospectus of the Manchester Technical School and Manchester Institution as a carefully prepared and suggestive publication. This embodies the work of some of the ablest promoters of technical education in England, and will furnish much valuable information in this connection. High-class work of an artistic and costly character, which will call for skilled operatives in all its details, is to be the demand of the future. As wealth increases, the taste and culture of the people will call for the best productions in all that enters into the surroundings of their daily lives. To meet this demand, every promising means should be employed, in order that our industries may be able to keep pace with and, if possible, outstrip all competitors. This cannot be done without careful instruction, patient discipline, and the advantages afforded by the best possible opportunities for the student to early perfect himself in all the intricate details of manufactures. At this time, when so much is being done in foreign countries in the way of technical instruction, such able criticisms cannot fail to be of general interest.

ALBERT D. SHAW,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Manchester, England.

MANCHESTER TECHNICAL SCHOOL AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President: Mr. Oliver Heywood. *Vice-President:* Mr. C. E. Schwan. *Treasurer:* Mr. T. R. Wilkinson. *Hon. Secretary:* Mr. T. G. Ashton. *Auditors:* Mr. J. Warrington and Mr. W. W. Munn. *Council:* Dr. J. Watts, *Chairman:* Mr. Harry Rawson, *Vice-Chairman. Ex-officio members:* Mr. Alderman Hopkinson, Mayor of Manchester. Mr. Alderman Husband, Mayor of Salford. Prof. H. E. Roscoe, LL. D., Ph. D., F. R. S., Member of the Court of the Victoria University. Dr. Greenwood, Principal of the Owens College. Mr. John Slagg, M. P.; Mr. Philip Magnus, B. A., B. Sc.; City and Guilds of London Institute. Mr. James Murgatroyd, Council of the Manchester School of Art. Mr. Herbert Birley, Chairman of the Manchester and the Salford School Boards. Mr. Geo. Lord, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. *Representative members:* Mr. Samuel Armitage, Mr. Thomas Beckett, Mr. George Clay,

Mr. John Craven, Mr. John Doherty, Mr. F. W. Follows, Mr. E. H. Fuller, Mr. W. Hughes, Sir. Joseph C. Lee, Mr. R. Neill, Jr., Mr. A. J. Pearce, Mr. J. Platt, Mr. E. S. Schwabe, Mr. F. Smith, Mr. T. R. Wilkinson, Mr. G. W. R. Wood, Mr. H. Worrall, Mr. B. Wright, Mr. S. Wrigley. *Nominated members:* Mr. W. P. Norris, Master Carriage Builders' Association; Mr. F. Smith, Manchester and Salford Equitable Co-operative Society; *Secretary:* Mr. J. H. Reynolds; *Librarian:* Mr. J. McCullagh.

LIST OF TEACHERS.

Boys' day school: Mr. R. F. Brewer, B. A., head master; Mr. Schofield, assistant master. *Science:* Mr. Thos. Cryer, and Mr. H. G. Jordan, Association Royal Collection of Science, Dublin, and Whitworth Scholar, descriptive geometry, machine construction, mathematics, Stage I, applied mechanics, steam; Mr. J. Wilson and Mr. J. Mattinson, descriptive geometry and building construction; Mr. J. Barnes, B. A., B. Sc., mathematics, Stages II to VII, theoretical mechanics, advanced applied mechanics, and steam; Mr. A. H. Sexton and Mr. H. G. Jordan, inorganic and organic chemistry; Mr. A. H. Sexton, sound, light, and heat, magnetism and electricity, geology (day), mineralogy, physiography, metallurgy; Mr. H. Hyde, physiology and botany; Mr. F. Ashton, geology (evening); Mr. Harrap, biology; Mr. Isherwood, principles of mining; Mr. J. H. Coombes, principles of agriculture; Dr. Bury, hygiene and elementary physiology. *Art:* Mr. W. E. Crowther, master; Mr. E. W. Brown, assistant; Mr. Glazier, modelling, design for textile fabrics, house decoration, art metal work. *Technological:* Mr. McGregor, practical mechanical instruction; Mr. A. H. Sexton, iron and steel; Mr. Thos. Cryer, mechanical engineering and tools; Mr. John Morris, textile manufactures and spinning; Mr. Thos. Fox, weaving and designing; Mr. C. O'Neill, F. C. S., F. I. C., bleaching, dyeing, and printing; Mr. John Wilson, carpentry and joinery; Mr. Mattinson, staircase making; Mr. Wm. Deakin, masonry; Mr. M. Arbuckle, cabinet making and design; Mr. John Martin, telegraphy; Mr. Joseph Poole, principles of electrical instrument making; Mr. A. H. Sexton, photography; Mr. R. Parkinson, printing; Mr. Isherwood, mine surveying; Mr. Petrie, graining and marbling. *Commercial:* Mr. Lange, French and German; Mr. Ferrer, Spanish; Mr. G. F. Farrand, Latin; Mr. G. F. Farrand and Mr. Schofield, arithmetic, history, geography, grammar; Mr. A. Nixon, phonography; Mr. Dan Baxter, bookkeeping.

Ladies may join any class. Room No. 5, on the main staircase, Major-street entrance, is reserved to them after six o'clock.

PROSPECTUS.

The object of the school is to impart a sound knowledge of science and elementary art, in its aplication to manufactures and commerce, upon such conditions and at such fees as will bring its advantages within the reach of persons destined for or at present engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits.

The laboratories are fully equipped for the practical study of physics, chemistry, metallurgy, and calico printing, dyeing, and bleaching; and the workshops are completely furnished with gas engine and lathes; drilling, planing, and slotting machines, smithy tools, and other appliances in connection with mechanical engineering and building construction. The textile-industries department is supplied with machinery and other appliances for demonstrating the processes of preparation and spinning and plain and fancy weaving. The student may thus gain a practical knowledge of the processes required in the several staple industries in addition to the theoretical instruction imparted in the class-room.

Modern languages of commercial and scientific importance, together with bookkeeping, commercial history, and geography, receive particular attention.

The school consists of two distinct divisions, namely, day and evening classes.

I.—Day classes.

A.—*Preliminary department.*

This department is intended for boys of from twelve to fourteen years of age, or of boys who have passed the V. standard of the education code or other satisfactory entrance examination. The plan of study includes a two years' course in the ordinary school subjects, together with modern languages, mathematics, drawing, elementary science, and some training in the use of simple tools. This course is intended to lead directly to more special training in science, art, and technology either in these departments of the day classes or in those of the evening classes.

B.—*Scientific department.*

In this department special courses of instruction are arranged for day students who have passed satisfactorily through the preliminary classes, or who, being not less than fourteen years of age, can give good evidence of elementary scientific knowledge. The subjects taught are mechanical engineering, builders' work, practical use of tools, electrical engineering, industrial chemistry, textile industries, and drawing and design.

II.—EVENING CLASSES.

The course of instruction for evening students is arranged so as to give every facility for the study of science, technology, and art in relation to the staple industries of the district and to meet the requirements of the examinations for royal and local exhibitions, and for national, Whitworth, and other scholarships.

These classes are adapted for persons who are engaged during the day in the warehouses and workshops of the city and district having little time at their disposal for acquiring a competent knowledge of the productions upon which they are engaged.

The students have access to a scientific and technical library for reference and for home study, as well as to a museum of raw and manufactured products, and to apparatus illustrative of the various sciences taught in the school and the staple industries of the district.

There is no membership fee. Every student is entitled to all the advantages and privileges of membership, which includes the use of the reading room, library, convenient lavatories supplied with hot and cold water, and a refreshment room.

All needful drawing boards, T-squares, drawing paper, reagents, and apparatus are supplied free by the school.

Students must provide their own text books, pencils, rubbers, pins, and set squares, but these may be purchased at cost price in the school.

All students of science, art, and technological classes are expressly required to make at least the qualifying number of attendances (20) and to present themselves for examination.

I.—DAY CLASSES.

A.—*Preliminary department.*

The school year consists of three terms of about fifteen weeks each. First term commences about the second week in September; the second term about the second week in January; the third term about the last week in April, with vacations of a fortnight at Christmas, and five weeks at midsummer.

The hours of attendance are from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., with an interval for lunch from 1 to 2 p. m. A luncheon room is provided.

In addition to the regular term examinations, conducted by the masters, and reported to the parents, an annual inspection of the school will be made by independent examiners, who will report to the council upon the general progress and attainments of the pupils.

The fees for the day-school course are payable in advance at the commencement of the school-term.

Fee per term, £2; workshop exercises per term, 10*s.* 6*d.*; practical chemistry, 10*s.* 6*d.*

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

General subjects.—English grammar and literature; general and commercial history; physical, political and commercial geography; the higher branches of arithmetic, pure and commercial; French; German; phonography; bookkeeping; political and social economy.

Science subjects.—These classes are intended to qualify pupils to pass the examinations of the science and art department in the elementary stage. Mathematics (first stage); plane geometry (second grade art); elementary mechanics; freehand and model drawing; mechanical drawing; sound, light, and heat, or physiography.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

This course includes a fuller treatment of the subjects taught in the first year in preparation for the advanced certificate, and the following new subjects, together with practical exercises in the use of tools.

Mathematics (second stage); practical geometry (plane and solid), Subject I. of the science syllabus; theoretical and practical inorganic chemistry; physiology; free hand, model, and mechanical drawing; magnetism and electricity, or the advanced stage of physiography.

B.—*Department for science, technology, and drawing and design.*

Those pupils only will be admitted to this department who have passed through the preliminary department of the school, or who can give evidence of a fair general education and elementary scientific knowledge.

SCIENCE.

Each pupil may specialize his studies in one of the following groups of science subjects, these being the courses of study approved by the science and art department: (1) physics, chemistry, metallurgy; (2) theoretical and applied mechanics, steam, machine construction, and drawing; (3) theoretical and applied mechanics and building construction and drawing; (4) biology, physiology, and botany; (5) physiography, geology, mineralogy, and mining.

The fee for the full science course, which includes any one of the foregoing groups of subjects from 1 to 5, in addition to mathematics, free hand drawing, and descriptive geometry, and inclusive of the French and German languages, is 3 guineas per term.

TECHNOLOGY.

In addition to the above purely scientific subjects, the following special technical subjects are taught: (*a*) practical engineering, comprising pattern making, molding, turning, use of tools, surfacing, smith work, tempering of tools, &c.; (*b*) builders' work, comprising use of tools, making of joints, principles and practice of frame work, construction of roofs, cornices, staircases; bricklayers', masons', and plumbers' work, &c.; (*c*) dyeing, bleaching, and printing. (See Time Table, page 6).

The fee for the full course of instruction in each of the foregoing groups *a* and *b*, and their related science subjects, is £5 5*s*. per term. (See Time Table, page 6.)

Day students for bleaching, dyeing, and printing must make special arrangements with the director of the school of dyeing.

Pupils may join single science classes at the following fees:

Class.	Per term.	Class.	Per term.
	s. *d.*		*s.* *d.*
Mathematics	21 0	Theoretical and applied mechanics	15 0
Descriptive geometry and machine drawing	15 0	Steam	10 6
Drawing and building construction	15 0	Botany	10 6
Inorganic chemistry:		Physiology	10 6
Theoretical	15 0	Geology	10 6
Practical	25 0	Biology	10 6
Metallurgy:		Mineralogy	10 6
Theoretical	15 0	Physiography	10 6
Practical	25 0	Language (French or German)	10 6

DRAWING AND DESIGN.

The school is open for two afternoons in the week, namely, Tuesday and Thursday, from 2 until 5.

A general course is arranged which has for its aim to teach the student how to represent correctly in the most appropriate way, and with due economy of time, any ordinary object, whether natural, geometric, or ornamental.

Stage I.—Drawing simple objects, natural and artificial, in pencil, with the aid of flat examples for guidance. Plane geometry, definitions, elementary problems, construction of geometric figures, &c.

Stage II.—Drawing in pencil flat objects and plaster casts of simple or ornate character, with the aid of printed or drawn flat examples. Inking in with brush or pen. Perspective representation of simple objects in outline. Exercises in drawing from memory, plane geometry, construction of geometric figures, constructive and decorative problems, scales—elementary perspective and orthographic projection. Laying flat washes of color.

Stage III.—Drawing and shading objects of refined, complex, or ornate form in pencil, ink, crayon, and monochrome in water, with the aid of examples.

Perspective drawing and shading of difficult objects, singly and in groups, under all conditions of observation.

Advanced drawing from memory.

Plane geometry applied to construction and decoration. Advanced perspective, and orthographic projection.

Simple modelling exercises. Diagrams of color by flat washing.

The course of instruction will be tested by the science and art department's examinations in free hand, model, perspective, and geometrical drawing.

The fee for the day course of instruction in art is 10*s.* 6*d.* per term.

Day time table for science, art, and technological subjects.

Number.	Subject.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
I.	Practical plane and solid geometry			11 to 12		2 to 3	
II.	Machine construction	11 to 12			11 to 12		
III.	Building construction						
V.	Mathematics—1, 2, 3	10 to 11	10 to 11	10 to 11	10 to 11	10 to 11	
VI.	Theoretical mechanics		11 to 12				
VII.	Applied mechanics					11 to 12	
VIII.	Sound, light, and heat					12 to 1	
IX.	Magnetism and electricity					10 to 12	
X.	Inorganic chemistry	3 to 4		2 to 4			
X. P.	Inorganic chemistry, practical	4 to 5.30		3 to 4.30			
XII.	Geology				2 to 3		
XIII.	Mineralogy	5.30 to 6.30					
XIV.	Physiology						10 to 11.15
XV.	Botany						11.15 to 12.30
XIX.	Metallurgy				10 to 11		
XIX. P.	Metallurgy, practical				11 to 12.30		
XXII.	Steam					12 to 1	
XXIV.	Physiography		12 to 1				
	Use of wood-working tools	2 to 5			2 to 5		
	Engineering workshop	2 to 5		2 to 5		2 to 5	
	Second grade art subjects		2 to 5		2 to 5		2 to 5

Bleaching, dyeing, and printing, 9 to 5 each day.

II.—Evening classes.

The evening classes are arranged in four divisions: I. Commercial; II. Scientific; III. Technical; IV. Drawing and Design.

They are held during two terms, extending from October 1 to January 31, and from February 1 to the end of May.

I.—Commercial division.

This division comprises:

Group A.—Commercial arithmetic, commercial history and geography, English composition and commercial correspondence, bookkeeping (two classes), phonography (three classes), commercial writing.

Group B.—French (three classes), German (three classes), Spanish (two classes), Latin (two classes).

The fee for the classes included under Group A is 10*s.* for both terms, or 6*s.* for one term; but a student may take any single subject of the group at a fee of 5*s.* per session, or 3*s.* per term.

The fee in the language classes, Group B, is 12*s.* per session of two terms for each subject, or 6*s.* 6*d.* per term. If two languages are taken, the inclusive fee is 21*s.* per session. Students are allowed to attend two classes in the same language at the lower fee.

The classes in this division are in connection with the examinations of the society of arts in the Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes.

Commercial Arithmetic (Tuesday, 7.30 to 8.30; Friday, 8.30 to 9.30).—The ordinary rules of arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, interest, discount, the metric system of weights and measures, &c.

English (Friday and Monday, 7.30 to 8.30).—This will embrace the elements of English grammar, with questions on syntax; the writing of business letters; the preparation of an abstract of printed letters, &c.

Commercial Geography and History (Monday and Tuesday, 8.30 to 9.30).—The course will include the study of the principal home and foreign places at which trade is carried on, and the varieties of produce obtainable from each; of distances, routes, and ordinary modes of conveyance to important markets; of different currencies, weights, and measures, with their English equivalents. The leading events in the history of commerce.

The above are under the charge of Mr. Farrand.

Bookkeeping (Mr. Dan. Baxter; elementary, Wednesday, 7.30 to 9; advanced, Friday, 7.30 to 9).—Nature and uses of commercial books, journalizing, postingf preparation of balance-sheets. Text book: Elements of bookkeeping and set o, books, 2*s.* 6*d.* To be had in the library.

Phonography and commercial writing (Mr. Nixon; Wednesday, 7.30 to 9.30 for advanced reporting; Thursday, 7.30 to 8.30 for elementary phonography; 8.30 to 9:30 for commercial writing). Text books: Pitman's Teacher, 5*d.*; Pitman's Manual, 1*s.* 2*d.*

LANGUAGE CLASSES.

Latin (Mr. G. F. Farrand; Monday and Tuesday, 6.30 to 7.30).—This class is intended to meet the wants of those who wish to present themselves for examination in pharmacy, preliminary law, and for the civil service. Text book: Smith's Principia, Part I., 2*s.* 6*d.*

French (Mr. Lange; Elementary, Wednesday, 7.30 to 8.30; middle and advanced, Thursday, 7.30 to 9.30). Text books: Elementary, Bué's First French Book, 8*d.*; middle, Bué's Second French Book, 9*d.*, and Macmillan's First French Reader, 1*s.* 11*d.*; advanced, Chardenal's French Exercises for advanced pupils, 2*s.* 8*d.*; Asher's French Correspondence, with English Notes, 2*s.* 3*d.*

For general reading, it is proposed to procure from time to time a copy of the London French newspaper, La Semaine Française, 2*d.*, for reading and translation in class. Practice in translating English commercial letters into French will be given in class, and students who wish to practice translation from English authors into French are recommended to use Havet's French Composition, 2*s.* 8*d.*, and will have the advantage of having their work corrected by the teacher.

German (Mr. Lange; Elementary, Wednesday, 8.30 to 9.30; middle and advanced, Friday, 7.30 to 9.30). Text books: Elementary and middle, Lang's German Manual, 5*s.* 8*d.*; advanced, Lang's German Manual, 5*s.* 8*d.*; Asher's German Commercial Correspondence, with English Notes, 1*s.* 11*d.*, and from time to time a copy of the London German newspaper, "Hermann," 2*d.*

Practice in translating English commercial letters into German will be given in class, and students who wish to practice translation from English authors into German are recommended to use Lang's German Composition, 2*s.* 8*d.*, and will have the advantge of having their work corrected by the teacher.

Spanish (Mr. Ferrer; Advanced, Monday, 7.30 to 8.30, and elementary, Monday, 8.30 to 9.30). Text book: Senior, Velasquez' Grammar, 4*s.* 6*d.*; junior, Elwes' Spanish Grammar, 1*s.* 2*d.*

The course of study in the foreign language classes will include the accidence and the composition and translation of commercial letters, &c.

The Union of Institutes will award a "Special certificate" of either the first or second class for a pass in any one of the above subjects, and a "Certificate for commercial knowledge" to any student who passes in at least *four* of the above subjects of commercial knowledge, three of which *must be* arithmetic, bookkeeping and English. The four subjects need not all be taken in one year, and in addition special scholarship-prizes of the value of £1 to £2 10*s.* will be awarded to the student who stands highest in any of the above subjects. The highest aggregate success in subjects of commercial knowledge will entitle the holder to a two years' scholarship of £2 10*s.*, tenable at the Owens College Evening Classes. Special prizes in the subjects of French and English of £1 10*s.* and £1 are offered to females. In machine calculations there are three prizes of £2 10*s.*, £1 10*s.*, and £1.

The examinations in connection with the society of arts in any of the foregoing subjects, and in Italian, political economy, domestic economy, sanitary knowledge (clothing, cookery, housekeeping), and theory of music, will be held on the evenings of Monday, the 7th, Tuesday, the 8th, and Wednesday, the 9th April, at 7 p. m. A fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* will be required from each candidate in each subject.

Evening time-table.—Commercial subjects.

Monday: Latin, 6.30 to 7.30; commercial English and advanced Spanish, 7.30 to 8.30; commercial history and elementary Spanish, 8.30 to 9.30.

Tuesday: Latin, 6.30 to 7.30; commercial arithmetic, 7.30 to 8.30; commercial geography, 8.30 to 9.30.

Wednesday: elementary bookkeeping, 7.30 to 9; elementary French and advanced phonography, 7.30 to 8.30; elementary German, reporting, and phonography, 8.30 to 9.30.

Thursday: middle French and elementary phonography, 7.30 to 8.30; advanced French and commercial writing, 8.30 to 9.30.

Friday: advanced bookkeeping, 7.30 to 9; commercial English and middle German, 7.30 to 8.30; advanced German and commercial arithmetic, 8.30 to 9.30.

II.—Science division.

The following subjects are taught in the evening science classes:—Descriptive geometry, machine construction, building construction, mathematics (I to VII), theoretical mechanics, applied mechanics, sound, light, and heat, magnetism and electricity, inorganic chemistry (theoretical and practical), organic chemistry (theoretical and practical), geology, mineralogy, physiology, botany, biology, principles of mining, metallurgy (theoretical and practical), steam, physiography, agriculture, hygiene.

Students are at liberty to enter any of the above classes, but in order to furnish a systematic and progressive course of study, arrangements are made for the three years' course recommended by the science and art department.

The fee for each class per session, that is, from September to the close of the May examinations, is 2*s* 6*d*., except where otherwise stated in the detailed syllabus.

The following is the systematic science course recommended by the science and art department.

First year.—Mathematics, first stage; freehand drawing (second-grade art); practical plane geometry (second-grade art); elementary mechanics, including the physical properties of liquids and gases, first stage; physics, sound, light, and heat, first stage; or physiography, first stage; machine construction and drawing.

Second year.—Practical and theoretical inorganic chemistry, first stage; physics, magnetism, and electricity, first stage; or physiography, second stage; mathematics, second stage, and (if possible) the fourth stage; practical geometry (plane and solid), first stage; animal physiology (if possible), first stage.

A student may enter upon the third year's course if he has attained a satisfactory knowledge of the first stage of mathematics, elementary mechanics, physics, and chemistry, together with such a knowledge of practical geometry and mechanical drawing as enables him to draw and read with readiness simple plans, elevations, and sections. He should also have sufficient facility in free hand drawing to make clear and neat explanatory diagrams.

This position being attained, he may then, according to his requirements, take up any one of the following special groups:—(1) Physics, chemistry, metallurgy; (2) theoretical and applied mechanics, steam and machine construction and drawing; (3) theoretical and applied mechanics and building construction and drawing; (4) biology, physiology, and botany; (5) physiography, geology, mineralogy, and mining.

Free hand drawing, practical geometry, and mathematics may be continued with advantage. Other science subjects may also be included.

The classes in this division conform to the regulations of the science and art department. They are held from the end of September to May, and the course of instruction is a preparation for the Government May examinations. The royal exhibitions, free studentships, Whitworth and national and local scholarships are awarded upon the result of these examinations. Provision has been made for the establishment of advanced classes in most subjects of science, in which the special needs of advanced students will receive the fullest consideration, and Queen's prizes are awarded to all students who succeed in obtaiting first-class advanced or honors certificates. Special prizes and studentships are also offered by the institution and by the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes. Each student is required to make at least the minimum number of attendances (20) and sit for the examination; as the financial success of the school depends upon the success of the students, it is earnestly hoped that all students will honorably observe this important condition, the acceptance of which is binding upon all who enter these classes.

The chemical laboratory has been much improved and additional apparatus provided; provision has also been made for the *practical teaching* of metallurgy, sound, light and heat, magnetism and electricity, physiology and botany.

The lecture hall has been expressly arranged and remodeled, so as to give every accommodation for instruction in drawing and design. The mechanical room has been fitted with draughtsmen's benches and suitably furnished.

Students are absolutely forbidden to write to the examiners concerning their examinations in any subject.

The lectures on each subject will be fully illustrated wherever needful by diagrams, experiments, and models, and the endeavor will be made to give the instruction a thoroughly practical bearing.

SYLLABUS.

PRACTICAL PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY (Subject I).*

Elementary and advanced stages, plane geometry.—The construction of plain and diagonal scales to different units of measure. The division of a line in a given proportion, and in extreme and mean ratio. The construction of polygons from adequate

* From 7.30 to 9.30, Wednesday evening. Teachers, Mr. Thomas Cryer and Mr. H. G. Jordan. Fee, 2*s*. 6*d*. per session.

conditions of sides, angles, area, and perimeter. Miscellaneous problems relating to lines, circles, and plane figures, plane curves, as the ellipse, parabola, hyperbola, cycloid, &c., graphic arithmetic, and statics.

Solid geometry.—Principles of projection, problems relating to lines and planes. Solids in various positions, and sections of same by planes. Rabattement of planes. Problems relating to sphere, cone, and cylinder. Delineation of square and V-threaded screws. Simple cases of cast shadows. Principles and practice of isometric projection.

Honors stage, plane geometry.—Delineation of curves occurring in the arts, or which find a place in the geometry of machines. The cycloid, trochoid, epicycloid, hypocycloid, epitrochoid, and hypotrochoid, with their tangents and normals. Graphic statics.

Solid geometry.—Miscellaneous problems on the line and plane. Use of contours in determining the intersection of surfaces. Development of conical and cylindrical surfaces. Helical and twisted surfaces. Tangent planes to cylinder, cone, and sphere. Shadows, the rays either parallel or convergent. Isometric projection. Principles and practice of perspective.

Text-books.—Elementary stage, Angel's Geometry, 9*d.* Advanced and honors stages, Angel's Plane Geometry and Projection, 7*s.* 6*d.* Edgar and Pritchard's Note Book on Practical, Solid, or Descriptive Geometry, 3*s.* 5*d.*

Examination, May 17, 6 to 10.

MACHINE CONSTRUCTION AND MECHANICAL DRAWING (Subject II).*

The aim of the teachers will be to make the class as practical as possible. Incomplete sketches of details of machinery, which the student will be required to draw correctly, will be given. They will further have the opportunity of drawing from actual measurement the machines in the workshop and from models.

Elementary and advanced stages.—Materials used in construction and the reason of the arrangements adopted; proportion and strength of machine details. Riveted joints, bolts, keying-on of wheels, &c. Cotters, pipes and cylinders, shafting, bearings, toothed and belt gearing, cranks and link-work, valves. Engines and machine tools.

Honors stage.—Materials commonly used and strength of the same in tension, compression, bending, torsion, and shearing, Bending moment, moment of resistance to bending, modulus of section, distribution of bending moment under different modes of loading. Simpler forms of beams of uniform strength. Strength of riveted joints. Proportions of journals, axles, and shafts; friction, toothed and belt gearing; principles regulating the construction of valves and valve diagrams. Students are recommended to take practical, plane, and solid geometry along with this subject.

Text-book for honors students.—The Elements of Machine Design, by W. C. Unwin, price 4*s.* 6*d.* For reference, The Elements of Mechanism and Text-book on the Steam Engine, by T. M. Goodeve; Box's Mill Gearing and Shafting; Mills and Millwork, by Sir W. Fairbairn.

Examination, May 10, 6 to 10.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND DRAWING (Subject III).†

Practical plane and solid geometry.—The course of instruction will have especial regard to the practical application of geometry to the different branches of the building trade, so as to enable the student to acquire a readiness in the use of the usual drawing instruments and materials; to divide lines, angles, and areas in any ratio; to draw circles or arcs through given points, also to touch given lines or circles, and, conversely, lines to touch circles. The construction and use of the protractor, scale of chords, plain and comparative scales; the principle of diagonal division. The construction of figures similar to other figures with any proposed area; and to draw curved lines, such as the ellipse, involute, cycloid, &c. Meanings of orthographic, isometric, and perspective projection; of plan, elevation, profile, and section. To draw lines and planes, parallel, perpendicular, or obliquely to one another, and containing given points and lines. Projection of solids in any position with respect to the planes of projection; intersection of solids; development of surfaces: principles of shading and casting shadows.

Text-book.—Elementary stage, Angel's Geometry, 9*d.*; advanced stage, for reference, Angel's Geometry, vols. I and II.

Building construction and drawing.—The application of geometrical drawing in the

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* Monday and Thursday evenings, from 7.30 to 9.30. Teachers, Mr. Thomas Cryer and Mr. H. G. Jordan. Fee, 5*s.* per annum.

† Students should also take geometry. Geometry, Friday evening, 7.30 to 9.30. Building construction, Tuesday evening, 6.30 to 9.30, and Thursday evening, 8 to 9.30. Fees: Geometry, 2*s.* 6*d.* per session; building construction, 5*s*, per session. The class on Thursday is more especially intended for the advanced and honors students. Teachers, Mr. John Wilson and Mr. Mattinson.

preparation to scale of working drawings of walls, floors, roofs, partitions, doors, windows, staircases, cornices, arches, groins, &c., from written descriptions and sketches on the blackboard; plans, elevations, and sections of buildings, or parts of buildings, from measurement; the principles of construction and strength of materials; the delineation of ruled surfaces as required in skew bridges, domes, &c.; the application of isometric and perspective projection.

The lessons will be illustrated by models and diagrams and by specimens of all the different kinds of timbers used in the building trade, the use and adaptability of which will be fully described. Brickwork will be represented by models, and by samples of the various kinds and forms of bricks in use. Specimens of building stones, granites and marbles, slates, lead flashings, cements and limes, sections of cast-iron girders, cantilevers, rolled girders, joists, T and angle iron will be shown, and their special characteristics and uses made clear. Text book recommended for reference, Rivington's Course on Building Construction, Vols. I, II, III.

See syllabusses of Special Technical Classes, pages 33, 39, and 40.

Examination, geometry, Saturday May 17, 6 to 10. Building Construction, May 10, 6 to 10.

MATHEMATICS (Subject V).*

A competent knowledge of the common rules of arithmetic and the vulgar and decimal fractions will be expected from each student.

Stage I.†—(1) Arithmetic: Square and cube root, interest and discount, stocks and shares, profit and loss, the metrical system, &c. (2) Algebra: Definitions, simple rules, greatest common measure and least common multiple, integer indices, fractions, simple equations, and problems producing them. (3) Geometry: Introductory, the properties of lines, triangles, and rectilinear figures, as far as they are treated of in the 1st Book of Euclid.

Text-books.—Euclid, Book 1; Todhunters Algebra for Beginners (1*s.* 11*d.*).

Stage II b,‡ *Monday and Friday,* 8.30 *to* 9.30.—(1) Algebra: Quadratic equations, and problems producing them, involution and evolution, ratio, proportion. (2) Geometry: Properties of rectangles, squares, and circles, as far as they are treated in the 2d and 3d Books of Euclid. (3) Plane Trigonometry: Definitions, measurement of angles, the trigonometrical functions, the conversion of one into another, tracing them in magnitude and sign through the four quadrants, and their arithmetical values for certain angles. Logarithms: Definitions and properties, use of logarithmic tables, and of tables of proportional parts. Triangles: Solution of triangles with and without logarithms; area of triangle.

Stage III, Monday, 8.30 *to* 9.30.—(1) Algebra: Permutations, combinations, and progressions; complete theory of indices; binomial theorem. (2) Plane trigonometry: Trigonometrical ratios of multiples and sub-multiples of angles; polygons; circles inscribed in and circumscribed about triangles and polygons; area of a circle; the vernier, theodolite, and sextant.

Stage IV, Friday, 8.30 *to* 9.30.—Plane and solid geometry as treated in Euclid, Books IV, VI, and XI; descriptive geometry of points, lines, and planes; geometrical conics.

Stage V.—Descriptive geometry of curved surfaces; spherical trigonometry; co-ordinate geometry of two and three dimensions.

Stage VI.—Differential and integral calculus.

Stage VII.—Continuation of differential and integral calculus; differential equations; calculus of finite differences.

Text-books.—Euclid, Walmsley's Trigonometry, 1*s.* 11*d.*; or Todhunter's Trigonometry, 3*s.* 9*d.*; Todhunter's Algebra, 5*s.* 8*d.* or 1*s.* 11*d.*

Examination.—Stages I, II, III, Monday, May 12, at 7; IV, V, Monday, May 19, at 7; VI, VII, Friday, May 16, at 7.

THEORETICAL MECHANICS (Subject VI.)§

ELEMENTARY STAGE.‖

The elementary principles of mechanics, including hydrostatics and pneumatics, will be explained by means of experiments either actually performed before the class or described by means of diagrams. The calculations will be such as require only a knowledge of arithmetic for their solution, except toward the end of the session, when a little algebra and geometry will be introduced, suited to the acquirements of those who are attending the class in Stage I of mathematics.

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* Conducted by Mr. Jas. Barnes, B. Sc., Mr. H. G. Jordan, and Mr. Thos. Cryer. Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* per session.

†Stage I., Friday, 7.30 to 9.30. Teachers, Mr. H. G. Jordan and Mr. Thomas Cryer.

‡ Stages II to VII. Teacher, Mr. James Barnes, B. Sc.

§ Teacher, Mr. James Barnes, B. Sc. Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* per session.

‖ Monday, 7.30 to 8.30.

Syallabus of lectures.

(1) Preliminary definitions and explanations. (2) Equilibrium of forces meeting in a point; parallelogram, triangle, and polygon of forces. (3) Applications to the solution of problems. (4) Equilibrium of parallel forces. Moment of a force. Couples. (5) Application to the solution of problems. (6) The above-named principles applied to the lever, wheel and axle, and pulley. (7) The same applied to the inclined plane, screw, and wedge. (8) Gravity. The balance and its sensibility. (9) Center of parallel forces. Center of gravity. (10) Equilibrium of a body resting on a horizontal plane. Stable and unstable equilibrium. (11) Different states of matter. Divisibility, compressibility, elasticity, resistance to elongation, compression, bending, and torsion. (12) Laws of falling bodies obtained experimentally with Atwood's machine. Description of Morin's machine. (13) Application of the laws of falling bodies to the solution of problems. (14) Relation between force and motion. Absolute unit of force. Momentum. (15) Uniform motion in a circle. Centrifugal force. (16) Small oscillations of a simple pendulum and of a compound pendulum. (17) Determination of the numerical value of the force of gravity. Inequality of the force of gravity at different places. (18) Work done by a force. Unit of work and horse power. Virtual velocities. (19) Kinetic energy, or accumulated work of a moving point. (20) Hydrostatics:—Law of transmission of pressure through a fluid. (21) Pressure of a fluid against a plane area; center of pressure. (22) Pressure of a fluid on a body wholly or partly immersed. Specific gravity of a solid or liquid, and its determination in simple cases. (23) The specific gravity balance. Nicholson's Hydrometer. Hydrometers of variable immersion. The specific gravity bottle. (24) Conditions of equilibrium of a floating body and of its stability. The metacenter. (25) General phenomena of capillary elevation and depression. Law of diameters. (26) Proof that air is a heavy elastic fluid. Torricelli's experiment. Cistern and aneroid barometers. (27) Compressibility of gases. Boyle's law and its limitations. Compressed-air manometer. (28) The suction pump, force required to work it, and limits of its action. (29) The force pump, siphon, hydraulic press. (30) The air-pump; the measure of the degree of its exhaustion; mercurial gauge.

Text books.—Ball's Mechanics, 1*s.* 2*d.*; and Magnus' Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, 1*s.* 2*d.*; in the London Science Class Books.

ADVANCED STAGE.*

The mathematics comprised in Stage I will be required, and towards the end of the session trigonometry will be introduced, suited to the acquirements of students attending the class in Stage II of mathematics. In the first nineteen lessons the same subjects as in the elementary course will be treated mathematically and further developed. More difficult problems, some involving the consideration of friction, will be worked. The remaining lessons will be as follows:

(20) Motion of projectiles. (21) Moments of inertia. (22) Effective forces. D'Alembert's principle. Resultant of effective forces, and work accumulated in a body turning round a fixed line. (23) Application to the fly wheel and compound pendulum. (24) Impulsive forces. Direct and oblique impact of spheres. (25) Center of percussion. Ballistic pendulum. (26) Determination of fluid pressure on plane areas, and of the center on pressure in simple cases. (27) Questions on floating bodies and on specific gravity. (28) Questions on pressure and elasticity of air. Determination of heights by the barometer. (29) Motion of fluids through orifices, pipes, and open channels. (30) Elements of the dynamical theory of gases.

Text books.—Todhunter's Mechanics for Beginners, 3*s.* 5*d.*; Magnus' Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics, 1*s.* 2*d.*

Books of reference.—Parkinson's Elementary Mechanics, Phears' Hydrostatics, Ganot's Natural Philosophy, Wormell's Natural Philosophy, Twisden's Mechanics, Deschanel's Natural Philosophy.

Anderson's Diagrams of Mechanical Powers are used.

Examination, Wednesday, May 21, at 7 to 10.

APPLIED MECHANICS (Subject VII).

ELEMENTARY STAGE.†

Methods of measurement: True plane surfaces; applications in machinery; the principle of work, and its application to simple machines; levers; safety valves; pulleys; the snatch-block; the inclined plane; screws; lifting jacks; worm wheels; wheel and axle; power gained by wheel-work; endless bands; toothed wheels; cranes; mangle motions; special contrivances used in machinery; energy; pressure

* Friday, 7.30 to 8.30.

† Teacher, Mr. Thomas Cryer. Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* per session. Monday evening, 7.30 to 8.30.

of water, its estimation on plane surfaces; the hydrostatic press; the hydraulic accumulator; pumps of different types; strength and other properties of materials; the laws of friction.

The lectures will be illustrated by models and diagrams, and all students will be required to make free-hand sketches of the same. Great importance will be attached to this requirement. Students attending this class are recommended to join the one in machine drawing.

Text book.—Tate's Exercises in Mechanics, 1*s.* 6*d.*

Examination, May 22, 7 to 10.

ADVANCED STAGE.*

Strength of materials.—(1) Stresses and strains, Hooke's Law; strength of ropes and and chains. (2) Strengths of cylindrical and spherical vessels. (3) Shearing; strength of riveted joints. (4) Bending; strength of beams and cantilevers. (5) Strength of pillars and piers, torsion, strength of shafting.

Mechanism.—(6) Relation between work and stress, velocity ratio in link work. (7) Quick return motions, non-circular wheels. (8) Epicyclic trains, rope-making machinery. (9, 10) Forms of wheel teeth. (11) Escapements. (12) Screw-cutting and feed motions. (13) Hook's joint, miscellaneous combination.

Graphical statics.—(14) Elementary principles of graphical statics. (15) Diagrams of stress in cranes. (16) Diagrams of stress in lattice girders. (17, 18) Diagrams of stress in roof trusses. (19) Diagrams of stress in beams and cantilevers. (20) Diagrams of stress in shafts and cranks.

Some elementary principles involved in the construction and working of the following machines will be then given:

(21) Water wheels. (22) Turbines, vortex wheel, Barker's mill. (23) Hydraulic cranes, presses, and Jack's accumulator. (24) Pumps and air vessels, water rams. (25) Fans and blowing machines. (26) Weighing machines. (27) Friction and its uses, friction grips and clutches, holding power of ropes by coiling. (28) Principles and construction of hand tools, such as chisels, planes, gimlets, augers, saws, drills, files. (29) Forging, welding, molding, and casting of iron or other metals. (30) Soldering, brazing, expansion, and contraction of metals.

Text-book.—Goodeve's Elements of Mechanism, 2*s.* 8*d.*, is recommended for both elementary and advanced classes. Anderson's Diagrams of Mechanical Powers are used.

Examination, Thursday, May 22, 7 to 10.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.†

I.—*Sound, light, and heat* (Subject VIII).

ELEMENTARY STAGE.‡

The subjects will be treated experimentally, and so far as possible each student will have the opportunity of making the experiments for himself in the laboratory.

Sound.—Nature of sound; mode of propagation; velocity, how determined; vibration of strings, rods, columns of air, &c.; loudness, pitch, and quality of musical sounds; interference, harmonics, beats, &c.

Light.—Velocity; shadows, photometry, reflection; plane and curved mirrors; real and virtual images; refraction; total reflection; prisms; lenses; telescope, the opera glass, and the stereoscope; the eye as an optical instrument; color; cause of color, &c.

Heat.—Heat and temperature; thermometer; expansion of solids, liquids, and gases; change of state; freezing; boiling; vapor tension; latent heat; specific heat; convection; conduction; radiation; reflection, and absorption of heat.

ADVANCED AND HONORS STAGES.§

This course will include the following, in addition to a fuller consideration of the subjects treated in the elementary course:

Sound.—Longitudinal vibrations of strings and rods, vibrations of discs and bells, musical scales, method of determining the pitch of musical sounds, resonance, resonators, &c.

Light.—The wave theory, explanation of reflection and refraction, index of refraction, color, spectrum analysis, absorption spectra, interference of light, Newton's rings, colors of thin plates, diffraction, polarization.

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* Teacher, Mr. James Barnes, B. Sc. Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* per session. Tuesday, 7.30 to 8.30.

† Teacher, Mr. A. Humboldt Sexton. Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* per session.

‡ Monday, 7 to 8.15.

§ Wednesday, 7.30 to 8.30.

Heat.—Heat and energy, laws of cooling, theory of exchanges, specific heat of gases at constant volume and at constant pressure, laws of thermodynamics.

A student will be able to obtain a first class in either stage by taking up only two of the subjects.

Text-books.— Lees' Sound, Light, and Heat, 1*s.* 11*d.*; Deschanel's Natural Philosophy, parts II and IV, 3*s.* 5*d.* each.

Examination, Tuesday, May 13, 7 to 10.

II.—*Magnetism and electricity.**

ELEMENTARY STAGE.†

The subject will be treated experimentally, and, so far as possible, each student will have the opportunity of making the experiments for himself in the laboratory.

Magnetism.—General properties of magnets, magnetic induction, terrestrial magnetism, the mariner's compass, &c.

Frictional Electricity.—Electrification by friction, two kinds of electricity, attraction and repulsion, conductors and non-conductors, condensers, the Leyden jar, electric machines, electric discharge.

Voltaic Electricity.—Electric current, various forms of cell, Daniel's, Grove's, Bunsen's, &c., galvanometers, effects of current, evolution of heat, magnetization of soft iron, &c., conduction, resistance.

Text-book.—Angell's Electricity, 1*s.* 2*d.*

ADVANCED AND HONORS STAGES.‡

Magnetism.—Law of attraction, magnetic moment, terrestrial magnetism, declination, inclination, variation of terrestrial magnetism.

Frictional Electricity, or Electro-Statics.—Law of attraction and repulsion, quantity, density, potential capacity, specific inductive capacity, induction, electric machines, electrometers, &c.

Voltaic Electricity, or Electro-Dynamics.—Current electro-motive force, resistance, Ohm's law, Wheatstone's bridge, divided circuits, galvanometers, electro-magnetism, magneto electricity, magneto-electric machines, attraction and repulsion of currents, thermo-electricity, heating effect of current, thermopile, electro-chemistry, electrotyping, plating and gilding, voltameters, laws of electrolysis, the electric telegraph, telephone, microphone, &c.

Text-books.— Silvanus Thompson's Electricity and Magnetism, 3*s.* 5*d.*, or Deschanel's Natural Philosophy, 3*s.* 5*d.*, or Guthrie's Magnetism and Electricity, 2*s.* 3*d.*

Students attending these classes will be expected to take careful notes of the lectures, and to submit their note-books to the teacher for examination periodically.

CHEMISTRY.§

I.—*Inorganic chemistry—theoretical* (Subject X).

ELEMENTARY STAGE.‖

This course is intended to lay a solid foundation for future study. The general laws and principles of chemical action, the use of symbols and formulæ, and simple chemical calculations will be fully explained and illustrated.

The properties of the following elements and their principal compounds, viz, hydrogen, chlorine, oxygen, sulphur, nitrogen, and carbon, will be described in detail and demonstrated by experiment.

Text-book.—Jago's Chemistry, 1*s.* 6*d.*

ADVANCED AND HONORS STAGES.¶

This course will include all the non-metallic elements and the more common metals and their principal compounds; the outlines of chemical theory and philosophy, and more advanced chemical calculations. Special attention will be given to substances which are of importance in the arts, or are of great theoretical interest. Accurate preparation of the *home work* set to students will be expected.

Text-book.—Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry, 3*s.* 5*d.*

Examination Friday, May 23, 7 to 10.

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* Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* per session. † Monday, 8.15 to 9.30. ‡ Wednesday, 8.30 to 9.30.
§ Teacher, Mr. A. Humboldt Sexton. Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* per session.
‖ Saturday, 4 to 5. ¶ Tuesday, 7 to 8.

II.—*Organic chemistry* (Subject XI).*

This course will include a consideration of the following topics: Nature of organic bodies, ultimate organic analysis. The following classes of organic bodies, represented by one or more typical substances: Cyanogen group, carbonyl compounds, paraffins, olefines, alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, ketones, and acids; the constitution of fats, saponification, fermentation, &c.; the more important natural alkaloids, &c.

Text-books.—Roscoe's Chemistry, 3*s.* 5*d.*, or Armstrong's Organic Chemistry, 2*s.* 8*d.*

Examination Friday, May 30, 7 to 10.

III.—*Inorganic chemistry—practical* (Subject X, P.).†

ELEMENTARY STAGE.‡

In this class the students will work in the laboratory and will individually perform many of the experiments shown in the lectures, so as to acquire proficiency in the use of chemical apparatus. They will also be instructed in the use of the blowpipe and in simple chemical analysis.

Text-book.—Jones' Chemistry, 1*s.* 11*d.*

Examination Saturday, May 24, 6 to 9.30.

ADVANCED AND HONORS STAGES.§

In this class the advanced students will go through a complete course of qualitative analysis. The honors students will do more difficult qualitative and simple quantitative analysis, both gravimetric and volumetric.

Candidates in honors must pass in theory and practice before they can receive a certificate or medal.

Text-book.—Thorpe and Muir, Qualitative Analysis, 2*s.* 8*d.*

Examination Saturday, May 31. Advanced, 6 to 10.30; honors, 2.30 to 10.30.

IV.—*Organic chemistry—practical* (Subject XI, P.).‖

In this class the work done will depend much on the proficiency of the students. Beginners will prepare certain organic bodies and repeat experiments shown in the lectures. More advanced students will do qualitative analysis of substances containing organic salts, or ultimate organic analysis.

Text-book.—Thorpe and Muir, as above.

Examination Monday, May 26. Elementary, 6 to 9.30; advanced, 6 to 10.30 honors, 2.30 to 10.30.

In the practical classes all apparatus and chemicals (except platinum wire and foil will be provided, but students will be held responsible for the apparatus which they have in use.

No student can be admitted to a practical course without taking the corresponding lecture course.

All students will be expected to take careful notes of the lectures and of the work they do in the laboratory, and to submit their note-books to the teacher for examination periodically.

GEOLOGY (Subject XII).¶

Basis of geology; common geological terms; composition of rocks and their common minerals; disintegration and solution; snow and ice; rivers; marine denudation; transport and consolidation of material; fossilization; classification of animal and vegetable life; succession of strata and igneous rocks.

[A portion of the time will be specially given to advanced students.]

Arrangements will be made for visits to places of geological interest in the neighborhood of Manchester.

Text-book.—Davis' Geology, 9*d.* For reference, Lyell's Students' Elements of Geology.

Examination Monday, May 10, 7 to 10.

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* Saturday, 2 to 3. Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* per session.

† Teachers, Mr. A. H. Sexton and Mr. H. G. Jordan.

‡ Saturday, 5 to 6.30. Fee, 10*s.* per session. § Tuesday, 8 to 9.30.

‖ Saturday, 3 to 4.30. Fee, 10*s.* per session.

¶ Teacher, Mr. F. Ashton. Thursday, 8.30 to 9.30. Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* per session.

MINERALOGY (Subject XIII).*

The following will be amongst the subjects treated of: The characteristic features and circumstances by which minerals are to be distinguished from other inorganic bodies. Crystallography; faces, edges, and solid angles; plane figures; names and chief features of the more important geometrical solid figures. Grounds for grouping the various crystal forms into six systems. Twin crystals and hemitropes. Cleavage; fracture; determination of comparative hardness; tenacity; determination of specific gravity of solids; peculiarities of smell and taste of certain minerals; optical and chemical characters; the systematic description of minerals.

Text-books.—Rutley's Mineralogy, 1*s.* 2*d.*

Examination Thursday, May 29, 7 to 10.

PRACTICAL ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY AND ELEMENTARY BOTANY (Subjects XIV and XV.)†

The instruction in these subjects will be of as practical a nature as possible. The lectures will be fully illustrated by diagrams, models, dissections, and microscopic preparations, whilst the necessary chemical and physical features will be treated experimentally.

Each student in these subjects will have full opportunity of performing for himself the experiments necessary to gain a fair practical knowledge of the matters treated of in the lectures, to which end he must provide himself with razor, pocket lens, needles in holders, small forceps, and small scissors, all of which may be obtained from the teacher. Microscopes, lamps, glass slips, and materials for dissection will be provided.

Two hours and a half will be devoted to both subjects, one half of which time will be given to theoretical and experimental lecturing and the other to practical work.

Classes in these subjects are held also on Saturday morning. Botany, 10 to 11.15; physiology, 11.15 to 12.30.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.‡

The general structure, functions, and positions of the various organs in the human body; the waste, decay, and nourishment of the system; food, its use and composition; digestion; the circulation of the blood; respiration; the skeleton; the muscles; the brain and nervous system; the organs and the phenomena of the senses; voice and speech.

Text-books.—Elementary and Advanced: Huxley's Physiology, 3*s.* 5*d.* For reference: Foster and Langley's Practical Physiology, 4*s.* 6*d.*

Examination, Friday, May 9, 7 to 10.

ELEMENTARY BOTANY, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.§

The general structure and parts of a flowering plant; the general functions of the different parts; the flower; examination of typical flowers; the various organs and their modifications; the flowering system or inflorescence; the fruit; the minute structure and vital processes of plants; classification of plants.

Text-books.—M'Nab's Elementary Botany (Morphology and Physiology), 1*s.* 2*d.* Edmond's Elementary Botany, 1*s.* 6d.

Examination, Wednesday, May 28, 7 to 10.

BIOLOGY (Subject XVI).‖

The subject will be treated as practically as possible. It will embrace the consideration of the form and size; the results of optical, chemical, and mechanical analysis; the mode of growth and multiplication; the conditions of life; and the results, direct and collateral, of the living activity of *Torula*, *Protococcus*, *Amœba*, *Bacterium*, and of the colorless corpuscles of the blood of man. The structure and mode of growth of *Mucor*, *Penicillium*, *Chara*, a fern and a flowering plant. The anatomy and physiology of the frog; the structural character and physiological properties of the tissues and the development of the embyro. The anatomy and physiology of the cray-fish, fresh-water mussel, &c.

Text-book.—Huxley and Martin's Biology, 4*s.* 6*d.*

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* Teacher, Mr. A. H. Sexton. Thursday, 7.30 to 8.30. Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.*

† Teacher, Mr. H. Hyde.

‡ Tuesday evening, 8.15 to 9.30. Fee, 5*s.* per session.

§ Tuesday evening, 7 to 8.15. Fee, 5*s.* per session.

‖ Teacher; Mr. Harrap. Thursday, 7.15 to 8.30. Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* per session.

PRINCIPLES OF MINING (Subject XVIII).*

The object of the instruction given in this class is to impart a general knowledge of the principles upon which the art of mining is based. The attention of the student will be directed to (1) geology and mineralogy in their bearing upon the nature and position in the earth's crust of the useful minerals, more especially those associated with this district, the special character of leaves, throws, troubles, &c.; (2) methods of prospecting and searching at surface for ores and minerals; (3) methods of extraction, use of gunpowder and other explosives; (4) depths attained by mines, ventilation, composition of ancarlmic acid gas and fire-damp; (5) lighting, circumstances under which water enters mines, methods of pumping, carriage of minerals, forms and dimensions of shafts, driving of levels, methods of timbering, arching, &c.; consideration of best plans to secure safety and economy in working mines.

Examination, Friday, May 16, 7 to 10.

METALLURGY—THEORETICAL (Subject XIX).†

I. ELEMENTARY STAGE.‡

This course will include: The physical properties of the metals; fuel, nature of combustion. Substances used as fuel: Wood, charcoal, charcoal burning, coal, coke. Various forms of coke oven; advantages and disadvantages of various fuels; calorific power of fuel; determination of the value of fuels; refractory materials; clays, fire bricks, crucibles, furnaces, slags.

Iron.—Chemical and physical properties; varieties; cast iron; the blast furnace and its accessories; hot and cold blast; refining, puddling; wrought iron; preparation of wrought iron direct from the ore; steel, properties and methods of preparation; cementation, Siemens and Bessemer processes, &c.; working of iron and steel.

Copper.—Chemical and physical properties; methods of extraction; Welsh process; wet processes, &c.

II. ADVANCED STAGE.§

This course will include a more detailed description of all the subjects of the elementary course (except iron and steel), and the physical and chemical properties of ores, alloys. Mode of extraction and uses in the arts of the following metals: Zinc, lead, silver, gold, mercury, cobalt, nickel, arsenic, antimony, tin, bismuth, and platinum. Special attention will be given to the principles on which the various processes are based, and the chemical changes which occur. Students attending this class should also take the technical class in iron and steel. At the examination candidates will be expected to make sketches, and to name, if possible, unlabeled specimens.

Text-books.—Bloxam and Huntingdon's Metals, 3*s.* 9*d.*; or Greenwood's Metallurgy, 2 vols., 1*s.* 11*d.* each.

Examination, May 27, 7 to 10.

METALLURGY—PRACTICAL (Subject XIX P).‖

A student taking this course should have passed in the elementary stage of inorganic chemistry.

A commodious and specially-fitted laboratory has been prepared. Each student will be furnished with a set of apparatus and the metals and reagents required, with the exception of gold and silver.

The elementary students will make experiments on the various methods by which metals are extracted from their ores. The preparation of alloys, such as pewter, solder, brass, &c., and the testing of various refractory materials.

The advanced students will do more advanced work of a similar kind. They will also study valuation of fuel, determination of absolute calorific power and amount of ash, coke, and sulphur; reduction, amalgamation, separation of silver from lead by cupellation; separation of gold from silver by parting; chlorination; preparation of pure silver and gold; assay of ores; analysis of iron and steel, &c.

No student can attend the practical class without attending also the lecture course.

All students will be expected to take careful notes of the lectures and of their laboratory work, and to submit their note-books to the teacher periodically.

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* Teacher, Mr. J. Isherwood, M. E. Tuesday, 7 to 8. Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* per session.

† Teacher, Mr. A. Humboldt Sexton. Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* per session.

‡ Friday, 7.30 to 8.30.

§ Saturday, 7 to 8.

‖ Teacher, Mr. A. H. Sexton. Saturday, 8 to 9.30. Fee, 10*s.* per session.

Students in honors must pass in theory and practice before they can receive a medal. Examination, Monday, May 26. Elementary, 7 to 10; advanced, 6 to 10; honors, 2 to 10.

STEAM AND THE STEAM ENGINE (Subject XXII).

ELEMENTARY STAGE.*

Effects of heat on matter, radiation, absorption, conduction and convection of heat; the causes which influence the boiling point of water; latent heat of steam, quantity of water required to produce condensation, common and superheated steam; Newcomen's engine; discoveries of Watt; Hornblower's engine; single and double acting condensing engines; various types of direct-acting engines; expansion of steam; law of expansion, modes of carrying out expansion; expansion valves; stationary boilers and appendages; the locomotive engine.

The lectures will be illustrated by diagrams and models, and by experiments upon the phenomena of heat, so far as they have an immediate bearing upon the steam engine. All students will be required to make freehand sketches of the same. Great importance will be attached to this requirement. Students attending this class are recommended to join the one in machine drawing.

Text-book.—Evers' steam and the steam engine, 9*d.*

ADVANCED STAGE.†

(1) Relation between heat and work; use of dynamometers. (2) Energy of fly-wheel; centrifugal force. (3) Watt's parallel motion. (4) Other parallel motions; Peaucellier's straight line motion. (5) Watt's and Porter's governors. (6) Parabolic governor. Other governors. (7) Adjustment of lamp and lead in the slide valve. (8) Zeuner's valve diagram for single slide valve. (9) Zeuner's valve diagram for expansion valve. (10) Link motions; Stephenson's, Gooch's, Allan's. (11) Indicator diagrams obtained from various kinds of engines and under various circumstances. (12) Calculation of horse-power from indicator diagrams. (13) Relative positions of crank and piston at any part of the stroke. (14) Methods of obtaining the mechanical equivalent of heat. (15) Relations between volume, pressure, and temperature of steam. Absolute temperature. (16) Isothermal and adiabaic curves. (17) Reversible engine; Carnot's principle. (18) Maximum efficiency of engine working between given temperatures. (19) Stirling's air engine. (20) Calculations by logarithms of area of isothermal curve. (21) Behavior of steam in the cylinder; use of steam jacket. (22) Various arrangements of compound engines and slide valves. (23) Equilibrium and balanced valves; pressure and vacuum gauges; single acting engines; the cataract. (24) Heat produced by combustion. (25) The marine boiler and its appendages. (26) Paddle wheels and propellers. (27) The injector; salinometer; Kingston valves; surface condensers, &c. (28) Practical working of marine engines. (29) Details of the locomotive. (30) Permanent way of railroad; wheel tires; tractive force; switches and crossings.

Text-book.—Goodeve's Steam Engine, 4*s.* 6*d.*

Shelley and Goodeve's Diagrams of the Steam Engine are used in both classes.

Books of reference.—The Steam Engine (Rankine); The Steam Engine (Cotterill); The Steam Engine (Bourne); Theory of Heat (Clerk Maxwell); Thermodynamics (Wormell); Valve-Gears (Zeuner); The Indicator (Hopkinson); Steam Boilers (Wilson).

Students who purpose entering this class are recommended to join also the class for applied mechanics, if they are not previously acquainted with that subject. Examination, Friday, May 30, 7 to 10.

PHYSIOGRAPHY (Subject XXIII).‡

The parts played by gravitation, cohesion, and chemical affinities in producing chemical and physical differences in matter; heated, electric, and magnetic states of matter; chemical action; water, its composition and different states; inorganic and organic materials of the earth's crust; volcanic phenomena; the sea, its salts, currents, temperature, density, action upon the earth's crust; atmosphere; height; composition; pressure; temperature; currents; use of thermometer; rainfall, action upon the earth's crust; general idea of the changes which have taken place on the earth's surface; effects of terrestrial electricity and magnetism; distribution of light and heat; day and night; the seasons; principles of construction of astronomical instru-

*Teacher, Mr. Thomas Cryer. Monday, 8.30 to 9.30. Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* per session.
†Teacher, Mr. James Barnes, B. Sc. Tuesday, 8.30 to 9.30. Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* per session.
‡Teacher, Mr. A. H. Sexton. Thursday, 8.30 to 9.30. Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* per session.

ments; the sun, earth, moon, planets, and fixed stars; comets and nebulæ; size, shape, and density of the earth.

Text-book.—Lawson's Physiography, 1*s.* 11*d.*

Examination, Thursday, May 15, 7 to 10.

PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE.*

Soils; plant life; manures; tillage operations; food crops; seeds; farm stock; drainage of land; irrigation; diseases of crops; selection and growth of timber; arrangement and construction of farm buildings.

Text-books.—Elementary Stage: Tanner's First Principles of Agriculture, 9*d.*; or A. Carey's Principles of Agriculture, 1*s.* 6*d.* Advanced Stage: Tanner's Agricultural Practice, 2*s.* 8*d.*

Examination, Friday, May 16, 7 to 10.

HYGIENE (Subject XXV).†

Students in hygiene must have passed in the elementary stage of or enter the class in physiology, which will be conducted on the same evening in connection with this subject.

The Elementary course in Hygiene will be taken during the present session, and will treat of the following subjects:

(1) *Food, diet, and cooking.*—Classification and uses of food substances: Animal food, vegetable food, condiments; diet, requisites for maintenance; cooking, roasting, and boiling; advantageous preparation of food; cooking apparatus.

(2) *Water and beverages.*—Different kinds of water, sources of water, good drinking water; sources of contamination of water and its deleterious effects; cisterns and wells; tea, coffee, and cocoa—preparation and effects; fermented drinks—effects.

(3) *Air.*—Amount of air necessary for each person; movements of air brought about by changes of density; composition of air; impurities of air; deleterious gases.

(4) *Removal of waste and impurities.*—Principles of ventilation; natural ventilation; washing and soap; removal of parasites; danger of dirt.

(5) *Shelter and warming.*—Materials of clothing; sufficiency of clothing for infants and adults.

(6) *Local conditions.*—Soil, and its drainage; aspect; elevation. Hill, plain, and valley; distance from the sea; influence of surrounding objects; winds.

(7) *Personal hygiene*—Habits; exercise, rest, and sleep, cleanliness, attention to the action of the skin and bowels.

(8) *Treatment of slight wounds and accidents.*—Treatment of cuts, burns, scalds, bleeding, fits, drowning, suffocation, poisoning, bites, and stings.

Books of reference.—Buckton's Health in the House, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Corfield's Health, 4*s.* 6*d.*; Dwelling Houses, their Sanitary Construction and Arrangement, 2*s.* 8*d.*

Examination, Tuesday, May 20, 7 to 10.

III.—TECHNICAL DIVISION.

Many of the classes in this division are under the auspices of the city and guilds of London Institute, and are intended to give workmen an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of scientific principles and methods as applied directly to their special trades. The examinations which take place on Wednesday, May 28, at 7, are in two grades: (1) Ordinary (or "Pass"); (2) Honors. The former is intended principally for apprentices and journeymen, and the latter for foremen, managers of works, and for teachers of technology; but students may enter for either grade. Upon the results of these examinations certificates, prizes, and medals are awarded. Before a student can take a full certificate in technology he will be required to have passed, or to pass, in two of certain science subjects (elementary in the "Pass" examinations, and advanced in "Honors"), and to be already directly engaged in the industry the principles of which have been the subject of his study.

List of classes.

Mechanical engineering; iron and steel (theoretical and practical); tools (metal working); carpentry and joinery; practical joinery; staircase making; cabinet making; masonry; carriage building; printing; telegraphy; principles of electrical

*Teacher, Mr. F. H. Coombes. Friday, 7.30 to 8.30. Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.* per session.

†Teacher, Dr. Bury. Hygiene, Wednesday, 7.30 to 8.30. Physiology, Elementary Stage only, Wednesday, 8.30 to 9.30. Fee in each subject, 2*s.* 6*d.* per session.

instrument making; principles of photography; textile industries, viz, manufacture of cotton, linen, silk, and wool, weaving and designing, bleaching, dyeing, and printing; mine surveying; principles of mine engineering.

The fees vary with the subjects taken. Students who do not enter for examination are required to pay double fees. The technical subjects which will have principal attention are:

A.—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The superintendent of the workshop will instruct the evening students, at special fees, in practical engineering work on two evenings and on Saturday afternoon in each week in the school workshops, which are provided with various machine-tools driven by power.

B.—BUILDERS' WORK.

In addition to the course embraced in the subjects of the science and art directory, students have the opportunity of gaining in the workshop a practical knowledge of the methods of construction as applied to roofs, brackets, casings, staircases, and hand-rails, as well as of the principles and methods applicable to bricklaying, masonry, and plumbing, &c.

C.—MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILE FABRICS.

The lecture course will include the consideration of raw products, and their special adaptation for various fabrics. Instruction will be given in the art of spinning and weaving in all its various branches, designing, calculation of costs, arrangement of colors, &c.

The classes for textile design, spinning and weaving, &c., are open on two evenings per week. On Saturday afternoons a class for practical work will be established as soon as the machinery is ready.

D.—BLEACHING, DYEING, AND PRINTING.

The evening course of instruction for the session 1883–1884 will consist of about thirty lectures upon chemistry as applied to dyeing, printing, and bleaching; to be given on Thursdays in each week, from 7.30 to 8.30. The practical laboratory class will follow the course of lectures, and meet on Fridays, from 6 to 9.

SYLLABUS.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (Subject 28.)*

Properties of materials used; behavior of materials under strain; operations of tempering, welding, riveting, calking, founding, molding and pattern-making, shafting, gearing, and general machinery, hydraulic machinery, boilers, steam-engines.

The examination will be of such a nature that any intelligent workman in a mechanical engineering trade may pass it if he has a knowledge of some of the science subjects mentioned below, and carefully follows the course of lectures. For the *full* technological certificate he must have passed or pass in at least two of the following science subjects in the elementary stage for the ordinary grade, and in the advanced stage for the honors grade: (I) Practical plane and solid geometry; (II) machine construction and drawing; (V) mathematics; (VI) theoretical mechanics; (VII) applied mechanics; (X) inorganic chemistry; (XIX) metallurgy; (XXII) steam.

Freehand drawing will be an important requirement in this subject. The course will be illustrated by diagrams, models, and actual machines. A special syllabus of the course of work in the practical department will be issued as soon as ready.

Text-book.—Perry's Practical Mechanics, 2*s.* 8*d.*; Practical Workshop Exercises.

Examination, May 28, 7 to 10.

27 B. TOOLS.—METAL WORKING. †

The different qualities and treatment of iron and steel used in the manufacture of edge-tools, annealing, hardening, tempering, and case-hardening; brass and iron founding; abrasive tools and processes; files and other tools used to assist the file; planing and slotting machines; straight edges and surface plates; gauges, measuring machines; principles of cutting tools; drills and boring bars; tool-holders; lathes for metal turning; methods of chucking work; striking and chasing screws by hand;

* Teacher, Mr. Thos. Cryer. Tuesday, 7.30 to 8.30. Lecture class fee, 5*s.* per session. Practical class, of four hours per week, 15*s.* per term, or 25*s.* for two terms.

† Teacher, Mr. Thomas Cryer. Tuesday, 8.30 to 9.30. Fee, 5*s.* per session.

taps and dies; traversing and power lathes; driving gear; the slide-rest; use of change wheels in screw-cutting; division plate and index; dividing engines; wheel-cutting engines; milling machines.

. For the full technological certificate, students must have passed, or pass, in at least two of the following science subjects in the elementary stage for the ordinary grade, and in the advanced stage for the honors grade: I, II, VI, VII, XIX. Freehand drawing will be an important requirement in this subject. The course will be illustrated by diagrams, models, and actual machines.

Text-book.—Work-shop Appliances, by C. P. B. Shelley, 3*s.* 5*d.*

Examination, May 28, 7 to 10.

IRON AND STEEL (Subject 10).*

Composition and general characters of the chief iron ores; construction and mode of working blast-furnaces; nature of fluxes; hot and cold blast; general, chemical, and physical distinction between pig-iron, wrought-iron, and steel; conversion of ore and pig into steel; Bessemer's, Siemens' and other analogous processes; general nature of the leading chemical changes occurring during the conversion of iron ores into pig-iron; the puddling and refining of iron, and the different processes for the production of steel machinery for cutting, shaping, and working wrought-iron.

For the full technological certificate students must have passed or pass in at least two of the following science subjects in the elementary stage for the ordinary grade, and in the advanced stage for the honors grade: II, VI, VII, IX, X, XIX (metallurgy).

Text-book.—Greenwood's Iron and Steel (Vol. I, Metallurgy, 1*s.* 11*d.*), or Bauerman's Metallurgy of Iron, 3*s.* 5*d.*

Examination, May 28, 7 to 10.

COTTON MANUFACTURE.†

PREPARATION AND SPINNING (Subject 19 B).

Nature and properties of the various kinds of raw material; mode of preparation; cotton-gins; cleaning cotton by opening, scutching, carding, and combing machines; processes of elongation or attenuation; spinning; doubling; weaving; winding; warping; stiffening and weighting processes; various kinds of woven cotton fabrics.

For the *full* technological certificate the candidate will be required to have passed or pass in two at least of the following science subjects in the elementary stage for the ordinary grade, and in the advanced stage for the honors grade: II, III, VI, VII, XV (elementary botany).

WEAVING AND DESIGNING (Subject 21).‡

The construction of various kinds of hand-looms; comparative merits of power-looms; origin and development of the power-loom; consideration of the principal parts which are common to all power-looms, and their modification to suit the weaving of the various standard fabrics; carpet-weaving; the various sorts of Jacquard, and lobby, and witch-machines in use; the various shedding and picking motions; plan drawing and drafting for heald work; principals of art designing for Jacquard looms; instruction in styles; method of rating of goods.

In addition to science certificates mentioned above, students may take VIII (light and heat) and XXII.

Works of reference.—Modern Cotton-Spinning, by Evan Leigh; The History and Principles of Weaving by Hand and Power, by Alfred Barlow; Four Lectures on Cotton and its Treatment, by J. Butterworth (A. Heywood & Son); Report on Cotton-gins, and on the Cleaning and Quality of Indian Cotton; British Manufacturing Industries, by G. Phillips Bevan; the Textile Manufacturer and Textile Recorder, published monthly; F. Bowman, Structure of Cotton Fiber; Watson, Art of Weaving; Ashenhurst, Weaving and Designing of Textile Fabrics, and Design in Textile Fabrics.

There will be a special fee for the pracical classes, and a syllabus issued as soon as this department is ready.

CARPENTRY AND JOINERY (Subject 34).§

This class is established principally for apprentices and journeymen joiners, who wish to obtain a knowledge of the more difficult parts of carpentry and joinery.

The lessons will treat of: (*a*) The nature and properties of the various kinds of tim-

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* Teacher, Mr. A. H. Sexton. Saturday evening, 6 to 7. Fee, 5*s.* per session.

† Teacher, Mr. John Morris. Monday, 7 to 9. Fee, 10*s.* for the session.

‡ Teacher, Mr. Fox. Tuesday, 7 to 9. The practical class is on Saturday, from 2.30 to 5. Fee, 10*s.* per session for the lecture class.

§ Teacher, Mr. John Wilson. Wednesday, 7.30 to 9.30. Fee, 5*s.* per session.

ber used in building, and the best methods of seasoning; (*b*) the application of drawing to plans, elevations and sections of simple solids, centering for segmental, elliptical, parabolic, and other arches; (*c*) the construction of paneled, framed, and braced doors, windows, and window-casings.

Moldings: Intersections at different angles, straight and circular, enlargement and dimunition, determination of section of molded bars and hip-rafters in skylights and lanterns, and of the true section when the given molding is on the rake.

Bevels: For hip-rafters, jack-rafters, purlines, splayed linings, raking moldings, and oblique work generally.

Circular work: Method of bending boards or ribs round circular work by kerfing, grooving, steaming, molds and bevels for soffits in straight and circular walls.

Stairs: Newel and geometrical stairs, proportion of riser to tread, general planning of stairs to obtain proper head room.

Hand-railing: Proper height over flyers, winders, and round landings, &c.

Hinges: Various kinds, modes of application.

Mechanical principles as applied to the framing of roofed trusses, timber partition, trussed girders, bracing doors, gates, &c., so as to show the comparative strain in the various members.

See class on practical staircase and hand-rail making.

Qualifying science subjects, I, III, VI, VII, or freehand drawing may be substituted for one of them. Examination, May 28, 7 to 10.

TELEGRAPHY (Subject 22 A).*

Materials used in the construction of lines of telegraphs; various systems of telegraphy; faults, their nature and prevention; application of electricity to railway working; earth currents; testing materials; systems in use to increase capacity of wires; construction, laying, and repair of submarine cables; reproduction of speech.

The lectures will be experimentally illustrated with the aid of the latest and most approved apparatus.

Qualifying science subjects: V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X.

Students are strongly advised to join the class in magnetism.

Text-book.—Preece's Telegraphy, 2*s.* 8*d.*; for reference, Culley's Practical Telegraphy, and the various electrical journals.

Examination, May 28, 7 to 10.

PRINCIPLES OF ELECTRICAL-INSTRUMENT MAKING (Subject 22 C).†

Detailed construction of permanent magnets; designing of electric magnets; designing of galvanometers; construction of shunts, resistance coils, condensers, and artificial submarine cables, induction coils, electroscopes, electrometers, electrical machines; designing of statical apparatus.

For the full technological certificate, students must have passed or pass in the elementary stage for the ordinary grade, and in the advanced stage for the honors grade, in two of the following science subjects: II, V, VI, VII, IX.

Works of reference.—Fleeming Jenkins' Electricity; Schwendler's Testing Instructions, 2 volumes; Professor Adams' and Mr. Preece's lectures, published by the Society of Arts, and the various journals treating on electricity.

The course will be useful to those who purpose taking up the subject of electric lighting or other branches of electrical engineering.

Students are strongly advised to take the class in magnetism. Examination, May 28, 7 to 10.

PHOTOGRAPHY (Subject 17).‡

This course will include the chemical action of light; action of light on silver salts; the daguerrotype; the wet collodion process; manufacture of pyroxyline; collodion; various substances used, as ether, alcohol, &c.; theory of development, fixing, and intensification. Dry plate processes: gelatine plates; preparation of plates; intensification of gelatine plates, &c. Printing: Silver printing; platinotype, and other methods of printing. Applications of photography.

The photographic lens: Varieties of lenses; apparatus used by photographers, &c. Qualifying science subjects: I, VIII, X, XI.

Text book.—Capt. Abney's Treatise on Photography, 2*s.* 8*d.*

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* Teacher, Mr. John Martin, medalist and first honors, city and guilds of London Institute. Monday, 7.30 to 8.30. Fee, 5*s.* per session.

† Teacher, Mr. Joseph Poole, Whitworth scholar, and electrician to the Lancashire and Cheshire Telephonic Exchange Company. Wednesday, 7.30 to 8.30. Fee, 5*s.* per session.

‡ Teacher, Mr. A. Humboldt Sexton. Friday, 8.30 to 9.30. Fee, 5*s.* per session.

The object of this course is to give a sound theoretical knowledge of the subject to photographers, or to those intending to practice the art. The course may probably be followed during the summer months by a short course of practical demonstrations, such as the working of gelatine plates, for those who are not acquainted with photographic processes. Examination May 28, 7 to 10.

CARRIAGE BUILDING (Subject 29).*

There will be advanced as well as elementary classes.

This class is under the special supervision of a joint executive committee of employers and workmen connected with the coachmaking trade of Manchester and the surrounding districts, and is intended for the instruction and improvement of operative coachmakers, apprentices, and others interested in the prosperity of carriage building.

The objects to be attained are briefly as follows: (1) To teach simple freehand and model drawing, and elementary plane and solid geometry; (2) to teach by copies and by lectures carriage draughtsmanship, at first to scale, and afterwards to full size; (3) to encourage apprentices and workmen to compete for the prizes annually offered by the "Coachmakers' Company" and by the "City and Guilds of London Institute"; (4) to circulate amongst apprentices and workmen books and periodicals relating to carriage building; (5) to offer prizes for the best drawings and designs of carriages and parts of carriages; (6) to offer prizes for the best essays on different materials and subjects connected with the trade; (7) to give examination papers on the various departments.

The course of instruction will embrace the following subjects: (*a*) The setting out of working drawings in a ready and practical manner, full size, to scale and from rough sketches; (*b*) the use of different kinds of tools and wood-working machinery, with a view to the most useful and economical application; (*c*) the qualities and capabilities of different kinds of timber in general use, and the best methods of storing and seasoning the same; (*d*) the properties of iron and steel with respect to their most advantageous use, and the best methods of working the same; (*e*) the mixing and intelligent application of paint and other pigments, varnishes, &c.; (*f*) the economical planning and cutting out of cloth, leather, and the various materials used in the upholstering of carriages.

For the full technological certificate the student must have passed or pass in two of the following science subjects in the elementary stage for the ordinary grade, and in the advanced stage for the honors grade: I, II, VI, VII, and second grade art. Examination May 28, 7 to 10.

Books of reference.—Adams on Pleasure Carriages; Thrupp's History of the Art of Coachbuilding; The Hub; Coachmaker's Magazine (New York).

PRIZES.

The City and Guilds of London Institute offers prizes as follows in each subject of technology:

Honors grade.—First prize, £5 and a silver medal; second prize, £5 and a bronze medal.

Pass or ordinary grade.—First prize, £3 and a silver medal; second prize, £3 and a bronze medal; third prize, £2 and a bronze medal; fourth prize, £1 and a bronze medal; fifth prize, a bronze medal.

The Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes offers first and second scholarships, value respectively £3 and £2, to the students who stand highest at the May examination in steel and iron mechanical engineering, or tools; and scholarships, value £2 10*s.*, and £2 to the first and second in cotton manufacture, all tenable at the Owens College or the Manchester Technical School.

UNION OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE INSTITUTES' PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

These are given for the highest number of marks obtained at the May examinations in the following subjects:

Machine construction and drawing.—Provided the candidate passes or has passed in the elementary stage of geometry: First prize of £3, for the highest number of marks in the advanced stage; second prize of £2, for the highest number of marks in the elementary stage. All awarded as scholarships.

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* Teachers, Messrs. Chaddock and Roberts; freehand drawing, Mr. W. E. Crowther; geometry, Mr. Thomas Cryer; fee (including admission to the classes in carriage building, freehand drawing, and geometry), 6*s.* per term or 10*s.* per session. Freehand drawing, Friday, 7.30 to 9.30; geometry, Wednesday, 7.30 to 9.30; carriage building, Monday, 7.30 to 9.30.

Building construction and drawing.—As above.

Chemistry.—Highest aggregate number of marks: A chemical laboratory and cabinet.

Physiography.—An atlas.

Animal physiology.—A microscope, value £3 3*s.*

Mathematics.—Stage I: First prize, £2; second prize, £1. Stage II: First prize, £2; second prize, £1. Stage III: First prize, £2; second prize, £1. All awarded as scholarships.

Magnetism and electricity.—Electrical apparatus, value £1 10*s.*

The Peiser Exhibition of £10, for three years, for building construction and drawing, practical plane and solid geometry, and theoretical and applied mechanics, mathematics Stage II, will be awarded in 1884.

The Mather Exhibition of £10, for three years, for chemistry, magnetism, and mathematics, will be awarded in 1885.

The Rumney Scholarship of £45, for three years, will be awarded in 1866.

All these exhibitions are tenable at the Owens College, and are awarded upon the results of the science examination in May. For conditions see the Union of Institutes' Syllabus.

The Department of Science and Art offers six royal exhibitions and twelve national scholarships, each of the value of about £50 per annum, for three years, with free admission to either the Royal School of Mines, the Normal School of Science, London, or the Royal College of Science, Dublin; six free studentships of the Normal School of Science and the Royal School of Mines, London, which give the students free admission for three years to the lectures and laboratories; and scholarships under the scheme of Sir Joseph Whitworth.

These exhibitions, scholarships, and free studentships are awarded upon the result of the May examinations, and application to sit as candidates must be made and sent in on Form 330*a* before the 15th April, and on Form 400 before the 31st May, 1884. Candidates for the Whitworth scholarships must send in Form 400 before 31st May (see Whitworth prospectus). Local exhibitioners and free students are not eligible for royal exhibitions.

SCHOOL OF DYEING.*

The course of instruction for the session 1883–'84 will consist of a course of about thirty lectures upon chemistry applied to dyeing, printing, and bleaching, on Thursdays, 7.30 to 8.30. The practical laboratory class will follow the course of lectures, and meet on Fridays, 6 to 9 p. m. Fee for lectures course, 10*s.*; fee, practical laboratory course, 30*s.* A laboratory is open every day for private pupils; terms may be learned upon application to Mr. O'Neill.

The laboratory class in the evening is intended for those who are practically engaged in the dyeing, printing, and bleaching trades, and places will be assigned to such in preference to others who may apply.

The course of lectures is designed for all those who have to do practically with the bleaching, dyeing, or printing of textile materials. It treats of the chemical principles of these arts; of the various substances, raw and manufactured, which are employed in them, their properties, and the methods by which they are applied in practice. The lectures will embrace the whole session of nine months.

The treatment of the subject in the lectures for the session of 1883–'84 will be somewhat different from the arrangement followed in previous sessions. The change has been made with a view to make the course a practical continuation for those students who have gone through the institution's course of elementary and advanced chemistry, while at the same time it will prove more immediately instructive and interesting to those who have not made a systematic study of chemistry. The first part of the session will be occupied with the metals, as applied in the dyeing and bleaching arts. Taking them in the order of the groupings in analysis, the commencement will be with silver, mercury, and lead, and the termination with sodium and potassium. Each metal will be studied strictly with regard to its application and uses in the tinctorial and bleaching arts; for example, in the first group, silver being just noticed, the application of mercury compounds as mordants, and manner of applying vermilion as a discharge pigment color, will be treated of; the lead compounds as mordants, resists, and bases for chrome orange, will be considered under lead; and so on to sodium, where the uses of its compounds as detersine and fixing agents naturally find a place. Then will follow the non-metallic bodies, and afterwards organic bodies and coloring matters, with the methods, apparatus, and machinery employed in manufacture.

A student attentively following the course, and at the same time reading as much as possible, may attain to a fair knowledge of the properties and applications of most

* Conducted by Mr. Charles O'Neill, F. C. S., F. I. C., author of various works on printing and dyeing, and formerly manager of print works.

of the materials used in dyeing, bleaching, calico printing, and finishing, and be capable of satisfying the examiners of the City and Guilds of London Institute in the subjects of calico printing, dyeing, and bleaching, and wool and silk dyeing.

The laboratory instruction is intended to illustrate in a systematic manner the matter described in the lectures. Those students who are unable to attend the whole of the course may arrange to take up such parts as are of most interest or importance to them.

The practical instruction has, of course, no reference to mechanical appliances used in the dyeing trades; these can only be explained and illustrated by diagrams.

The Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes offers an evening exhibition, value £2 10*s.*, for two years, tenable either at the School of Dyeing, Manchester Technical School, or the Owens College.

For City and Guilds of London Institutes prizes, see page 36.

Works of reference.—C. O'Neill, Dictionary of Calico Printing and Dyeing, 1864; J. W. Slater, Manual of Colors and Dye Wares, 1882; W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico Printing, 1874; A. Spirk, Handbuck der Färberei, 1874; F. C. Calvert, Dyeing and Calico Printing, 1876; Textile Colorist, 1876–'77; C. O'Neill, Calico Printing, Bleaching, and Dyeing, 1878; J. Napier, Manual of Dyeing; J. Persoz, Traité de l'Impression; Smith, Dyers' Instructor, 1876; Jarmain, Lectures on Wool Dyeing; Calvert, Lectures on Dyes and Dye-stuffs other than Aniline; Perkin, Lectures on the Aniline of Coal Tar Colors; Dyeing and Tissue Printing, by W. Crookes, F. R. S.

PRACTICAL STAIRCASE AND HANDRAIL MAKING.*

The class is established for apprentice and journeymen joiners who wish to acquire a *practical* knowledge of the art. A suitable workshop is provided, and the students will have the use of models specially constructed by Mr. Wilson.

The course of lessons, &c., will embrace: Staircasing, to include the proportioning of tread to riser; arrangement of winders in the well, to make as easy a falling line as practicable; the construction of open and closed strings, wells when veneered or staved, bull-nosed and curtail steps.

Handrailing to include three cases for a level or half-space landing: (1) When the distance between center and center of rail is less than the width of tread; (2) when it is equal to width of tread; (3) when it is more than the width of tread; a wreath for quarter space (*wreath in one piece*); a wreath for large quarter space (*wreath in two pieces*); a wreath for stair with winders in the well.

PRACTICAL JOINERY—FOUR CLASSES.†

These classes are established especially for architects' pupils, surveyors, engineers, and private persons, who wish to acquire a knowledge of the different kinds of timber used in the building trade, and the practical use of the ordinary tools used in the construction of plain furniture, doors, windows, roofs, &c.

The students will have the use of a suitable workshop, and they may rely on thorough practical instruction, the teacher having had thirteen years' experience in one of the largest firms in the locality as a journeyman and as a builder's foreman, and having a thorough acquaintance with the art of building construction, carpentry, and joinery.

PRACTICAL MASONRY.‡

The course of instruction includes: (1) The application of geometry to practical masonry, as setting out and pattern-making for all kinds of arches, tracery windows, tympanums, columns, bases, caps, pediment-heads, balustrades, louvre windows, turrets, pinnacles, abutments, buttresses, canopies, staircases, niches, embattlements, consoles, raking-molds for pediment-heads, octagonal or semicircular bases or caps, &c.; (2) lessons in letter cutting; (3) the technology of stone; considerations as to use and properties; best methods of working.

The course will be fully illustrated by plans, elevations, and sections drawn to scale and full size, and by actual demonstration.

CABINET-MAKING.§

This class has for its object the further education of apprentices, improvers, and others, who are engaged during the day-time with the practical part of cabinet-mak-

*Teacher, Mr. Mattinson. Saturday afternoon, from 3 to 5. Fee, 5*s.* for the course of twelve lessons from January to March, 1884.

†Teacher, Mr. Wilson. Monday, 7 to 9.30; Tuesday, 7.30 to 8.30, and Thursday, 6 to 8. Saturday, 2.30 to 5. Fee, 7*s.* 6*d.* per term.

‡Teacher, Mr. William Deakin, jr. Wednesday, 7.30 to 9. Fee, 10*s.* per session.

§Teacher, Mr. Matthew Arbuckle. Tuesday and Thursday, 7.30 to 9.30. Fee, 7*s.* 6*d.* per term.

ing, and who desire supplementary instruction in the theory and art-practice of their trade.

As the making of working drawings occupies so important a place in the duties of the cabinet-maker, special attention will be given to this department.

The best methods of economizing woods and using tools will also be taught, and the benefits to be derived from utilizing machinery, where desirable or indispensable, will be pointed out.

SYLLABUS.

Section I.—Technical drawing.

(*a*) The drawing of the different constructive and decorative portions of the principal pieces of furniture, particularly joints, framing, and mouldings, including cornices, plinths, columns, doors, panels, internal fittings, &c.

(*b*) The practical "setting out" of full-size and scale working drawings, both from scale and rough sketches.

(*c*) The special application of certain geometrical problems to cabinet-making, as required—(1) in the "setting out" of oval tops and frames, wine cellarettes, &c.; (2) in drawing the proportions of mouldings, and their enlargement and diminution.

(*d*) The drawing of the various articles of furniture from—(1) actual measurement of the objects in plan, elevation, and section; (2) drawings, engravings, and original designs.

Section II.—Workshop practice.

(*a*) The practical demonstration of the soundest methods of constructing cabinet-work; the position and relative merits of tenons, dowels, dovetails, &c.

(*b*) The names and proportions of mouldings, with the best and most correct methods of working them.

(*c*) The different modern tools, and the most economical way of using them.

(*d*) The use of wood-working machinery, and its important bearing on the different articles of furniture.

(*e*) The making of models of the various pieces of furniture from—(1) actual measurement; (2) drawings and original designs.

Section III.—Technology of woods.

(*a*) The strength and structure of woods, including the best methods of working them.

(*b*) The treatment of the various woods as regards shrinking, warping, &c., with a special view to their manipulation in veneering and inlaying.

Principles of mine engineering.*

[For candidates for mining certificates of competency.]

The course of instruction will embrace the following: Prospecting for coal; boring; sinking; modes of working coal; ventilation, including gases and their treatment; lighting of mines; surface arrangements; winding, hauling, and pumping engines, including the various principles involved; mechanical principles pertaining to colliery structures; mines regulation acts, &c. This class will be specially adapted for existing and intending mine managers and others wishing to sit at the examination at Owens College for the Manchester district in December next. Arrangements will be made for occasional visits to the neighboring collieries, and students will have free admission to the classes in principles of mining and mine surveying, providing they sit at the respective examination of such classes.

Mine surveying (Subject 32).†

The objects of the class are, briefly: (1) To teach the use of geometry, mensuration, trigonometry, including logarithmic operations, as applicable to the purposes of surveying; (2) to explain the different kinds of surveying instruments, their nature, use, and manipulation, including the various adjustments of same; (3) to describe in detail some of the various methods of executing surveys (subterraneous and surface), also the principles of leveling, tracing contours, &c., for engineering purposes, and the plotting and mapping of same. Candidates will be required to provide their own instrument, and considerable practice, combined with the instruction given at the class, will be essential to success.

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*Teacher, Mr. J. Isherwood, M. E. Thursday evenings, 7 to 9. Fee, £1 10*s*. the course.

†Teacher, Mr. J. Isherwood. Tuesday evening, 8 to 9. Fee, 5*s*. per session.

This class is recommended to mine managers, surveyors, and mining apprentices as a means of acquiring a scientific knowledge of the various principles applicable to land and mine surveying.

PRINTING (Subject 30).*

The course of instruction will include—

(1) *Typography.*—Materials used for types and blocks; their physical and chemical characteristics. Sizes of type; casting; tools and appliances; casting of MS.; correcting; electrotyping; stereotyping; arrangement of matter; inks; rollers; presses; machines; paper and its treatment.

(2) *Lithography, &c.*—Materials used as printing surfaces; chemical and physical properties; stones, plates, and their treatment; lithographic inks and crayons; writing and drawing; use of machines; transfers; color work.

(3) *Plate printing.*—Preparation of plates; methods of engraving and etching; tools, ink, &c.; other printing processes.

For the full technological certificate, students should pass in two science subjects out of the following: II, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XIX.

Time table.

SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL CLASSES.

Number.	Subject.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
I.	Practical plane and solid geometry			7.30 to 9.30		7.30 to 9.30	
II.	Machine construction	7.30 to 9.30			7.30 to 9.30		
III.	Building construction		7.30 to 9.30		8.00 to 9.30 *for adv.*		
V.	Mathematics—stage i					7.30 to 9.30	
V.	Mathematics—stage ii to vii	8.30 to 9.30				8.30 to 9.30	
VI.	Theoretical mechanics, elementary	7.30 to 8.30					
VI.	Theoretical mechanics, advanced					7.30 to 8.30	
VII.	Applied mechanics, elementary	7.30 to 8.30					
VII.	Applied mechanics, advanced		7.30 to 8.30				
VIII.	Sound, light, and heat—elementary	7.00 to 8.15					
VIII.	Sound, light, and heat—advanced			7.30 to 8.30			
IX.	Magnetism and electricity, elementary	8.15 to 9.30					
IX.	Magnetism and electricity, advanced			8.30 to 9.30			
X.	Inorganic chemistry, elementary						4.00 to 5.00
X.	Inorganic chemistry, advanced		7.00 to 8.00				
X. P.	Inorganic chemistry, elementary practice						5.00 to 6.30
X. P.	Inorganic chemistry, advanced practice		8.00 to 9.30				
XI.	Organic chemistry						2.00 to 3.00
XI. P.	Organic chemistry, practical						3.00 to 4.30
XII.	Geology				8.30 to 9.30		
XIII.	Mineralogy				7.30 to 8.30		
XIV.	Physiology		8.15 to 9.30				
XV.	Botany		7.00 to 8.15				
XVI.	Biology				7.30 to 8.45		
XVIII.	Principles of mining		7.00 to 8.00				
XIX.	Metallurgy, elementary					7.30 to 8.30	
XIX.	Metallurgy, advanced						7.00 to 8.00
XIX. P.	Metallurgy practical elementary and advanced						8.00 to 9.30
XXII.	Steam, elementary	8.30 to 9.30					
XXII.	Steam, advanced		8.30 to 9.30				
XXIII.	Physiography				8.30 to 9.30		
XXIV.	Agriculture					7.30 to 8.30	
XXV.	Hygiene and elementary physiology			7.30 to 9.30			

*Teacher, Mr. R. Parkinson. Tuesday, 7.30 to 9. Fee, 5s. per session.

Time table—Continued.

TECHNOLOGICAL SUBJECTS.

Number.	Subject.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
10	Iron and steel						6. 00 to 7. 00
28	Mechanical engineering		7. 30 to 8. 30				
27b	Tools		8. 30 to 9. 30				
	Mechanical workshop	7. 30 to 9. 30		7. 30 to 9. 30			2. 30 to 5. 00
	Textile manufactures:						
16b	Cotton	7. 00 to 9. 00					*Practical.*
21	Weaving and designing		7. 00 to 9. 00		*Lecture.*	*Lab.*	2. 30 to 5. 00
15	Bleaching, dyeing, and printing				7. 30 to 8. 30	6. 00 to 9. 00	
	Practical joinery (four classes)	7. 00 to 9. 30	7. 30 to 9. 30		6. 00 to 8. 00		2. 30 to 5. 00
34	Carpentry and joinery			7. 30 to 9. 30			
	Staircase making (after Christmas)						3. 00 to 5. 00
	Masonry			7. 30 to 9. 00			
22a	Telegraphy	7. 30 to 8. 30					
22c	Principles of electrical-instrument making			7. 30 to 8. 30			
17	Photography					8. 30 to 9. 30	
32	Mine surveying		8. 00 to 9. 00				
30	Printing		7. 30 to 9. 00				
	Cabinet-making		7. 30 to 9. 30			7. 30 to 9. 30	
	Mine engineering				7. 00 to 9. 00		
	Carriage building	7. 30 to 9. 30					

IV.—Drawing and design.*

The classes are open each night in the week. The spacious and well-lighted lecture hall has been specially adapted to the purposes of these classes. Drawing boards and paper are provided free.

Syllabus of general course.

STAGE I.

Drawing simple objects, natural and artificial, in pencil, with the aid of flat examples for guidance. Plane geometry, definitions, elementary problems, construction of geometric figures.

[STAGE II.]

Drawing in pencil flat objects and plaster-casts, of simple or ornate character, with the aid of printed or drawn-flat examples; inking-in with brush or pen; perspective representation of simple objects in outline; exercises in drawing, from memory. Plane geometry; construction of geometric figures; constructive and decorative problems. Scales—elementary perspective and orthographic projection. Laying flat washes of color.

STAGE III.

Drawing and shading objects of refined, complex, or ornate form, in pencil, ink, crayon, and monochrome in water, under the guidance of examples; perspective drawing and shading of difficult objects, singly and in groups, under all conditions of observation; advanced drawing, from memory; plane geometry, applied to construction and decoration; advanced perspective and orthographic projection; simple modeling exercises; diagrams of color, by flat washing.

The above courses of instruction will be tested by the science and art department's examinations in free-hand, model, perspective, and geometrical drawing, and in modeling. Fee, 7*s.* 6*d.* per session of two terms; 10*s.* three terms.

Classes are held also for—

* Master, Mr. W. E. Crowther; assistant, Mr. E. W. Brown.

ELEMENTARY AND ADVANCED INSTRUCTION IN APPLIED DESIGN.*

The elements of design and color, and the adaptation of plant form for surface ornament; the preparation of sketches and working drawings in designs for ceilings, walls, panels, and wall papers; applied designs in color for printed cotton goods, damasks, and furniture silks; the elements of design for relief ornament for architects, decorators, cabinet-makers, wood and stone carvers, and plasterers, and the preparation of designs and working drawings for modeling in clay and wax and casting in plaster; technical designs and modeling for art metal-work.

Fees for each subject taken, 5*s.* per term, except marbling and graining, which is 7*s.* 6*d.*

It is most desirable that the students of these classes should have taken the second-grade subjects, so that they may sit in the local advanced examination in design.

Time table.—Classes for drawing and design.

Subjects.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
All subjects of second and third grade art	7.30 to 9.30	7.30 to 9.30	7.30 to 9.30	7.30 to 9.30	7.30 to 9.30	2.30 to 4.30
Modeling	7.30 to 9.30	.....	.....	7.30 to 9.30	.....	.....
Design for architects, decorators, cabinet-makers, stone-carvers	7.30 to 9.30	.....	.....	7.30 to 9.30	.....	.....
Textile fabrics	7.30 to 9.30	.....	.....	7.30 to 9.30	.....	.....
Marbling and graining	.....	.....	7.30 to 9.30	.....	.....	.....

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND ECONOMIC SYSTEM OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL WEAVER, OF VIENNA.

The Vienna New Free Press, of January 1, contains an elaborate article upon the financial prospects and economic system of Austria-Hungary, which, alike from the character of the journal and the absorbing interest of the subjects discussed, is attracting unusual attention, not only in this Empire but in Germany and even France. The situation as presented is full of gravity and serious apprehension. The article assumes that while the people are sighing under onerous burdens imposed by the ever-increasing demand of Government, especially of the military, the rewards paid to labor are becoming less and less, and all the stimulating influences of industry are being restricted and repressed. In trade there is stagnation, and it is declared that tillers of the soil must seek other pursuits to obtain the means of livelihood. Of the hardships to which one class of laborers is subjected this picture is presented:

In the spinning and weaving mills you find families who by incessant toil earn from 7 to 8 florins ($2.80 to $3.20) per week, and to obtain even this small sum the women and the children have to contribute their constant labor. Many weavers are hired out, and they receive only 4 to 5 florins per week. What it means to live upon such a sum can better be imagined than told. It is nothing but slow starvation. Nor is it any better in those establishments which are owned and managed by the state. Physicians testify that girls who enter these factories in blooming health lose it in three or four years, and are no longer capable of becoming mothers.

They usually fall victims to pneumonia. Nor do these girls receive compensation commensurate with such sacrifices, for the state is just as anxious to secure cheap labor as are private individuals. They have to work in Government factories ten hours a day, for which they receive 4.50 florins per week. To obtain the necessary nourishment to enable them to work is impossible with such a sum, and that these girls seize every or any opportunity to earn money by other means should occasion no surprise.

* Master, Mr. Richard Glazier. Tuesday and Thursday, 7.30 to 9.30.

The depression in the sugar trade is pointed out as a gigantic menace to the prosperity and happiness of the people. "What," inquires the New Free Press, "will be the effects produced by the reduction of sugar production, which employed 240 establishments of the Empire and occupied 400 square miles of its most fertile soil, giving work to 220,000 workingmen? The farmer and the poor man will suffer most of all by the falling of the sugar prices."

The anomaly presented by a flourishing bourse and the suffering sustained by commerce and industry in general is next discussed.

The contrast between the prices of the principal article of sustenance with the prices quoted for national securities, the revenues of the people, and the revenues of the state in 1879 and 1884, is illustrated in the following table:

Year.	Price of wheat.	Quotation of gold rentes.	Net amount of taxes.
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
1879	13.50	81.35	263,300,000
1884	8.5	103.80	310,100,000

"The income of the population," declares the New Free Press "is growing less while the income of the state rises, and as the taxes remain the same, or grow in proportions, despite the reduced productiveness of many branches of national industry, they must necessarily claim a much higher quota of the surplus than formerly. This abnormity is especially burdensome in connection with the indirect taxes. When the dualistic form of government was in its infancy the proportion of the direct taxes to the indirect taxes, was like 34 to 66, but now it is completely altered, and is like 69 to 31, and no end can be seen of its progression. Quotations of rentes have gone up in the same ratio as the price of wheat has gone down. The farmer, who receives almost 30 per cent. less than ten years ago, has 10 per cent. more taxes to pay, and the farming interest has grown nearly 30 per cent. worse." The revolution in the prices of staple articles may be seen from the following table:

[In Austrian florins.]

Year.	Wheat.	Flour.	Cotton.	Wool.	Iron.	Copper.	Zinc.
1874	11.75	22.0	70.0	200	6.0	90.0	23.0
1883	8.75	16.5	52.5	124	3.8	76.0	17.0
Fall of prices in per cents	—24.5	—25.0	—25.0	— 38	—36.7	—15.5	—26.1

From this presentation of the labor question the article proceeds to discuss the financial policy of the Government, which it does not hesitate to criticise with severity; and when we consider that the press of Austria is subject to censorship the freedom of its strictures is all the more suggestive. The increase in the annual rate of interest of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, the Press declares, is shown to correspond with the increase in the sums needed to keep up the standing army, producing numerous paradoxes, such, for instance, as the increase of deposits in savings banks to twice their aggregate within twelve years, while the number of failures increased from 1430 in 1883 to 1670 in 1884, and creating immense fortunes by investments in Government securities

while the people as a whole have suffered from want and distress. The sum of 100,000 florins invested in the Hungarian gold rentes has increased in value one-third, and made the owner 33⅓ per cent. richer, aside from having yielded an enormous interest. The following table shows the paper circulation in Austria in the year 1884:

	Florins.
Bank notes	372,400,000
State notes	347,400,000
Total	719,800,000

This is the greatest expansion of paper money the Empire has known. The proportion between coin five years ago, when the great influx of silver began, and the most recent statement thereof is as follows:

[In Austrian florins.]

Year.	Coin and bullion.	Bank-notes.	Portfolio.
1879	184,500,000	316,800,000	141,600,000
1884	205,500,000	372,400,000	188,700,000
Increase	+21,000,000	+55,600,000	+47,100,000

The prices of shares and bonds, depending, although silver is no longer coined, in a great measure upon the fluctuations in the prices of the white metal, show very clearly the financial condition of Austria.

Description.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Price of silver	52.5625	51.625	51.125	50.	51.	49.125
Exchange on London	116.8	117.6	118.85	119.4	121.	123.15
Exchange on Berlin	57.2	57.5	58.2	58.65	59.3	60.20

The article next proceeds to consider the silver question, and says:

The rise which the price of foreign exchange has experienced for the last six years is enormous, and although it is owing principally to the reduction of the price of silver, yet there are also other causes tending towards it. The opposition made against the gold standard originates from lack of knowledge, and that standard might yet be introduced without any serious detriment, and would be a protection against the effects of any further decline of the value of silver.

The present state of affairs cannot be supported for any length of time, and those who believe it would be best to wait patiently for better times and who cherish the thought that the nations of the world will ever agree upon one price of silver bullion are laboring under serious misapprehension. Those who are blind to the danger which threatens when we daily buy less through a depreciation of silver should desist altogether from passing judgment upon public affairs. The effect of the fall in the price of silver is also heightened by the growing difficulties under which the export trade of the Empire is laboring, and by the partial influx of our bonds, which will have a sound influence on our future balance of trade, but which at present is equal to an exodus of capital.

The sum which Austria has to send abroad every year for redemption of bonds and payment of dividends is estimated at 80 millions, and the amount which the Vienna market had to take up in consequence of the crisis in Paris, the return of the shares of the Southern Railway and the Länder-Bank, the stock of several coal mines and stone quarries, as well as several mortgages, is estimated at 50,000,000 florins. The numerous conversions, with their partly artificial tendency, have also greatly contributed to limit the transactions in Austrian securities. It is still the question whether this conversion, arising from overspeculation, will not outweigh its possible benefit by financial loss.

The share which conversion had in the entire financial transactions may best be seen from the following table:

[In Austrian florins.]

Period of time.	Government securities.	Mortgages.	Other stocks.	Total.
First six months, 1884	165, 916, 000	178, 171, 000	26, 350, 000	370, 437, 000
Second six months, 1884	151, 079, 000	96, 203, 000	20, 000, 000	267, 282, 000
Emissions in 1884	316, 995, 000	274, 374, 000	46, 350, 000	637, 719, 000

The losses upon the bourse for 1884 are thus set down: Shareholders in the Anglo-Bank, 2,500,000 florins; Bank Association, 1,500,000 florins; Länder-Bank, 6,800,000 florins; Union Bank, 5,100,000 florins; Discounting Association, 2,590,000 florins; Ferdinand's Northern Railway, 17,300,000 florins; Mining Company, 7,000,000 florins; Iron-Industry Company of Prague, 1,170,000 florins; an aggregate of 44,000,000 florins.

The following table shows the balance of trade for the last ten years:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Difference of imports and exports.
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
1875	549, 300, 000	550, 900, 000	1, 100, 200, 000	+ 1, 600, 000
1876	534, 300, 000	595, 200, 000	1, 129, 500, 000	+ 60, 900, 000
1877	535, 300, 000	666, 600, 000	1, 221, 900, 000	+111, 300, 000
1878	552, 100, 000	654, 700, 000	1, 206, 800, 000	+102, 600, 000
1879	556, 600, 000	684, 000, 000	1, 240, 600, 000	+127, 400, 000
1880	613, 500, 000	676, 000, 000	1, 289, 500, 000	+ 62, 500, 000
1881	641, 800, 000	731, 500, 000	1, 373, 300, 000	+ 89, 700, 000
1882	654, 200, 000	781, 900, 000	1, 436, 100, 000	+127, 700, 000
1883	624, 900, 000	749, 900, 000	1, 374, 800, 000	+125, 000, 000
1884 (nine months)	481, 900, 000	486, 300, 000	968, 200, 000	+ 4, 400, 000

The article concludes as follows:

We have dwelt so long on the dark side of the picture that we long to look for a few bright spots in the current year. This brings back to our mind the triumph which Austrian engineering skill has celebrated at the opening of the Arlberg Railway line, the great relief felt by the population through the reduction of railway tariffs—railways, after all, not having shared in the general decline:

Year.	Passengers.	Freights.	Receipts.
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
1882	38, 232, 000	40, 318, 000	190, 900, 000
1883	41, 566, 000	51, 608, 000	202, 400, 000
1884	48, 113, 000	53, 543, 000	192, 400, 000

This shows a great increase in the number of passengers carried and in the rolling stock, but a decrease of receipts. More work and less gain, less net income and more expenses, that is the future of our railways.

Despite this gloomy picture, building activity was considerable; 840 kilometers, two-thirds in Austria, were newly opened. The entire railway interest, by becoming property of the state, is in a state of total revolution. Government owns already over 5,000 kilometers; at the head of administration is the newly-created board of directors-general, but an opinion cannot yet be given as to its success, because the course of events renders the future obscure. We are going to meet an uncertain, perhaps a gloomy future; the first signs of approach are beginning to make themselves felt. The colonial policy will not be able to avert the coming evil; a certain oppression prevails; no undertaking succeeds, not even the jointure of our railways with those of the East, which received an impulse by the opening of the Servian line, but since then has made no progress. Only one consolation remains—namely, we are at peace, arms are at rest, and the population can devote its entire energy to social reforms. This is the gain which the policy of cabinets cannot obstruct.

The foregoing is a free translation of the more important portions and salient points of the long article in the Press on the economic and business situation of Austria-Hungary, which has attracted so much attention. It is combated by many as the view of a pessimist, whose statements are, in some respects, deceptively presented, and whose deductions are illogical and misleading. Whatever malign influences may be at work under prevailing economic policies in Austria-Hungary—and an irredeemable paper currency is always fraught with evil and danger to the welfare of the people and the interests of the state—the fact remains that evidences of substantial progress appear in the steady growth of this great, beautiful, and wealthy capital of Vienna, and of the other large cities and towns of the country; in the extension of railways and development of varied industries throughout the country; in the peace which prevails and seems not to be endangered. The increasing debt and severe military exactions bear heavily upon the people without doubt, while the burden is rendered more and more oppressive as the purchasing power of money diminishes, with no proportionate advancement of the wages of labor. It must be observed, however, that this condition is not singular as respects Austria-Hungary. It exists with equal force in Germany, and, it may be said, throughout the other countries of Europe it is severely felt. But the facts presented by the Press article, aside from its pessimist conclusions, are interesting as showing the harmful results of false economic policies and reckless speculation, whereby the rich often lose their wealth and the poor are reduced to greater poverty.

Referring to the New Free Press article under consideration, *Le Mémorial Diplomatique* of Paris publishes a communication furnished by a Vienna correspondent, presenting the optimist view of the situation as respects the financial condition of the Austrian Government:

There is no doubt [says the writer] that the year 1884 has ended badly, very badly for us, at least as regards the financial situation. A series of bankruptcies, of colossal frauds, of suicides, and arrests have kept the public continually in excitement. What wonder, then, that the press of the opposition party hastens to seize the occasion to cry "Misery" and throw the fault of it upon the Government. The New Free Press does not have to be urged much to predict a terrible catastrophe in which the credit of Austria will be questioned. Thank God, we are not there yet! On the contrary, according to the proverb, "there is good in everything." The last events have shown, to whosoever wishes to see the fact, that the public credit has come from the trial victorious, and, in spite of the terrible shock coming from Prague, our houses of credit have not faltered.

Is there anywhere a safer criterion by which to judge of the financial situation than the public bonds? Now the Government securities of Austria have never been quoted so high as at present; never has the credit of the Government been so firm since our financiers at least proposed to undertake the abolition of a forced rate of exchange on bank bills.

The opposition naturally finds that everything is going from bad to worse. So the New Free Press in grouping together the figures, skillfully pretends to prove that since 1880, a time when the cabinet of Taafe established its first balance, the deficit advanced from ten to fifteen millions in 1883.

Nothing is more false; for, in fact, the deficit was only 23,300,000 florins altogether that year. The parliamentary commission of the budget has established as a principle that the extraordinary expenses for public utility, as railroads, public buildings, improvement of means of traffic, relief given by the state in the case of great public calamities, &c., should be transferred to a separate account. They would not be counted then in the regular deficit, properly speaking. But it is found that in this case the deficit of 1885 would only be 1,500,000 florins; and notice carefully that in the ordinary expenses is also included the cost of the occupation of Bosnia, an expense which did not exist at the time of the cabinet of Auersperg. The ordinary deficit in 1880 was 26,800,000 florins; in 1881, 24,900,000 florins; in 1882, 21,700,000 florins; in 1883, 10,500,000 florins; in 1884, 4,500,000 florins; and it is presumed for 1885 it will not exceed 1,300,000 florins.

If it is taken into account that up to the present time the receipts have always surpassed the estimates of the minister, viz, in 1880, 10,400,000 florins; in 1881, 16,200,000 florins; in 1882, 21,000,000 florins; in 1883, 12,000,000 florins; in 1884, 10,100,000 florins for the first nine months, it is easy to see that the moment is not far off when the deficit will disappear completely, and not only the ordinary deficit, but, in general, every deficit after having balanced the extraordinary expenses of the construction of railroads, bridges, and public edifices by the regular receipts.

The best proof of the confidence of the public in the good management of finances is furnished us by the fact that for some years the public rente, issued to cover the deficit, remains in the country; that it is not bought by financiers, but by the population. This is what has produced also the rise in the value of our bonds. It has not, unfortunately, been always so; the improvement is, therefore, the more striking as it is gratifying.

There is, therefore, a bright side as well as a dark side to the picture of the situation in Austria, the former in respect of the Government finances and the latter in regard to the general business of the country.

JOHN M. FRANCIS.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Vienna, January 15, 1885.

THE MANGABEIRA RUBBER-TREE OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL.

REPORT BY CONSUL WRIGHT, OF SANTOS.

Having already heard of the discovery and nurturing of a new industry in this province, the gathering of a sap, afterwards boiled or simmered into crude rubber, and meeting here the original discoverer, Mr. S. S. Schindler, a native-born citizen of the United States, I asked him to favor me with a report thereon.

This he has kindly done, and herewith inclosed I send a copy of his letter to me along with his report, which, it appears to me, may be of interest.

According to Mr. Schindler, the botanical name of the "Mangabeira" from which this rubber is taken is *Apocynacæ;* according to the Rio de Janeiro *Jornal de Comercio, Hanconia speciosa.* I have obtained a sample of the crude stuff, and addressed the little box containing it to the Department of State, and Captain Eddes, of the British steamer Humboldt, kindly takes it and promises to deliver it along with his mails, upon arrival at New York, to be mailed or delivered along with the envelope containing triplicate invoices of his cargo.

Samples in larger packages have been sent from here to the Sidgerwood Manufacturing Company of New York and Glasgow, by their agents to New York for testing; and other parties, who have evidently been watching Mr. Schindler, have shipped several parcels to Hamburg.

Whether this industry will amount to much or nothing, only the future can decide. Much depends upon the value to be given to the trial samples sent abroad.

The cost of production is one thing, the ability to produce another, for as the labor required to collect or harvest the sap is scarce and unreliable, so is the "soil" (if such it can be called) sterile, or dry and sandy, that produces this extraordinary tree, so different from that of the valley of the Amazon, where the rubber-tree grows in damp and periodically flooded lands.

WM. T. WRIGHT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Santos, October 25, 1884.

MANGABEIRA RUBBER TREE.

Mr. S. S. Schindler to Consul Wright.

The Mangaba or Mangabeira, as it is called in Brazil, is a tree of medium size belonging to the *Apocynacæ*.

It presents a graceful appearance, something like the weeping willow, with drooping branches, and small oblong-shaped leaves of a glossy dark green, finely marked, and having a sharp rounded point at the apex.

This tree yields an excellent rubber, but up to a few months ago, before my coming to this province, it was only esteemed on account of its fruit, which possesses a fine aroma, a delicious taste, and makes a preserve which is a great favorite with the Brazilians.

This fruit is about the size of a large plum, of a yellowish color, marked with reddish spots or streaks. It is only fit to be eaten when it falls from the tree, as it is then perfectly ripe.

The Mangabeira has therefore the double advantage of bearing fruit which can be exported and of yielding a valuable rubber.

The inhabitants of this province of São Paulo are just beginning to realize the vast stores of undeveloped wealth existing in their vast plains, and a fine quality of rubber will be exported which will soon rival that of Pará in quality, if not in quantity.

The process of extracting the milk from the Mangabeira tree is very simple, and possesses great advantage over the Seringueiras of Pará, as it is met with in large quantities in the most healthy localities. It flourishes only in sandy soil, and is therefore only encountered in unproductive land unfit for the ordinary purposes of agriculture.

When the milk is about to be collected, each person must be supplied with about twenty large round tins as well as a large knife (facão). He should make oblique incisions in the tree, sloping downwards at a little distance from each other, all around the trunk, cutting only the outer bark, and placing immediately on the ground below the cuts a basin or large tin which will collect the milk as it exudes.

When full these tins can be emptied into a larger vessel. The same process is continued during the whole day, each person treating from ten to fifteen trees or more in this manner, and thus from five to eight kilos of milk can be collected. The incisions should not be deep, and a great number should not be made on the same tree, as they may weaken or kill it, as has so frequently occurred with the Seringueira, the rubber of Pará.

If the Mangabeira be treated carefully, as described above, it will yield a fair quantity of milk every month, and thus prove a very lucrative investment to the owners of the plains or "campos" called Mangabaes.

In one of my exploring expeditions in the province in search of medicinal plants, I encountered large tracts of these Mangabeira trees, and knowing their value I at once bought six leagues of the best plains (campos), where I am now extracting the milk. My workmen are mostly Germans, Portuguese, and Italians.

I have set up a factory for coagulating and preparing the milk, and eventually to manufacture heavy rubber goods such as used by railroads, coffee machines, &c.

The quality of the rubber prepared by me is considered by competent men to whom I have sent samples for examination to be equal if not superior to that of Pará.

The mode of coagulating, preparing, pressing, and drying, &c., is a new process discovered by me, which I have perfected after repeated experiments.

I am able with the help of one man to prepare in a single day more rubber than fifty natives of Pará could make in a week. I have met with immense difficulties in this laborious undertaking, and it has required a strong will, untiring energy, and perseverance to vanquish them.

Every sheet of rubber manufactured by me bears a large S in the center; this is burnt in, and constitutes my trade-mark.

As soon as I extend the field of my operations and the milk begins to arrive in abundance from the different agencies I am establishing, I hope to be able to turn out from 5,000 to 6,000 kilos of rubber per month.

S. S. SCHINDLER.

CAMPINAS, PROVINCE OF SÃO PAULO, *September* 30, 1884.

MEDICINAL PLANTS OF BRAZIL.*

[Inclosure No. 2 in Consul Wright's report.]

Abobora do Matto (*see* Tayuyá).

Abutua (*see Parreira brava*).

Aguará-cinuhá-açú, or Iacuá-acanga (*Tiaridium indicum*): The leaves are applied to ulcers, on which they produce a favorable effect.

Aguaxima (*see* Periparoba).

Alfavaca (*Ocimum encaucsiens*): The whole plant is a stimulant, sudorific, and is employed against colds.

Alfavaca de cobra (*Monnieria trifolia*): The root, which is very aromatic, is considered to be a diaphoretic and expectorant; it is used in infusion.

Alvelós: Belongs to the family of the Euphorbiaceas. This shrub has just been discovered by Dr. Ignacio Alcibiades Velloso, of Pernambuco, to be a specific for cancerous ulcers. The juice of the plant, which is a powerful caustic, applied to the cancer, produces an irritating effect, which increases to a strong inflammation, and finally cicatrization takes place. The manner of employing is the following: A camel-hair brush is dipped in the juice of this plant and is applied to the cancer and allowed to dry. Twenty-four hours afterwards a little lint dipped in water and arnica is applied, and 24 hours after that the juice is again used. Dr. Velloso advises for a speedy cure the application of the juice every day, substituting the water and arnica for an infusion of tobacco. This cure is more rapid; the inflammation produced is much stronger, but can be regulated by the physician, according to the nature of the cancer and its proximity to vital organs. This treatment has proved successful in every case of cancer of the lips, tongue, nose, breasts, and may also prove efficient in cancer of the womb.

Ambaiba (*Cecropia palmata*): The soft matter which is found in the interior of the trunk of this tree, spread upon a cloth is applied in Brazil to cancerous wounds. From the leaves a sirup is prepared excellent for coughs.

Amendoirana, Alcaçuz bravo (*Cassia rugosa*): The root and leaves are purgatives; dose, 8 to 16 grams in infusion.

Amoreira de Silva (*Rabus jamaicensis*): The shoots of this tree are somewhat astringent; an infusion of it is employed in gargling; this infusion is prepared of 15 grams of the shoots to 500 of water; the fruit is refreshing, cooling; used to flavor sirups, jellies, and lemonades.

Anabi (*Potalia resinefera*, Mart.). An infusion of these leaves is used in inflammation of the eyes, prepared with 15 grams of leaves to 500 of boiling water.

Anda-açu ou Purgo do gentio (*Johanesia princeps*): Energetic purgative; the dose 1 to 3 almonds, or 8 to 24 drops of the oil expressed from this fruit.

Andiroba (*Carapa guianensis*): The bark of this tree is very bitter and used in infusion as a febrifuge and vermifuge, 2 ounces of bark to 6 ounces of water.

Andorinha, or Herva de passarinho (*Euphorbia cœcorum* Mart.). A cataplasm of the green leaves is applied to old ulcers, the juice of the plant, which is caustic, is applied in drops to ulcers of the eyes, but requires great care in this application.

Angustura. The bark of this tree is well known to be a tonic and febrifuge.

Aperta-ruão (*Piper ademeum*): The root and leaves of this shrub are used extensively and successfully in obstruction of the liver externally in erysipelas.

Araroba: From the inner pith of this tree a caustic powder is made by pulverization, sold in England under the name of goapowder. It is efficacious in all cutaneous affections, especially ringworm. The powder is made into a paste with a little vinegar and applied daily to the affected parts; it is also applied according to the following formula:

Araroba pomade.—Take 2 grams of the powder, 10 drops of acetic acid, and 30 grams of lard.

Aroeira (*Schinus terebinthifolius*): The bark is astringent; externally an infusion of the bark of 30 grams to 500 water is used for bathing ulcers and swollen legs.

Arvore do pão (*Artocarpus incisa*): The boiled fruit of this tree is applied as a poultice for ulcers, as it promotes suppuration.

Asa peixe (*Boehmeria caudata*): This plant is employed in baths against hemorrhoids, and taken internally it is a diuretic, in infusion of 4 grams to 500 of water.

Assacú (*Hura brasiliensis*): The milky juice that exudes from this tree has been applied as a cure for leprosy; an infusion of the bark is used also for bathing.

Avenca Trapeziforme (*Adiantum trapeziforme*): The leaves possess styptic and pectoral virtues; a sirup made of them is for coughs—a specific for bronchitis.

Azedinho do Brejo, or Herva do Sapo: Great variety exists of this plant. Its juice is acid and is a popular remedy for diarrhea, taken in doses of 30 to 40 grams.

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* Catalogue of medicinal plants, giving a detailed account of their therapeutic properties and uses, compiled by S. S. Schindler. The Latin names quoted in this catalogue (with few exceptions) are furnished by the celebrated German botanist Martius.

Azeite de Dendê (*Elœis guineensis*): This oil is extracted from a species of cocoanut palm, and applied by friction in rheumatism.

Barba de Paca: An infusion of this plant, taken in doses of 3 cups per day, is used as a cure for intertropical hematuria.

Barba de velho (*Tillandsia usneoides*): This plant, bruised and mixed with lard, forms a good ointment against piles.

Barbasco, or Verbasco (*Buddleja brasiliensis*): The leaves and flowers are used in infusion as an emollient; 4 grams to 360 of boiling water.

Barbatimão (*Stryphnodendron barbatimão*): A decoction of the bark of this tree is used against leucorrhea, infections, and against diarrhea; 30 grams to 500 of water. Reduced to powder, this bark is employed with advantage to ulcers.

Batata de purga (*Pipdostegia pisonis*): Purgative; contains the same properties as jalap. The powdered root is given in doses of from 2 to 4 grams; the resin extracted from this root in doses of 50 centigrams. The farinaceous powder extracted from the root is given in doses of 4 grams to children, and from 8 to 12 to adults. The root contains 5 per cent. of drastic resin.

Batatinha do campo (*Morœa aphylla*): Called also wild rhubarb. This leafless plant is used, together with mercurial preparations, against syphilitic diseases. It also possesses purgative properties.

Batatinha de cobra (*see* Cipó de cobra.)

Batiputa (*Gomphia caduca*): The oil extracted from the seeds of this shrub is used against rheumatism by friction.

Baunilha (*Vanilla aromatica*): Well known.

Baycuru (*Statice brasiliensis* Mart., natural order *Plumbaginaceæ*): Baycuru is a curious plant of Brazil, which imbeds itself more or less in the sand, a number of radical leaves rising above, being about 7 inches long by 2 inches wide. The flowers resemble that of a saxifrage. The whole plant is sometimes for days together covered by the sea. The root as generally met with is 6 to 7 inches long, about 1 inch thick, and tortuous. Externally, it is chocolate brown; internally, flesh-colored. The bark has an acid, astringent taste, while the central portion is purely astringent. Baycuru is considered by the natives as an unfailing remedy in all kinds of enlargements and glandular swellings, being astringent and alterative. It contains about 15 per cent. of tannin, an acrid resin, volatile oil, and probably an alkaloid. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Bicuiba, Bucuuba, or Moscadeira do Brazil (*Myristica bicuhiba*): The seeds of this tree furnish a fatty matter, of the consistence of ointment, used against rheumatic pains, in frictions.

Borracha, Seringa: Caoutchouc; well known.

Borracha Chimarona (*Echium plantagineum*): The leaves of this plant are emollient. An infusion of 4 grams to 360 of boiling water is used as a drink and in baths.

Borragem (*Borago officinalis*): The leaves and flowers of this plant are emollient, sudorific, and diuretic; it contains niter and a great deal of mucilage.

Bucha dos caçadores (*see* Cabacinho).

Bucha dos Paulistas, or Purga de Ião Paes (*Momordica operculata*): The fruit of this plant is a drastic used internally in infusion of 8 grams to 180 boiling water, taken in doses of one tablespoon every hour until it produces the purgative effect. An extract from it is given, from 15 to 40 centigrams, in pills.

Buchinha (*Luffa purgans*): Contains the same principle as the former.

Buranhem (*see* Monesia).

Caa-ataya, Herva ferro (*Vandellia diffusa*): The whole plant is bitter and a little acrid and mucilaginous; is a purgative; dose, 4 grams.

Caámembéca (*Polygala paraensis*): The whole plant is used, but especially the leaves, against hemorrhoids, internal and external. A tea is made with 30 grams to 720 of boiling water. Used also in clysters, adding to 60 grams of the tea the white of one egg. Used also in baths.

Caaopiá, Páo de lacre (*Vismia guianensis*): The resin obtained from this tree (called gomma lacre) is a drastic, in doses from 15 to 20 centigrams.

Caapiá, Cayapia (*see* Contraherva).

Cabacinho, or Bucha dos caçadores (*Momordica bucha*): The fruit from this plant is used in dropsy. An extract is obtained from this fruit in crystals called buchanina, given in doses of 3 to 4 milligrams per day in the shape of pills or loose powder for dropsy. It provokes, also, vomiting and movements of the bowels. It is used in clysters in the same proportion.

Cacão (*Theobroma cacão*): Well known.

Caferana, Yacaré-aru (*Tachia guianensis*): The root of this shrub is a powerful tonic and anti-febrile, used in powder of 1 gram per dose, in infusion 4 grams to 250 of boiling water; in tincture, of 4 to 8 grams.

Cainca, Raiz preta (*Chiococca anguifuga*): The bark from the root of this shrub is a diuretic and purgative; is employed in dropsy in doses of 25 centigrams three or four times per day. In larger doses it promotes vomiting. The active principle this

bark contains is called caincic acid, white, in fine crystals like needles, bitter taste, soluble in ether and alcohol, but very little in water. Dose, 25 centigrams three or four times per day of the powdered bark, in decoctions 8 grams to 360 of water. In pills from 25 to 50 centigrams; in tincture, from 20 to 60 drops per potion. The caincic acid is given from 20 to 30 centigrams as a dose. Pills of cainca are made by mixing 10 centigrams of the extract with sufficient quantity of powdered Alcaçuz (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*), to make one pill. Dose, 2 to 5 per day.

Cajueiro (*Anacardium occidentale*): The juice of the fruit of this tree is one of the most powerful blood purifiers known, and as such used it makes a pleasant beverage mixed with water and sugar. The nut attached to the fruit is a very strong caustic. The bark, internally used, is a sure cure for diabetes insipidus—take 1 ounce of the bruised bark and macerate it for 24 hours in 8 ounces water; dose, 1 small wineglassful three or four times a day. If on the third day no change for the better is experienced, add one third of an ounce more of the bark to the same infusion; the patient must abstain from drinking as much as possible. Externally, applied for bathing swollen legs.

Calunga (*Simaba ferruginea*): The bark from the root of this shrub is bitter; a decoction of it is used for dyspepsia and intermittent fevers; dose, 4 grams to 180 of water. It is also employed in clysters for relaxation of the rectum.

Camapú, or Inápoca (*Physalis angulata*): The leaves are a mild tonic; contain a narcotic principle. The juice of this plant is employed in diseases and pains of the ear. A decoction of the whole plant, including root and fruit, has proved a good remedy for rheumatism and diseases of the liver. Dose, 8 grams to 500 of water.

Camará or Camabará (*Lantana camera*): The flowers and leaves are aromatic, and are employed in baths for rheumatism.

Canella de cheiro (*Oreodaphne opifera*): From the fruit of this tree the natives prepare, by distillation, an essential oil of an aromatic bitter. Mixed with lard and sweet almond oil it is used in frictions against rheumatism and dislocation of parts of the body.

Canella preta (*Nectandra mollis*): The leaves of this tree are aromatic; contain large quantity of essential oil; they are used in infusion against dyspepsia, and are an emmenagogue. The bark is tonic.

Canjerana (*Cabralia canjerana*): The bark of this tree contains a milky juice, purgative, and promotes vomiting in doses of 10 to 20 drops.

Canna do brejo (*Costus spicatus*): This plant contains an acrid juice; a decoction with boiling water is used for injection against leucorrhea—15 grams to 500 of water, used internal and external; the pressed juice in doses of 30 to 60 grams, internal.

Cannafistula (*Cassia fistula*): Cassia buds; well known.

Capim Cheiroso, Lemongrass (*Kyllinga adorata*): Is employed as a diuretic and antispasmodic in infusion of 8 grams to 250 boiling water; also successfully used in hysterics and other nervous affections.

Capitão do matto (*Cayaponia globosa*): The seeds are a purgative in doses of 5 to 10 seeds.

Carambola (*Averrhoa carambola*): The fruit contains oxalic acid, used in taking out ink spots.

Carapiá (*see* Contra herva).

Carnauba (*Corypha cerifera*): The root of this palm tree possesses valuable diuretic properties, and has been introduced into England as a substitute for sarsaparilla. A decoction is made by boiling 1 ounce in 1½ pints of water down to 1 pint, and the fluid extract is made so that 1 ounce shall represent 1 ounce of the drug. Doses of this decoction, 1 ounce; of the fluid extract, 1 dram, diluted with water.

Caroba (*Jacaranda procera;* also called *Jacaranda tomentosa*): The leaves of this tree possess great alterative, diuretic, and sudorific properties, and are considered an excellent tonic. Dr. O. Alt found it most successful in all forms of syphilis, and more especially in old syphilitic eruptions. In Brazil it takes the place of sarsaparilla. Preparation, fluid extract of the leaves made so that 1 dram represents 1 ounce of the leaves. Doses, ½ to 1 fluid dram, according to cases, three times a day; or a decoction of 2 drams of the leaves may be taken during the day.

Carqueja amargoso (*Bacharis triptera*): This plant is a powerful tonic and antifebrile, used in infusion of 8 grams to 250 grams of boiling water.

Carrapicho (*Urena sinuata*): An infusion of the leaves and flowers are emollient, used successfully in coughs and bronchitis; 2 grams to 250 of boiling water.

Carrapicho da calçada (*Triumfetta sepium*): The leaves and fruit of this shrub are used in injections for gonorrhœa.

Casca de Anta ou Para tudo (*Drymis granatensis*): This bark is aromatic, stimulant, and stomachic; used in infusion against colics, want of appetite; internal, used 4 grams to 180 grams of boiling water. This bark has been sold under the name of *Drymis winteri*, for which it is a perfect substitute.

Casca de winter (*Drymis winteri*): Stimulant and stomachic; used in powder of 50 centigrams to 1 gram, in infusion of 4 grams to 250 of boiling water.

Cascarilha (*Croton elutheria*): This bark is well known as a tonic, diaphoretic and anti-emetic. Used in chronic dysentery and dyspepsia, given in powder of 1 to 4 grams, in infusion 10 grams of the bark to 1,000 of water, in tinctures of 4 to 8 grams per potion.

Caxaporra do Gentio (*Terminalia argentea*): From this tree a resin is obtained possessing purgative properties, taken in doses of 50 centigrams, either in pills or emulsion.

Cayapia (*see* Contra herva).

Cayapo (*Cayaponia diffusa*): The fruit and root of this plant are purgatives, the root given in doses of 4 to 8 grams in powder, the fruits, one as a dose.

Cayaponia caboclo, or Purga do Gentio, dito de Caboclo: Belongs to the same family as the former and has the same properties.

Cerejeira ou Cerejeira brava (*Prunus brasiliensis*): From the leaves, bark, and fruit of this tree an essence is obtained by distillation possessing the same qualities as that of the Cherry laurel.

Cerejeira de purga (*Melothria pendula*): The fruit of this plant is a drastic in doses of one.

Chá de Pedestre, or Chá de frade (*Lantana pseudothea*): The leaves of this tea-plant furnish a refreshing aromatic beverage, which is preferred by the inhabitants of Minas Geraes to Chinese tea; it is highly stimulant taken 4 grams to 250 of boiling water.

Cidrilla (*Verbena triphylla*): Stimulant, used in indigestions 3 to 4 leaves of this shrub to one teacup of boiling water.

Cipó do Caboclo or Cipó de Carijó (*see* Sambaibinha).

Cipó de chumbo (*Cuscuta umbelata*): A parasite, is used as a tonic, in diseases of the chest; the juice is considered anti-catarrh; external it is used on wounds; infusion for internal use, 4 grams to 250 of boiling water.

Cipó de cobra, Herva de Nossa Senhora (*Cissampelis glaberima*): The root of this plant is also called batatinha de cobre, used by the natives as an antidote for snake bites.

Cipó Cruz (*see* Cainca).

Cipó Cururú (*Echites cururu*): Purgative.

Cipó Guyra (*Bignonia guyra*): The root is used extensively as a purgative.

Cipó Sumá (*Anchietea salutaris*): The bark of the root is a well known and much appreciated purgative, emetic, and alterative in chronic skin diseases. Dose, as a purgative, from 4 to 6 drams in powder; or infusion as an alterative 1 to 2 grams per day for several days.

Coajinguva (*Ficus anthelmintica*): The milky juice of this tree is anthelmintic, tonic, and caustic, used in doses from 2 to 15 drams, mixed with cafe, or with goats', cow milk, or sweetened water, early in the morning. Very efficacious for worms, anchylostomo, and intertropical hypoémia; its effect is marvelous, but great caution must be taken in its administration, as it may produce, given in excess, violent intestine irritation.

Coca (*Erythroxylon coca*): Too well known to require explanation—powerful tonic, stimulant, &c.

Coco da Bahia (*Cocos nucifera*): The milk of this fruit is used in all Brazil as a sure remedy for tape-worm.

Coentrilho (*Zanthoxylum hyemale*): The bark of this tree in powder is said to be a specific for earache.

Coentro (*Coriandrum sativum*): The fruit of this plant is stimulant and carminative.

Coerana (*Cestrum parqui*): The leaves of this tree are emollient and soothing to the nerves, also used in baths and cataplasms for rheumatic pains. External use, 30 grams to 360 of boiling water with sufficient linseed meal; in baths used 125 grams of coerana for each use.

Conabi (*Phyllantus conami*): The root of this plant is a diuretic and narcotic, applied in all maladies of the urinary organs. The leaves, thrown on the water, intoxicate the fish, and bring them to the surface.

Congonha (*see* Maté).

Contraherva (*Dorstenia brasiliensis*): The root of this plant is well known in the market for the useful properties it contains; stimulant, used for inactive digestive organs, also gangrenous affections, typhoid fever, chlorosis, and as an emmenagogue. Internal use, infusion 4 grams to 180 of boiling water. There are also 3 other species belonging to the same family having the same properties: Dorstenia bryoniæfolia, opifera, and arifolia.

Copahyba (*Copaifera officinalis*): Well known.

Coração de Jesus (*Mikania officinalis*): Tonic and stimulant. Is useful in intermittent fever and loss of appetite. The infusion is prepared with 4 grams of the plant to 180 grams of boiling water.

Covinha do Matto: An infusion made from this plant is used as baths in diseases

of the testicles and the womb; has proved to be a specific also for scroton. It has only been recently discovered, and has been found effectual in every application.

Cravo de defunto (*Tagetes glandulifera*): Is stimulant, and the oil extracted from the plant is a vermifuge.

Cravo do Maranhão (*see* Páo cravo).

Crista de gallo (*Tiaridium elongatum*). A decoction of this plant is employed in Pernambuco as a cleansing wash for sores. Fifteen grams to 500 of water.

Cuambú (*see* Picão).

Cumarú (*Coumarouna odorata*): Tonka bean; well known.

Curare: An energetic poison used by the Indians of the Amazon River; extracted by them from the bark of the *Strychnos toxifera*. This deadly substance, when dry, is of a dark red color, bitter to the taste, without smell, and is soluble in water and in alcohol. Curare is said by some to be a cure for tetanus, but the results seem to be uncertain. It is used for epilepsy and chorea, and recommended for hydrophobia (see Pharm. Journal, 3d series, v. 8, p. 421, and British Med. Journal, 1878, Part I, page 857). Preparation, hypodermic injection, made by dissolving 1 grain of curare in 12 minims of water.

Douradinha (*Whalteria douradinha*): Brazilian shrub. The flowers and leaves are employed internally in infusion as an emollient, and for coughs, 4 grams to 250 of boiling water.

Elemi do Brazil (produced by *Icica icicariba*): The tree called vulgarly Almecegueira, the resin called almecega. This resin (Elemi) is at present little used in medicine, but it possesses properties worth the attention of the medical profession and pharmacists. (See Notes on Brazilian drugs; new remedies, January, 1883.)

Espelina, Tomba (*Perianthopodus espelina; Perianthopodus tomba* and *carijó*): The roots of these 3 species are tonic, in doses of 10 to 20 centigrams; emetic-purgative in doses of 2 grams.

Espigella arapabara, Herva cruz (*Spigelia anthelmia*): This plant is poisonous, and is only used with great caution for worms.

Eucalypto (*Eucalyptus globulus*): Well known.

Fava tonka (*see* Cumarú).

Fedegosa (*Cassia occidentalis*): The root of this tree is diuretic and tonic, employed in dropsy and liver complaints; internal use, infusion 4 grams to 180 of boiling water. The leaves are purgative in doses of 15 grams to 180 boiling water. To the same family belong also the following: *Cassia falcata, hirsuta, cericea, alata, medica, rugosa, splendida, lærigata, cathartica,* and *magnifica.*

Feto macho do Brazil, Samambaya (*Polypodium incanum*): A well-known vermifuge.

Ficus doliaria: A peculiar form of anæmia, due to the presence of *Anchylostoma duodenale*, appears to have been long known in Brazil under the designation "intertropical *hypæmia;*" and a physician of Rio Janeiro, Dr. Moncorvo, states that the most effective treatment consists in the administration of the juice of *Ficus doliaria*, or *Ficus gamellaria.* It is an old native remedy for the indigenous disease. Moncorvo is inclined to ascribe its drastic and vermifuge properties to the presence of doliarine, a sort of vegetable pepsin, analogous to, perhaps identical with, the papaine of Carica Papaya. This substance has already been administered with advantage to the Saint Gothard sufferers (Lancet, 1882, p. 78).

Flor de babado (*Echites longiflora*): The root of this plant contains a milky juice proved to be a violent purgative, employed in veterinary practice.

Fumaria, fumo da terra, Herva Molarinha (*Fumaria officinalis*): The whole plant is tonic, used in cutaneous and scorbutic diseases as well as in scrofula, in jaundice, and amenhorrhea. Use internally 10 grams to 1,000 of boiling water, allow it to stand for half an hour and strain. Sirup, 30 to 60 grams, juice ditto. Extract, 4 to 8 grams in pills.

Gamelleira or Figueira branca (*Ficus doliaria*). (*See Ficus doliaria*).

Genciana Brasileira (*Lisianthus pendulus,* and *amplissimis*): Both species are used in Brazil as febrifuges.

Gengibre (*Zingiber officinalis*): Well known.

Gergelim (*Sesamum indicum*): From the seeds of this plant an oil is extracted which is used as a laxative. It is a substitute for sweet oil for medicinal preparations; the leaves contain mucilage.

Gervão (*Verbena jamaicensis*): Sudorific and stimulant. Internal use, 4 grams to 180 of boiling water; external use, the bruised leaves in form of poultice for bruises and wounds.

Giquirioba (*Solanum oleraceum*): This plant is a specific for skin diseases, applied internally and externally. Internal, infusion of 2 grams to 125 of boiling water; external, in baths, pomade, 8 grams to 60 of lard.

Goa powder or Araroba (*Andira araroba*): Chrysophanic acid obtained from this drug is now used most successfully in psoriasis, ringworm, and various skin diseases. (See "New Commercial Plants and Drugs," No. VI.) Preparations: Chrysophanic acid, and its ointment. (For formulæ, see Pharm. Journal, 3, vol. 7.)

Goiabeira (*Psidium guajava*): The leaves of this tree are used in decoctions as an astringent in diarrhea; external, as baths in swelling of the legs, 30 grams to 500 of boiling water.

Gritadeira or Douradinho do Campo (*Palicurea rigida*): The leaves and the inside bark of the stem of this tree are diuretic and diaphoretic; applied in eruptions of the skin, diseases of the bladder; it requires caution, as in too large doses it causes irritation of the stomach, vomiting, and diarrhea; internal use, infusion 1 gram to 180 of boiling water.

Guaco (*Mikania guaco*): Has been introduced into England and the United States as an important remedy for snake bites, and its juice has been administered for intermittent fever, rheumatism, gout, hydrophobia, syphilis, and cholera. (See "New Commercial Plants and Drugs," No. VI, p. 44.) Preparations: Fluid extract of the herb (1 oz. represents 1 oz. of the herb). Doses: ½ to 1 fluid drachm.

Guabiroba (*Eugenia depauperata*): The leaves of this plant are astringent used in diarrhea and leucorrhea, either taken in infusion or in clysters and injections, 15 grams to 500 of water.

Guaraná (*Paullinia sorbilis*): Well known.

Guaranhem (*see* Monesia).

Guararoma (*see* Páo de alho).

Guassatunga: On a recent visit to the south of Brazil Mr. Joseph Hallewell found in use there a popular native remedy for snake bites in the form of an alcoholic tincture of a golden-yellow color, put up in small bottles, with a label in Portuguese, of which the following is a translation: "For the bites of snakes and other venomous reptiles. One drop to be taken in a spoonful of water every ten minutes for two or four hours, according to the severity of the case; for children, half or less. Mix 10 drops in 4 spoonfuls of water; in this soak a cloth and apply to the bite or wound."

Assuming this to be a remedy of some amount of activity, Mr. Hallewell procured a small quantity of casca de guassatunga, the bark from which this tincture is prepared. It is the product of a tree inhabiting the borders of Uruguay, and occurs in pieces of from 2 to 4 inches in length, from 1 to 2 inches in width, and $\frac{1}{16}$ in thickness, hard, and breaking with a short, non-fibrous fracture. It is of a fawn color, with a greenish-brown tint diffused irregularly over it, paler on the outer than on the inner surface, and possesses a slightly bitter taste.

Treated with ether, it yields a bright-green resinous substance; with alcohol, a golden-yellow tincture is obtained, and the marc infused in water yields a brown liquid which, on evaporation, produces a dark-brown extract. Altogether this treatment reduces 24 per cent. of its original weight. The tincture, treated with the usual reagents, gave characteristic indications of the presence of an alkaloid, and I have, in fact, been able to separate a small quantity of such a body in a crystalline form, but only sufficient for examination with the microscope. On the receipt of a further supply I hope, by the aid of medical friends, to determine more exactly its physiological action, and also to make a further investigation of it chemically. (Extract from Notes on Brazilian Drugs, by Charles Symes: New Remedies, January, 1883.)

Guaxima or Malvaisco (*Urena lobata*): This shrub is from 3 to 6 feet high. The leaves are emollient, and are used internally for colds and externally in baths to allay inflammation. For internal use infuse 4 grams in 360 of boiling water. For external use a decoction of 30 grams to 1,000 of water, for baths, injections, &c.

Herva de bicho (*Polygonum anti-hæmorrhoidale*): The leaves of this plant are stimulant and diuretic, and an infusion of them is used in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Baths and clysters of it are also employed in hemorrhoidal attacks. Taken internally, use an infusion of 4 grams to 360 of boiling water.

Herva dos cachos da India (*see* Tintureira vulgar).

Herva capitão or Acariçoba (*Hydrocotyle bonariensis*): A small plant; the juice of the leaves is employed in enlargement of the liver, and is diuretic. Dose from 8 to 16 grams. Taken in large quantities it produces vomiting.

Herva cidreira or melissa (*Melissa officinalis*): This plant is antispasmodic and stimulant; it is employed in difficult digestions, nervous affections, and as an emmenagogue. Taken internally, an infusion of 5 grams of the leaves is used to 1,000 grams of boiling water. Allow it to stand for half an hour, and strain.

Herva de cobra (*Mikania opifera*): The juice of this plant is employed internally as well as externally against snake bites.

Herva collegio (*Elephantopus martii*): Small plant, the leaves of which are emollient and are used to advantage in cases of bronchitis. An infusion is prepared with 4 grams of the leaves to 180 of boiling water. The root is a tonic; a decoction of it is recommended as being good for intermittent fever. It is prepared with 8 grams of the root to 180 of water.

Herva dutra (*Miconia martinsiana*): An infusion of the leaves of this shrub is used in clysters for diarrhea, in the quantity of 4 grams to 250 of water.

Herva dos feridos (*see* Iberi).

Herva ferro (*see* Caa-ataya).

Herva grossa (*see* Herva collegio).

Herva moira (*Solanum nigrum*): The leaves of this plant possess emollient and soothing properties. They are used as poultices in cases of spasmodic retention of the urine. A decoction of them is used for bathing sore and inflamed parts. For external use take 50 grams of the leaves and infuse them in 1,000 of water.

Herva moira do sertão (*see* Paratudo).

Herva mular, curraleira (*Croton perdicipes*): The leaves and root of this shrub are aromatic, and are used in infusion as a sudorific and stimulant (1 ounce to 6 ounces of water). The same infusion is employed advantageously to bathe ulcers. The leaves when bruised and applied in the form of poultices to sores or wounds promote their cicatrization.

Herva de Nossa Senhora (*see* Cipó de cobras).

Herva de passarinho (*Loranthus marginatus*): Parasite of Brazil that vegetates on trees, especially on the orange and lemon trees. The juice of the leaves is used by the people for chest diseases.

Herva pipi (*see* Pipi).

Herva pombinha (*Phyllantus niruri*): Small plant; the whole of which is employed as a diuretic. For internal use, prepare an infusion of 1 ounce to 8 of water.

Herva de rato (*Palicurea margravii*): Poisonous plant, used to kill rats. The fruit is mixed with lard for this purpose.

Herva Santa (*Baccharis ochracea*): An infusion of the leaves of this shrub is good for debility of the stomach.

Herva de Santa Luzia (*Euphorbia brasiliensis*): The juice of this plant is used in some diseases of the visual organs; and cataplasms of the leaves are applied to ulcers.

Herva de Santa Maria (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*): Small plant with a powerful smell. Is used as a vermifuge. Dose, 4 to 8 grams of the powdered seeds taken internally. Infusion, 12 grams of the leaves to 250 of boiling water.

Herva de S. João or Mentrasto (*Ageratum conyzoides*): This plant possesses stimulating properties, and is used internally in doses of 2 grams infused in 250 of boiling water for colics and diarrhea. A decoction of 500 grams is used externally in the form of baths in cases of general weakness.

Herva tostão or Tangaraca (*Boerhavia hirsuta*): Creeping plant, the root of which is used as a diuretic, and in liver diseases.

For internal use, infuse 8 grams of the root in 360 of boiling water. For external use a decoction can be made with q. s. of linseed meal to form a poultice.

Herva ulmeira (*see* Ulmeira).

Ibira, Imbira or Pindaiba (*Xylopia frutescens*): The fruit of this shrub, which have a very strong smell, are a good remedy for leucorrhea.

Imbê or Traucans (*Philodendron imbê*): The leaves of this creeper contain an acrid juice, and are employed in the cure of ulcers. The root is a purgative; when dried and reduced to powder it is good for dropsy, taken in the dose of from 30 to 120 centigrams. Being very corrosive, care should be taken with regard to its employ.

Imbiri, or Albará (*Canna glauca*): A plant from 3 to 4 feet high. An infusion of the root is diuretic, the dose being from 8 to 12 grams in 180 of water. A decoction of the plant is used in the form of baths for rheumatic pains, and the fresh leaves are applied to ulcers and sores.

Imbuzeiro (*Spondias tuberosa*): The fruit of this tree (called "imbú" or "umbú"). Contains an acid-sweet substance which forms an agreeable and cooling beverage for feverish patients.

Ipecacuanha or Poaya (*Cephœlis ipecacuanha*): Small shrub native of several provinces of Brazil. Too well known to need description.

Ipeuva, or 5 folhas. The leaves of this tree are diuretic and depuritive; considered a specific in syphilis. Externally they are used in baths, also, for syphillis and rheumatism.

Jaborandi (Pilocarpus): The leaves of this shrub possess astonishing diaphoretic properties. They are used in the following illnesses: Colds, bronchitis, diabetes, pleurisy, dropsy, and eruptive fevers. The well known Pilocarpine is made from it.

Jaborandi bravo (*Piper jaborandi*): Found in the south of Brazil, a powerful aphrodisiac, sudorific, stimulant. Externally a tincture is applied in paralysis and toothache.

Jaboticaba (*Eugenio cauliflora*): The peal of the fruit of this tree is astringent.

Jacarandá preta (*Bignonia jacarandá*): The seeds of this tree are used in infusion for expelling worms.

Jacarandá (*Nissolia jacarandá*): Antisyphilitic.

Jaca (*Artocarpus integrifolia*): A sirup made from the fruit of this tree is considered a specific for throat complaints and consumption.

Jacaré aru (*see* Caférama).

Jacaptupé (*Pachyrrhyzus angulata*): The root of this plant contains 10 per cent. of gluten, the flour made from the root is used as a remedy for dysentery and hemorrhoids.

Jalapão, Tiú, Raiz de Lagarto (*Adenoropium opiferum*): The root of this plant is purgative taken in doses of 1 to 4 grams, it is useful in jaundice, dropsy, and obstruction of the abdominal viscera.

Jamacarú (*Cercus triangularis*): The fruit and the plant possess antiscorbutic, refrigerant, pectoral and detersive properties; a decoction of the plant is counselled in gastric and bilious fevers a sirup is prepared by adding sugar to the thick juice of the plant after it has been boiled down, which is much used in pulmonary affections and obstinate coughs. Externally it is applied in poultices bad ulcers.

Janiparindiba (*Gustavia braziliana*): Cataplasms are made of the leaves of this shrub, which are applied over the region of the liver in chronic hepatite.

Japecanga (*Smilax japecanga*), belongs to the family of the sarsaparilla and possesses the same medicinal virtues. In Brazil it is even considered more powerful in its actions than the different species of sarsaparilla produced in other countries, and as such takes the lead. Its virtues are too well known to need description.

Jaracatia (*Carica dodecaphylla*): The juice of the fruit of this tree is applied in anæmia in doses of one tablespoonful twice per day.

Jarrinha (*see* Milhomens).

Jasmin da Murta: The leaves have been successfully used in consumption, taken as tea three times per week. One cup of this tea will facilitate the menstruation in women.

Jetahy, Jetahyba (*Hymenæa courbaril*): From this tree a resin is obtained, called resina anime das Indias, or resina de Jatahy, a substitute for copal for varnish making. It is a popular remedy in hemoptysis in doses of 1 gram in powder mixed with the yolk of one egg.

Jerataca (*see* Manaca).

Jequirity (*Abrus precatorius*): The seeds are known as jumble beads, love peas, crab's eyes, prayer-beads, &c., and have been erroneously stated by some writers as being very deleterious, two or three of them being, according to Hermann, a fatal dose, while on the contrary they are perfectly harmless when eaten, although very hard and indigestible. The root is employed in all hot climates (except China) for the same purposes as licorice, and is officinal in the Pharmacopœia Indica (pages 74–446) under the title *Radix arbi*, Indian liquorice. An aqueous extract of the root—*Extractum abri*—is also officinal therein. The leaves, according to Berzelius, also contain a sweet principle.

An infusion or maceration of the powdered seeds has the property of causing, by local application, a purulent inflammation of the eye, depending in severity on the strength of the collyrium and on the number of applications made, which factitious ophthalmia will pass off again spontaneously in the course of ten or twelve days, without necessitating any therapeutic interference. It has been suggested that this property of the seed might be utilized in different ocular diseases, such as granulations, conjunctival diphtheria, &c. Continued experiments have proved that no bad after-effects result from a reasonable application, while the microscope has demonstrated as the cause of the inflammation the presence of numerous gonidia in the infusion as well as in the suppurative discharge, the conjunctiva apparently offering a fertile field for the multiplication of the bacillus.

M. de Wecker, who has paid much attention to this matter, reports that if an infusion of Jequerity seeds be sterilized, it is no longer capable of inducing inflammation, but if the bacillus be removed and cultivated separately, this will provoke the factitious ophthalmia, which is the object of the treatment of the eyes with the infusion. He makes the important statement that when these inoculations of the mucous are carried very far, a transmission to the lymphatic glands takes place, causing suppuration and erysipelatous symptoms combined with a distinctly febrile condition.

The preparation is generally made by thoroughly triturating and pulverizing about 4 grams of the seed, macerating them for twenty-four hours in 500 grams of cold water, and then adding 500 grams of hot water; after becoming cold, the infusion is filtered and preserved in well-stopped dark-colored vials. When freshly prepared the infusion is transparent and clear; after a few days it becomes opalescent, and at the same time less irritating. The application of an infusion of these seeds is the first instance of the transmission of an infectious disease by a plant.

Jiquirioba (*see* Giquirioba).

Jiquitiba (*Curatari legalis*): The bark of this tree contains large proportion of tannin, a powerful astringent, internally used in diarrhea, dysentery, externally for gargling in diphtheria. Dose: Internal, 1 ounce of the bark, 16 ounces of water.

Juá—Póca (*see* Camapu).

Jurema (*Acacia jurema*): The bark of this tree is astringent, and a decoction of it is successfully employed in baths for swellings in erysipelas. Dose: One-half ounce to each pound of water.

Jurubeba (*Solanum paniculatum*): This plant, all parts of which contain mucilage and bitter principle, has lately come in much repute in Brazil as an alterant tonic,

diuretic, and hydragogue; it has been successfully used in intermittent fever, jaundice, gonorrhea, and syphilitic virus. Several preparations of this plant has found its way amongst the best remedies in South America, such as sirup of Jurubeba, Jurubeba wine, tincture, and extract, exhibited in Paris as far back as 1867, and in Vienna 1873; lately it has been given successfully in cases of yellow fever.

Lanceta (*Solidago vulneraria*): The leaves of this plant ere employed as curatives in wounds.

Laranja da terra (*Citrus vulgaris*): The leaves, flowers, and of this tree (bitter orange tree) as well as the peel of the orange, are, stimulant, tonic, anti-spasmodic, and specific for dyspepsia, nervous diseases, spasms, hysterics, convulsions, oppressions, palpitation of the heart. Infusion of the leaves: Five grams to 1,000 of boiling water. Distilled orange-flower water, 4 to 30 grams as a potion. It has also been used with great success in inflammatory fevers and bad colds.

Lechetrez (*see* Maleiteira).

Lentilha d'Agua (*see* Flôr d'agua).

Limão azedo (*Citrus limonum*): Well known.

Limão doce (*Citrus limonum edulis*): Well known.

Limoeiro Bravo (*Citriosma cujabana*): The leaves of this wild lemon tree are highly stimulant, a specific for all weaknesses of the chest and for acute pneumonia. Dose: A decoction of these leaves taken three or four times a day, from two to four leaves to each cup of boiling water.

Lingua de Tucano (*Eryngium lingua tucani*): A decoction of the leaves of this plant is taken internally as a diuretic and externally as a gargle in inflammation of the throat. Dose: Fifteen grams to 500 of water.

Lingua de vacca (*Leria nutans*): The roots and leaves of this plant are tonic and aperient; it is used in decoction for bronchitis, externally; the juice of the leaves forms a good dressing for ulcers. Internal, 15 grams to 500 of water; 30 to 60 grams of the juice is given in cases of enlargement of the liver.

Loco, caa-pomanga (*Plumbago scandens*): The root of this plant contains an acrid principle. Freshly bruised it is applied behind the ear in cases of earache, according to Martius (the great German botanist). The juice of this plant is taken internally for obstruction of the liver. Dose: 1 to 2 grams.

Maleiteira, Leiteira (*Euphorbia papillosa*): This plant is an energetic purgative; 30 grams of its juice is taken mixed with honey.

Malvaisco (*Sphæralcea cisplatina*): An infusion or decoction of the leaves and flowers of this shrub is emollient. It is employed internally for coughs and externally in baths. Dose: 4 to 8 grams in 500 of water.

Mamoeiro (*see* Papaw).

Mamona ou Palma Christi (*Ricinus comunis*): Well known.

Manacá (*Franciscea uniflora*): The whole shrub (leaves, roots, and stems) is a powerful anti-syphilitic, a vegetable mercury; dose, 15 grams to 500 of water. Taken in large doses it is a poison. This is one of the great specifics given together with Caroba and Ipecanga, well known and appreciated in South America

Mandioquinha do campo (*Zeyheria montana*): According to the great botanist, Martius, the bark of the root of this shrub is a popular remedy for cutaneous diseases. A certain quantity is macerated and allowed to remain in cold water for a few hours; two or three glasses of this infusion are taken daily.

Mandobí (*Arachis hypogœa*): The seeds of this plant are eaten roasted, and are said to be an aphrodisiac. They also furnish an excellent oil.

Maravilha, Bonina (*Mirabilis dichotoma*): The root of this plant is a purgative taken in doses of 2 to 4 grams in powder or pills.

Maria preta (*Conoclinium prasiifolium*): The whole plant is a stimulant, and is employed for aromatic baths. One kilogramma for each bath.

Marinheiro or Gita (*Guaraea purgans*): The bark of this tree is bitter, purgative, and a vermifuge. An infusion of 15 grams of the bark in 250 of boiling water is taken as a dose.

Marinheiro de folha larga, Tuaissú (*Guaræa spicaeflora*): The bark of this tree is purgative; caution must be exercised in its use.

Marinheiro de folha minda (*Moschoxylon catharticum*): A decoction of the bark of the root of this tree is given in the form of clysters in cases of intermittent fever.

Maririçó Baririçó (*Sisyrinchium galaxioides*): The heads of this plant are purgative, taken in doses of 12 to 16 grams, usually eaten roasted, followed by a cup of water. The head of the maririco contains amylène, an acrid principle in which is contained the emetic-cathartic virtue. The fecula of this root, which is found in the market of Brazil, appears like flour, used as a vehicle in the well-known Purgante de Maririço.

Marupa (*see* Simaruba).

Massarandúba (*Mimusops excelsa*): This tree furnishes a white juice, which possesses a very pleasant taste, and is drunk (whilst in a liquid state) like tea or coffee. It is said to be a good pectoral and analeptic. It coagulates in 24 to 30 hours, and acquires the consistency of gutta percha, possessing the same degree of elasticity.

Mastruço (*Senebiera pinnatifida*): The entire plant possesses anti-scorbutic and stimulating properties. It is taken internally in doses of 4 grams to 16 ounces boiling water.

Matta canna (*see* Caa-ataya).

Maté (*see* Paraguay Tea).

Matico (*Piper angustifolium*): An infusion of the leaves of this plant is used for curing diarrhea, dysentery, and leucorrhea, and principally for blenorrhea. Reduced to powder and applied to wounds, they form a good styptic. Dose: 4 to 8 grams of the powdered leaves, or infuse 16 grams of matico in 360 of boiling water.

Mentrasto (*see* Herva de S. João).

Milhomens or Jarrinha (*Aristolochia appendiculata*): The root of this creeper is a stimulant. It is taken internally, in cases of adynamic fever, loss of appetite, and chlorosis, and is used externally for chronic ulcers. Dose: Infuse 4 grams in 250 of water.

Monesia (*Chrysophyllum Buranhem*): Guaranhem Cortex, adstr. Brasiliensis. verd. A decoction of the bark of this tree, which is prepared with 30 grams to 500 of water, is used in the form of baths against swellings following attacks of erysipelas. The extract of Monesia is used as an astringent and tonic, internally for chronic catarrh, hemoptises, diarrhea, blenorrhagia, and externally for cutaneous ulcers, abrasions of the anus, and purulent ophthalmia. Doses: Internally, 1 to 2 grams in powder or pills. Externally of the powder q. s. for ulcers. The bark is used largely for tanning purposes.

Morure, or Mercurio vegetal: The milk or resinous juice of this tree is an energetic stimulant to the nervous and muscular system. It is used for syphilis and rheumatism, and is taken internally in the dose of 1 oitava diluted in one-half ounce water. It cures all muscular pains, and is a perfect substitute for mercury.

Moscada (*Myristica officinalis*): The kernel of the fruit of the nutmeg tree, well known.

Mulungú (*Erythrina corallodendron*): A decoction of the inner bark of this tree is used to combat excitation of the nervous system. A sirup is also prepared from it which is good for asthma and bronchitis.

Mulungú crista de gallo (*Erythrina crista galli*): The extract of the inner bark of this tree is a narcotic. Dose, 10 centigrams. The seeds are poisonous.

Mutá-mutá: A decoction of the stem of this creeper is useful in cases of hemoptyses. It is astringent and pectoral, and is taken to cure coughs. Dose, 30 grams to 500 of water.

Nhandiroba (*Fevillea cordifolia*): The seeds of this plant are a strong purgative. Dose, 1 to 2 seeds.

Oleo de Tamaquaré: A resinous juice obtained from incisions made in a large tree growing principally on the banks of the Rio Negro. Is employed successfully in frictions in the cure of cutaneous affections.

Orelha de gato (*Hypericum connatum*): Small shrub; the leaves of which are astringent. Used in the form of gargles for inflammation of the throat. Eight grams of the plant to 250 of boiling water.

Orelha de onça (*Cissampelos ebracteata*): The root of this small shrub is used for the cure of snake bites, and also for intermittent fever. Taken internally, infuse 8 grams in 250 of water.

Orelha de Rato (see Caa-ataya).

Pacová (*Alpinia aromatica* and *nutans* and *pacoseroca*): The roots of these three varieties of plants are aromatic, are used as stomachic in powder of 50 centigrams to 1 gram. A new preparation, called "Digestive Elixir of Pacova," has lately come into much repute, and it is said that it has proved superior and more effectual than pepsine or papaya. External applied to ulcers.

Padu (*see* Coca).

Pajamarioba (*see* Fedegoso).

Pajura: The seeds of this tree ground, are given in dysentery in doses of 1 gram three times per day.

Palma Christi (*see* Mamona).

Páo de Alho: Various species are known in Brazil of this family, owing to the similtude of their aroma. Seguiera floribunda, alliacea, ibirararema, guararema and cipó de alho. The root, stem, and leaves smell like garlic and asafetida. Baths taken with a decoction of either has been found an excellent remedy for rheumatism, hemorrhoidal pains, dropsy; 2 pounds for each bath. *Crataeva tapiá*, also called tapiá, belongs also to the aforesaid species. Its leaves are used bruised in the form of poultices for abcesses, &c.

Páo Brazil, Páo de Pernambuco (*Cæsalpinia echinata*): Well known; used for dyeing.

Páo Campeche (*Hæmatoxylum campechianum*): Well known.

Páo de Cravo (*Dicypellium caryophyllatum*): The bark of this tree is largely exported

to Europe under the name of "false canella" or canella caryophyllata for seasoning. It has the smell of the Indian clove.

Páo Pereira (*Geissospermum vellossii*): The bark of this valuable tree furnishes the "*Pereirina*" (an alkaloid) so little known in the United States and Europe, but extensively used and highly appreciated throughout South America as a substitute for quinine, without its drawbacks. Pereirina has been discovered by Ezequiel Corrêa dos Santos, of Rio, and after a great many trials it has taken the place which it now here holds. It is administered in all cases of fevers. Pfaff de Kiel and Behrend Goos, German chemists, analyzed this bark and found the following:

(1) An alkaloid, called pereirina, of a dark brown color, in fine scales, in appearance like shellac, soluble in ether, alcohol, and acids, but not in water.

(2) A bitter resinous extract, soluble in alcohol, but not in water or ether.

(3) A gum.

(4) A small quantity of amido.

(5) A vegetable acid united to the alkaloid of the bark. The ashes of the bark contain potash, lime, magnesia, iron, oxide of copper, sulphuric, muriatic, phosphoric, carbonic, and salicylic acids.

Pereirina is considered in South America preferable to quinine, and given in all kinds of fevers to take its place. An infusion of the bark is used in dyspepsia and chronic diseases of the stomach, diarrhea, dysentery, fevers, and as an antidote for snake bites.

Internal, decoction, 30 grams to 500 of water. External, for baths, 500 grams to 1,000 water.

Papagaio (*see* Tinhorão).

Papaw (*Carica Papaya*): This drug has been found to have the property of digesting living tissues, such as adenomata and cancers, and it has been proved to be an excellent remedy for the false membranes of croup and diphtheria and for worms. (See "New Commercial Plants and Drugs," Nos. III, IV, V, and VI.)

Papaine has been used with great success in Germany by Professor Rossbach and others in cases of diphtheria, given in doses of 4 to 5 grams. They also penciled the throat with the preparation mixed with water (1.10).

Mr. Malcolm Morris has treated several cases of chronic eczema with success by local application of the following liniment, viz: Papaine, 12 grains; pulverized borax, 5 grains; and water, 2 drachms; to be painted on the parts affected twice a day; the parts should also be washed with soap and water once a day, taking care, however, not to irritate the skin by rubbing. Mr. Malcolm Morris has also found this drug very useful for softening hard corns, and in cases of warts and psoriasis.

We find that the dry juice of papaw contains about one-sixth of papaine, so any one will be able to use the dry juice, should papaine be found too expensive.

Professor Rossbach has ready for publication an important work on papaw as a remedy for diphtheria, &c., which will, no doubt, give the best information as to the administration and application of this important drug.

Preparations: Dry juice; papaine; leaves; seeds; and liniment. (Papine, 12 grains; borax, pulverized, 5 grains; water, 2 drachms.) To be applied with a brush.

Paracary, hortelã brava (*Peltoden radicans* or *Clinopodium repens*): This plant is used in the northern part of Brazil for the cure of asthma, and, owing to its cordial properties, it is of great use in cases of poisonous infection from the bites of the rattlesnake and other poisonous animals. It is taken internal, the expressed juice of the fresh plant in doses of half a teacupful two or three times with an interval of one hour between each dose. External in the shape of poultice, the whole plant bruised, is applied to the wound, which should be cauterized or burned before using the poultice. In asthma it is employed in the shape of tincture in doses of 15 to 30 grams; the tincture is prepared like tincture of quinine. The following recipe has been found very successful in asthma, whooping and nervous coughs: Orange flower water, 90 grams; tincture of paracary, 15 grams; tincture of belladonna, 3 drops; sirup of avenca, 8 grams. Dose, a tablespoonful every two hours.

Parahyba (*Simaruba versicolor*): The leaves and bark of this shrub are very bitter. A decoction of either is used for killing lice and other vermin in men and beast, applied as a wash, 30 grams to 500 of water.

Para tudo, Casca para tudo (*Cinamodendron axillare*): This bark is aromatic, pungent; employed internally in debility of the system, dyspepsia, &c., and externally for gargles in chronic diseases of the throat, 8 grams to 250 of boiling water.

Para tudo (*Gomphrena officinalis*): The root of this plant contains an aromatic bitter, successfully applied in general debility, diarrhea, intermittent fevers, and for snake-bites.

Paraguay tea (*Ilex Paraguayensis*): Brazilian maté. The great South American tea, consisting of the dried leaves of the South American tea plant. This tea will doubtless meet with great appreciation from those who will give it a fair trial, as it competes most favorably with the Chinese teas, having yet the great advantage of being perfectly harmless to the most delicate nervous system.

It is nourishing, very cooling and refreshing; has peculiar anti-inflammatory actions. Throughout South America it is invariably used with the greatest success by all mothers or nurses who are giving the breast, as it improves the quality and increases the quantity of the milk, cools and refreshes the infant's blood, prevents eruption and general inflammation of their tender organs. In the period of teething it is invaluable, as it allays the irritation of the gums by purifying, enriching, cooling the mother's milk, which nourishes the child.

We can conscientiously recommend the Maté to those who are suffering from impaired digestion and nervous debility, and are incapable of supporting decoctions of Chinese teas, which have such a baleful and exciting influence upon the nervous system.

Invalids should not for their own good refrain from giving it a trial. For children of all ages and adults this Maté will make a pleasant beverage, which can be taken with or without milk and sugar. In urinary complaints this tea is invaluable and should be taken at every meal.

DIRECTIONS.—It is prepared by pouring boiling water on the leaves, the same as ordinary tea.

Parreira brava (*Cissampelos parreira*): The root of this creeper is well known in the different markets. Its properties are diuretic, emmenagogue, and a febrifuge. It is considered in Brazil a powerful tonic, stomachic, useful for debility of the stomach, for stone in the bladder, dropsy, promotes free perspiration in fevers, is a desobstruant and expectorant; also has proved successful mixed with linseed meal in poultices for chronic inflammation of the scrotum. Internal, infusion 20 grams to 1,000 of water.

In Germany this root is largely used as a hop substitute for beer-brewing. It is also used by some quinine manufacturers to adulterate the sulphate of quinine, giving in appearance the same crystals, but of course much less in cost.

Pereira (*see Páo Pereira*).

Periparoba, Caapeba, Aguaxima (*Piperumbellatum*). The root of this plant is stomachic, sudoritic, used in abdominal obstructions, which often develop themselves after intermittent fever. Internal, infusion, 8 grams to 500 of boiling water. External, the fresh leaves are applied in rheumatism to the affected parts, as well as to bad ulcers. To this family also belong the two species, *Piper peltatum* and *Piper parthenium*, containing the same virtues.

Pião (*see* Pinhão de purga).

Pícão, Cuambú (*Bidens pilosa*): This plant contains an acrid principle; the juice of it is employed in Brazil in jaundice. Dose: 30 to 60 grams; the bruised leaves are applied to ulcers.

Pícão da praia (*Acanthospermum xanthioides*): This plant is a tonic and diuretic, successfully used in intermittent fever in infusion of 4 grams to 180 of boiling water. Acanthospermum hirsutum belongs to the same family called vulgar carripichinho do campo, having the same principles, but especially used in gonorrhea.

Pichurim (*see* Puchury).

Pimenta comarí (*Capsicum frutescens*).

Pimenta malagueta (*C. pendulum*).

Pimenta de cheiro (*C. ovatum*).

Pimenta do Sertão (*Xilopia grandiflora*).

Pimentão (*C. cordiforme*).

Pimenta da terra (*C. annum*): All these belong to the same family, and its virtues are the same, used like the Indian pepper.

Pinhão de purga, Purgeira (*Jatropha curcas*): The fruit (nut) of this shrub is an excellent purgative. Dose: 1 to 3 nuts. The oil expressed from them acts as a purgative in doses of 2 to 4 grams.

Pipí ou Raiz Guíne (*Petiveria tetrandra*): The root is stimulant and employed in paralysis; the leaves are sudoritic, external, used in baths; 500 grams of the root for each bath; in paralysis it is applied in the form of tincture, by friction.

Piraguáia (*see* Cipó Sumá).

Pitanga (*Myrtus brasiliensis*): The leaves of this plant are used externally in baths for rheumatic gout and venereal diseases.

Poaya (*see* Ipecacuanha).

Poejo (*Mentha pulegium*): This plant resembles the peppermint plant in aroma and properties. It is an emmenagogue used in the form of tea prepared with 2 grams of the plant.

Puchury or Pichurim (*Nectandra puchury major*): The seed of this tree is a stimulant and tonic used in dyspepsia, diarrhea, leucorrhea, in powder or infusion. The tincture was employed in Pará in cases of cholera. Internal, dose 2 to 4 grams in powder, and in infusion of 4 grams to 180 of boiling water. Tincture, dose 4 to 8 grams.

Puchury-Miri (*Nectandra puchury minor*): The seeds of this tree contain the same principles as the former.

Purga de caboclo (*see* Cayapó).

Purga do campo (*Echites alexicaca*): The root of this plant is a purgative, in doses

of 4 to 8 grams. It is also employed in jaundice and derangement of the abdominal viscera.

Purga de Carijó (*see* Espelina).

Purga de Cavallo.

Purga de Cayapó (*see* Cayapó).

Purga de Gentio (*see* Anda-Açú).

Purga de Jão Paes (*see* Bucha dos Paulistas).

Purga de Pastor (*Echites pastorum*). Also known under the name of Jalapa; the root of this plant is purgative in doses of 4 to 8 grams.

Purgeiro (*see* Pinhão de Purga).

Quapoy, Apuia (*Clusiain signis*): The flower of this tree contains a resin used by the Indians of the Amazon River to cure sore breasts.

Queimadeira or Pinha (*Cnidosculus marcgravii, neglectus, vitifolius*): The juice of the leaves of this plant is a caustic and is externally employed in cutaneous diseases.

Queimadeira, loco (*Plumbago scandens*): The root of this shrub contains an acrid juice, and is used as a blister; bruised it is applied behind the ear, in cases of earache.

Quigombó, Quiabo (*Hibiscus esculentes*). The whole plant contains considerable mucilage. A chemist in Paris prepares from the flowers a sirup and paste known under the name of sirup and paste de nafé de Arabia. Extensively used in bronchitis, colds, and hoarseness.

Quigombó de Cheiro (*Hibiscus abelmoschus*): Very similar to the former. It has a fine aroma of musk, which makes it useful in perfumery.

Quina calisaya (*Cinchona calisaya*): Well known. Of this species, 12,000 trees have been planted about six years ago by a gentleman farmer in the province of Rio de Janeiro. Analysis has shown it to contain the same quantity of sulphate as those from Perú, but the trees are too young to be stripped.

Quinas do Brazil. To this family belong the following species: *Cinchona remijeana, C. Vellozii, C. ferruginea*, also called by the natives quina remijo, quina da serra do campo, found in the province of Minas Geraes. *Cinchona cuiabensis* (quina de Cuyabá). *Cinchona firmula, Cinchona lambertiana, Cinchona bergeniana*, and *macroenemia* are found near the Rio Negro. The following belong to the species of the Exostemma: *E. souzanum, E. cuspidatum, E. australe, E. formosum* found near Bahia. *Strychnos pseudoquina, Coutaria speciosa*, are found in Pernambuco. *Buena hexandra, Cascarilla riedeliana*, are found near Rio. *Discaria febrifuga*, or quina do Matto, *Cestrum pseudo quina* are found in Rio Grande do Sul.

Coutinha illustris (quina de camamú): *Solanum pseudoquina* are found in S. Paulo. All these different species of Brazilian quinine trees are extensively used in intermittent fevers and as tonics.

Quitoco or Caculucage: The leaves and stem of this plant possess stimulating and digestive properties. Infusion 4 grams to 180 of boiling water.

Rabo de Bugio (*Arsophila armata*): The young stems of this plant are recommended in bronchitis, in infusion of 4 grams to 250 of boiling water.

Rabo de Tatú, Sumaré (*Cypripedium brasiliensis*): This plant contains a mucilaginous juice, successfully used in diseases of the chest.

Resina animé or Resina Jatahy (see Jatahy).

Resina elemi (*see* Elemi).

Sacarolha or Rosca para as mulas (*Helicteres sacarolha*): The root of this plant is used in venereal diseases but only as an emollient to combat inflammation which usually accompanies syphilitic affections.

Salsaparilha: Well known.

Sambaiba (*Curatella sambaiba*): The bark of this small tree is astringent and is employed in washing ulcers and especially in veterinary practice.

Sambaibinha, Cipó de carijó, Cipó de caboclo (*Davilla braziliana*): The leaves of this tree are astringent, employed in the swelling of the legs and scrotum. Dose 30 grams to 500 grams of water.

Sangue-drago (Dragonsblood): Well known.

Sápucaieira (*Lecythis grandiflora*): A decoction of this bark is tonic and diuretic, successfully applied in jaundice, hepatite, in chronic affections of the abdominal viscera and intermittent fever. This decoction is prepared of 30 grams to 540 grams of water, boiled down to 360 grams.

Dr. Castro employed an infusion of the shell of the fruit in the treatment of gravel albuminuria, and catarrh of the bladder. This is obtained by allowing spring water to remain inside the shell for six or more hours; it is taken cold like an ordinary drink; this water acquires a color like that of old port and the taste is that of stagnant water. The shells at the end of a month lose their medicinal power and must be substituted by others. The fruit of this tree, as well as that of the Castagneira do Maranhão (the same family) are exported to Europe under the name of Castanhas do Maranhão.

Saracura (*Begonia hirtella*): This plant is astringent, used in chronic diarrhea. Dose, expressed juice 30 to 60 grams, or in the form of sirup the same quantity.

Sassafrar do Brazil, Páo sassafraz (*Nectandra cymbarum*): The bark of this tree contains an aromatic bitter, used as a tonic in infusion, prepared of 5 grams to 500 of boiling water.

Sassafraz (*Laurus sassafraz*): Well known.

Sebipiaa (*see* Sucopira).

Sebuu-uva (*see* Sucuuba).

Serralha (*Sonchus levis*): This plant is deobstruent and purgative, used in infusion of 15 grams to 500 of water.

Serralhinha (*Sonchus oleraceus minor*): This plant is an aperient and diuretic, used in hepatite, nephrite. Internal, in infusion, doses of 30 grams to 750 of water (Dr. Castro of Pará).

Simaruba (*Simaruba officinalis*): Vulgar Marupá. The bark of this root is an energetic tonic, employed in passive hemorrhages, intermittent fevers, dysentery, and worms. Internal, macerate 5 grams to 1,000 of cold water for four hours, then strain.

Preparation of Simaruba and opium. Take 200 grams of the maceration and add 10 drops of laudanum (Sydenham's) dose, one half of this in the morning and the rest at night, especially recommended for dysentery in hot climates.

Another species exists under the name of Marupá or Marupamiri (*Simaruba amara parœusis*) having the same virtues and successfully employed by Dr. Castro in the epidemic of dysentery in 1868.

Sorveira (*Collophora utilis*): The milky juice from this tree is a good anthelmintic in doses of 8 to 12 grams, mixed with castor oil.

St. Ignacio, fava St. Ignacio (*Strychnos ignatia*): Bean of St. Ignatius. This bean has superseded the nux vomica for extracting strychnine, it contains nearly double its alkaloid.

Sucopira (*Bowdichia major*): The bark of this tree has an astringent taste; used in Brazil extensively as a tonic and diaphoretic. It is also employed in baths for diseases of the skin, 1 kilogram of the bark to each bath.

Sucuuba or Sebuu-uva (*Plumeria phagedencia*): The milky juice of this shrub is given in doses of 2 to 4 grams to expel worms from the bowels, in larger doses it is applied in atonic ulcers.

Sucuáia (*see* Herva Collegio).

Sumaré (*see* Rabo de Tatú).

Tamarindos (*Tamarindus indica*): Well known.

Tanchagem major (*Plantago major*).

Tanchagem media (*Plantago media*).

Tanchagem lancelada (*P. lanceolata*): These three plants are bitter and somewhat astringent, of an agreeable aroma, especially the leaves. From this plant a distilled water is prepared used in diseases of the eyes.

Tangaraca (*Eclipta erecta*): The whole plant contains mucilage and tannin, used in diarrhœa, in decoctions of 8 grams. to 250 of water.

Tapiá (*see* Páo de Alho).

Tapióca (*Jatropha manihot*): Well known.

Taruma (*Vitex taruma*): The bark of this tree is used in baths for rheumatic pains; 30 grams to each 500 of water.

Tayoba (*Caladium esculentum*): The root of this plant contains a large quantity of starchy matter, the leaves are eaten as a mild laxative, externally they are applied to wounds and ulcers. An infusion of the leaves are employed as a gargle in cases of inflammatory diseases of the tonsils.

Tayuyá (*Trianosperma ficifolia*, also called *Dermophilla pendalina*): Nat. ord. Cucurbitaceæ. The root. Chief constituents, tayuyin, resin, and starch.

Used in syphilis by Dr. Ubicini; the saturated tincture, 1 gram hypodermically, once a day. In small doses it approaches aloes; in larger it produces salivation, diarrhea, and diaphoresis. Recommended in dropsy, scrofula, paralysis, obstinate cutaneous disorders; it is also used in leprosy. Dose, internally, give 6 to 60 drops per day, diluted with water.

Tayuyá is employed by the inhabitants of South America as a remedy for syphilis, and has been introduced into Europe. The root is the most active part of the plant and from it a strong tincture is prepared, about 15 minims of which may be injected daily subcutaneously, or it may be given internally in a diluted form. On analysis the tincture is found to contain oxalate of lime, magnesia, iron, a resin, and an uncrystallizable substance supposed to be an alkaloid. The physiological effects of small doses resemble those of aloes; in large doses it not only purges, but causes also diaphoresis and salivation. According to the *Gazeta Medica de Bahia*, clinical experiments are said to have shown that it is both an effectual and a harmless remedy for syphilis.

NOTE.—The name Tayuyá is also applied to *Dermophylla pendulina*, another Brazilian plant, and to *Bryonia cordatifolia*, and also to other plants.

Tiborna or Raivosa (*Plumeria drastica*): The juice of this plant is a drastic, and is used in intermittent fevers, jaundice, and obstructions of the abdominal viscera, in the dose of 1 teaspoonful.

Timbó (*Paullinia pinnata*): Every part of this creeper contains an acrid narcotic and poisonous principle. A decoction of the root is used externally to bathe the chest in diseases of the liver, as it soothes the pain; 15 grams of the root are infused in 500 of water.

Tinhorão (*Caladium bicolor*): An infusion of the leaves of this plant is useful in inflammations of the throat. It is employed in gargles, in the dose of 12 grams to 360 of boiling water.

Tintureira vulgar (*Phytolacca decandra*): The juice of the leaves of this plant is a purgative, in the dose of 15 grams. The leaves applied to the skin causes irritation; they are made into plasters and are applied to bad wounds.

Tonka (*see* Cumarú).

Tracuans (*see* Imbê).

Trapoeraba (*Tradescantia diuretica*): This plant is a diuretic. It is useful in the cure of dropsy, and is used externally in baths for rheumatic pains. Dose for internal use, 8 grams in 360 of boiling water. For baths, 1,000 grams for each bath.

Trapoeraba-rana (*Commelina deficiens*): Possess the same properties as the last-named plant.

Tres folhas vermelhas (*Evodia febrifuga*): The bark and branches of this tree are extremely bitter; they are used as a febrifuge. The infusion is prepared with 15 grams to 500 of boiling water.

Trombeteira (*Datura fastuosa; Datura arborea*): Two species of this plant inhabit Brazil; their Latin names are given above. They belong to the same family as the Stramonium. The leaves, flowers, and fruit are used; a decoction of them is prepared for external use, for bathing parts of the body affected with rheumatism. The whole plant possesses narcotic properties. The leaves are made into cigars and smoked by people suffering from asthma. Thirty grams of the plant are infused in 1,000 of water for fomentations, and baths, &c.

Ucuúba (*Myristica sebifera*): The seeds of this tree furnish in abundance a yellow fatty substance, slightly aromatic, said to be of use in cases of rheumatism, for fomenting or rubbing the affected parts. A vegetable wax is extracted from it.

Unha de boi (*Bauhinia aculeatae*): The leaves of this shrub are mucilaginous and slightly astringent. They are used in cataplasms for abcesses.

Urtiga (*Urtiga urens*): Preparations of this plant are good for cutaneous diseases. For internal use 15 to 30 grams of the juice are taken every day, diluted in water. For bathing the affected parts, a decoction is made of 15 grams to 500 of water.

Urucú (*Bixa orellana*): The fruit of this tree contains seeds of a bright red color, which are useful in dyeing, and possess expectorant properties. Taken internally an infusion is made of 4 grams in 360 of boiling water.

Urupe pirange (*Boletus sanguineus*): A kind of mushroom that grows on certain trees found in the province of S. Paulo, in Brazil. A sirup is prepared from it which is given for chest diseases. Thirty grams of the mushrooms are boiled in 1,000 of water, and sugar is added.

Urzella: A reddish mass prepared from different mosses used in dyeing.

Uvalheira (*Eugeina uvalha*): The fruit or berries of this shrub are purgatives.

Uxi (*Uxi umbroissimus*): The fruit of this tree is very refreshing. The kernels are used as a powerful styptic in cases of hemorrhage. They are reduced to powder, of which 4 to 8 grams are given in 500 of a solution of gum arabic.

Vassoura (*Sida carpinifolia*): The flowers and leaves of this shrub are emollient and are used in bronchitis. An infusion of 4 grams in 250 of boiling water is taken internally.

Vassourinha or Tupeicavá (*Scoparia dulcis*): Used as the former.

Velame (*Croton campestris*): This plant takes one of the first places in the Brazilian pharmacy. It is superior to any depuratives and purgatives yet known, and is a specific for scrofulous and venereal diseases, tumors, erysipelas, ulcers of the womb, and is an excellent remedy for tubercles. Medical authorities, such as Almeida Pinto, Dr. Pedro F. de Almeida Godinho, Dr. Marques Madeira, and many others too numerous to mention, praise the utility and healing powers of this plant.

Velame do Matto (*Solanum cernuum*): An infusion of the leaves of this shrub is employed in obstructions of the liver. Infuse 4 grams in 250 of boiling water. Externally the leaves are applied to ulcers.

Ypadu (*see* Coca).

REPORTS

FROM THE

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES

ON THE

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.,

OF THEIR

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CONSULAR REPORTS

ON

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

No. 50.—FEBRUARY, 1885.

THE WEAK POINT IN AMERICAN TRADE.

REPORT BY CONSUL MASON, ON SOME FOREIGN CRITICISMS ON OUR COMMERCIAL POLICY.

In a recent report (May 10) from this consulate, the undersigned had the honor to submit to the Department a translation of a notable address which had been delivered before the Society of Commercial Geography at Paris, by M. E. Lourdelet, vice-president of that association, and a business man of high standing and large experience, who had lately returned from an extended journey of study and observation in the United States. M. Lourdelet had been sent as a representative of the French Government at the Boston Exposition of Foreign Products, and, after the close of that exposition, he visited the leading industrial and commercial cities of the country, for the purpose of studying the improved machinery and methods which have given the United States its high reputation in many branches of manufacture and internal commerce.

His official report to the minister of commerce has been published in four successive numbers of the *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*, the organ of the commercial bureau of the French Government, and has been republished with very interesting comments by most of the business journals of this country. An examination of the full text of this report shows that its substance was very thoroughly condensed into the lecture, already alluded to, and his conclusions are therefore substantially covered by the translations already submitted. There is one passage, however, of M. Lourdelet's official report, in which he touches so pertinently what is universally regarded in Europe as the weak point in our commercial system, that it deserves to be especially noted. After having described with great earnestness and force the perfection, or rather the constant improvement, of industrial methods in the United States, he says:

Nowhere is greater importance attached to the rapidity and precision of the mechanical tool or the machine. The machinery is kept in perfect repair, in a constant state of development, and every invention which commends itself as valuable, is promptly accepted and adopted. The new machine replaces promptly the one which

turns out work inferior, less rapid, and consequently more expensive. Here, then, are the real causes of the superiority of American manufactures. They are, I repeat, the judicious, intelligent organization of labor, the constant care to waste no unit of power, lose no unit of time. Although the Americans do not hesitate to copy our models—that is conceded—yet they not only copy and imitate, but they know also how to originate, and that which they especially understand is how to produce the utmost quantity at the lowest possible cost. Grant that they understand less perfectly than the English and Germans *how to sell*, and that they have crises, resulting from overproduction and the accumulation of stocks, in which workmen are discharged by thousands in certain localities; what of that? Every people has its own characteristic advantages and disadvantages, as every medal has its reverse side.

In this incidental allusion to the alleged incompetence of the American people to sell their surplus products in foreign markets, M. Lourdelet simply echoes what has long been the judgment of most intelligent foreign observers. One sees constantly in European mercantile journals and hears in conversation with manufacturers and exporters, who find their trade with the United States suffering from the growing competition of local American manufacturers, the same general comments and conclusions, which are substantially these:

"Oh, yes," they say, "your country, in comparison with the Old World, is remarkably prosperous. As long as your people have new lands and rich virgin mines to develop, and receive every year a vast immigration to consume your surplus; as long, in fact, as you have home markets to absorb all that your country can produce, the United States will continue to prosper. But there will be an end of all this some time, and then will come the rub, for which your Government and your exporters will not be prepared. If your people were only as great in pushing their goods into the markets of Asia, Europe, Africa, and South America as they are in making the most perfect manufactured merchandise with the smallest possible expenditure of time and labor, the case would be very serious for us over here; but that is a part of the business which the Yankees, with all their cleverness, seem incapable of learning, Their Navy and their merchant marine have been allowed to degenerate into mere wrecks of what they once were, and at a time when England, Germany, France, and even Italy and Holland, are strengthening and extending their consular service and opening direct commercial relations with ports in which the American flag is never seen, the United States seem inclined to shut themselves up within their own frontiers and forego their proper share in the progress and growth of the commercial world."

If the European critic is asked to explain the apparent cause of this short-sighted American policy, he usually ascribes it to an undue eagerness for immediate results, an unwillingness to build up slowly and securely a system which will yield its fruits only after some little lapse of time; in short, a lack of the liberal and prudent foresight which European nations display in their struggle for commercial advantages in distant and undeveloped markets.

"You have," he will say, "millions of money idle in your Treasury; the question how to reduce your superfluous revenues has, as it appears, become a serious political problem; you spend untold sums in improving your rivers for interior transportation, and your harbors, to which foreign vessels bring an enormous import, but you lack the fortitude to establish steamship lines, where they will build up a lucrative foreign trade, and your politicians seem to think that a United States consul or consular agent living on scanty fees and with uncertain tenure in a remote seaport must be efficient and influential because the country which he represents is wealthy and powerful."

There are of course many considerations connected with this subject, which the European observer, trained to the monarchical system of governmental duties and methods, finds it difficult to see or understand, but the thing which impresses him most is what he calls our national indifference or self-content, which makes the American people content to play a passive and comparatively unimportant rôle in all that goes on outside the limits of the United States.

The example of France is cited as an illustration of the results of such a policy. For nearly a hundred years the French people were content to believe that their country was the most favored by nature, that all which France manufactured was best, and that this superiority could not fail to attract purchasers from all other countries and make the supremacy of French industry unassailable. Through the conservatism engendered by this assurance, France has lost ground in certain respects, which she is now making heroic efforts to recover. Her loss of foreign trade, while that of Germany has increased, has produced a serious stagnation in French manufacture, and the mission of M. Lourdelet to the United States was part of a general and systematic survey of the field of competition, a look across the Atlantic to find what can be learned from the progress and experience of a formidable rival.

It has long been conceded by the Europeans that whatever Americans find necessary to be done, they soon learn to do surprisingly well. The home manufacture of silk, for instance, was begun only a few years ago, and already the manufacturers of Lyons and Basle and Crefeld are dismayed by the wondrous machinery and the excellent products of Paterson and South Manchester. "They have unlimited capital over there, they are unfettered by traditions or routine, they do everything by wholesale, and are content with nothing but the best." This is their brief summing up of the case.

When the same energy, presistence, and foresight, which are now displayed in the manufacture of American goods, are turned to the work of selling them, there will come the crisis of competition which Europe will have cause to dread. When American merchants establish permanent agencies in the new countries where Germany, France, and England are now competing for commercial advantages, when young men are sent to these agencies to learn the language and study the habits and wants of the people; when American goods are made, packed, marked, and in every way adapted to the peculiar notions and requirements of the people for whose use they are destined, and when the foreign service of the United States is placed upon the secure and sustained footing that has been found most advantageous by other nations, then it will be found that the people who have created a great nation within a century are merchants as well as manufacturers and farmers; that they know how to sell as well as create. There will then be heard far less than now of strikes and crises in American industry, and the United States will have taken the high and influential position as a commercial nation to which it is entitled by its unequaled resources, and the energy, enterprise, and progressive spirit of its people.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, June 16, 1884.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

REPORT BY CONSUL BIRD, OF LA GUAYRA, VENEZUELA.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH VENEZUELA.

During a residence of nearly four years at the consulate of Laguayra, I have seen only two or three commercial travelers from the United States, only one of whom understood well the language of this country and all of whom took orders for only two or three lines of goods. Their principal trade seemed to be in biscuits and tobacco. On the other hand, the agents of European merchants and manufacturers are frequent visitors, persistent talkers, and generally successful in placing their orders. They are also thoroughly conversant with the Spanish language, and in every aspect seem to have been engaged with special reference to the trade of the country. They are always ready to talk business, constantly alert to the main chance and are prepared to sell anything, from a bundle of cotton yarn to a steam-engine. They are usually well paid young men, inclined to be social, and at times a little convivial, and consequently, in a country like this, where small courtesies and little attention go so far, they are received with favor and liberally dealt with.

Much has been said and written in reference to small tricks of trade that are charged against American merchants, but those who deal with this port are quite free from such faults. These derelictions, if properly investigated, may often be traced to a different quarter, although the American merchant bears the blame. It is remembered that a merchant of La Guayra, while once in New York, wanting to drive a sharp bargain in lard and finding that he could be supplied with standard brands at regular rates only, ordered a certain percentage of water to be mixed with it. Returning home with his stock, to the surprise and chagrin of other merchants, he broke down prices and cornered the market. His success, however, was transient, because the cooks of the city, finding that this lard, like many other things when a little animated, would dance and hop and could not be kept in the frying-pan, raised a general hue and cry over this new American lard, the sequel of which was that the secret of cheap lard came out, and the enterprising dealer afterwards won and wore the appropriate title of "jumping-lard merchant." If this trick had not been thus exposed and lard could have been reasonably imported from some other country, it is easy to see that the importation of American lard would have been checked, if not actually suspended. So far do these little prejudices go that our hams, the cheapest in the world and as good as any others, were at one time quite driven out of this market, merely because the German Empire proscribed them, in consequence of which the merchants here, who are generally foreign born, dropped our product and sent their orders to England and Germany.

All the flour, lard, and other staple provisions of the country, as well as kerosene oil and lumber is imported; and all these supplies come from the United States. In this line of trade we have to fear no competition. In weight and texture our cotton goods are unexcelled, and therefore our white cotton fabrics are driving all others from the market. This is true also of our striped cotton drills, in the manufacture

of which we are well up with the Europeans. But the French and English prints, owing to variety and delicacy of figure and color, are probably unequaled by any prints made in the United States, and hence they have complete possession of the market. Our iron and steel wares are as good as any, and the demand for these is healthy and growing.

Our drugs have a good reputation for purity and freshness and reasonable price, and are increasing in popular favor. They do not, however, always come well packed, and suffer unjustly from bad handling and unnecessary exposure.

From the official returns for the year 1883, it appears that of the total imports into the port of La Guayra ($4,464,114.50) the United States contributed the sum of $1,205,809.15, which is a slightly greater sum than that from any other nation, and which, though largely made up of staple provisions, shows our trade with this port to be in a healthy condition, especially so if compared with other South American ports.

Foreign tastes, habits, and customs are being transferred to Venezuela. The commerce of the country is in the hands of Europeans, and whatever immigration there is comes from the same source; hence the country is being impressed with European civilization. There are no American merchants here, and the few American residents, in manners and customs, gradually become engrafted upon and assimilated with this foreign stock, so that an American coming here finds himself in most respects among a people distinctly different from his own.

HOW TO INCREASE AMERICAN TRADE.

It is asked, "What means may be adopted for the extension of American trade and commerce in the West Indies and South America?" In reply, the following suggestions are respectfully submitted for consideration:

Manufacturers of different lines of American goods should combine to employ a reliable and enterprising agent to represent them. He should thoroughly understand the language, and, besides being liberally salaried, should have extra inducements for extra energy and success. He should be an intelligent gentleman, because that is the class of men he will have to encounter, and with whom he must interchange civilities as well as conduct business transactions. He should be carefully supplied with full lines of regular samples; must carry the trade in his brain and on his tongue; must study the tastes of these people, and promptly report their peculiarities and predilections to his employers. Reciprocally, the manufacturer, if he expects to win the trade, must respond to the suggestions of the agent. He must make his cloth of the required width; must cut it the customary length; must send a full variety of shades and colors, and pack it neatly and substantially. He must, like Messrs. Collins & Co., of Hartford, Conn., study the tastes and wants of the people, and then make his goods accordingly. We consider our American pattern of axes as perfect, yet they are not wanted here. We think our thick pots and skillets are as good as can be made, yet this people would not pay the customs duties on them. And so it will be found in many other respects. We need not stop to discuss the why and wherefore, but must address ourselves to the task of respecting and gratifying their peculiarities if we would gain the trade.

In a purely agricultural country like this the credit system is adopted both from custom and necessity. The wholesale merchant sells his stock to the dealers on the coast and in the interior, who, as their crops of coffee and cocoa ripen and their supplies of skins a

hides accumulate, ship them to the merchant to cancel their indebtedness, the whole system being similar to the trade with the cotton States of the South. Hence it is that long credits are required, to which European merchants customarily respond, but the importance of which does not seem to occur to the minds of our business men. Yet this extension of credit will be found to be an essential element in the struggle for success, which if denied will greatly contribute to hamper and restrict our trade. No community of merchants more stable and solvent, doing business upon similar principles, can be anywhere found; and if long credits are extended to any people, even in our own country, they may be safely offered to these merchants.

The consular officers of the United States should be authorized or required to rent warehouses for the display of samples of American goods and wares, to keep them open to public inspection, and, in stated ways, to direct the attention of merchants to these goods. They should be supplied by manufacturers with minute information in respect to variety, quality, price, &c.; and if a percentage on sales is offered them, it should be uniform on all goods and the same applied to the payment of rent; otherwise liberal percentages for individual interest would cause them to become special agents for preferred tradesmen instead of general representatives of American manufacturers. With responsible officers under governmental scrutiny this plan thus superficially outlined, although involving some increase in consular appropriations, appears feasible, and as a tentative effort towards important results should commend itself to the attention and interest of our people.

Last, but, though humbly conceived, the most important factor in the elimination of our commercial success, is the much talked of, though as yet purely prospective, revival of our decayed shipping interests. The act of Congress of June, 1884, that relieved our shipping from consular fees, was a step in the right direction; but it is merely like treating a wounded finger when the whole body is bruised and disjointed.

As we have built great institutions of learning and endowed public schools throughout the length and breadth of our land, where our youth may be instructed in every branch of art and science, why may we not encourage our people to build thousands of ships and establish a school of practical seamanship on every deck where our enterprising young men may practically and thoroughly learn to be capable and fearless sailors, ready at all times either to guide our commercial argosies into the most distant waters or to prove themselves worthy successors of the men that in past conflicts upheld our flag upon the seas.

It has been often remarked, and with much truth, that an American never realizes, until he has gone abroad, the greatness of his country. It may be added, with equal emphasis, to the humiliation of our national pride, that, at the same time he cannot fail to discern that, as a maritime power, we are quite insignificant. The statesman who will lay the keel of our maritime greatness, and our consequent commercial supremacy, will be astonished at the magnificent proportions it will speedily assume, and may flatter himself that he has contributed to the successful solution of one of the most vital problems that concern our future prosperity and national importance.

In conclusion, to summarize and emphasize what is here stated, it may be taken for granted that the people of Venezuela are well disposed toward, and prefer to trade with, the merchants and manufacturers of the United States. But these latter, indifferent to the tastes of the people or disinclined to comply with the demands of the market, suffer a large and lucrative commerce to fall into the hands of Europeans. It can be

remedied by sending active and energetic agents, familiar with the Spanish language, to traverse the country and talk up our goods. We have ample and excellent steam communications with New York, and everything is propitious and inviting; so that, with proper and well-directed energy, our already thriving commerce with this country may speedily acquire a volume and extent that will be, from every point of view, permanent and satisfactory.

WINFIELD S. SCOTT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
La Guayra.

THE NEW GERMAN TARIFF.

REPORTS BY MINISTER KASSON.

FIRST REPORT.

THE PROPOSED LAW.

I inclose herewith a bill, with translation, empowering the chancellor of the Empire to decree that certain increased duties, proposed in the tariff bill now before the Reichstag, upon grain and other agricultural products, shall be levied at once in anticipation of the passage of that act. Appended to the translation of the inclosed bill will be found a detailed statement of the items affected by the same, with the existing duties, and the increased rates now proposed. There is little doubt of the passage of this measure at an early day, and of the ultimate adoption of an amended tariff bill, largely increasing import duties on the above-mentioned and other articles in the interest of German industry.

JOHN A. KASSON,
Minister.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Berlin, February 16, 1885.

Bill authorizing the imperial chancellor to cause increased duties to be provisionally levied in anticipation of the passage of the amended duty-tariff bill now before the Reichstag.

SECTION 1. The import duties upon articles falling under No. 9 (grain, &c.) and No. 25 q. 2 (products of mills) of the tariff now in force, as well as of the foaming wines falling under No. 25 e. 2, of that tariff, may, by ordinance of the imperial chancellor, be provisionally levied at the rate which the Reichstag has approved or shall still approve upon the second reading of the bill now before the same relating to the alteration of the duty-tariff law of July 15, 1879.

SEC. 2. The ordinance (section 1) is to be published in the Imperial Gazette and enters into force immediately. The ordinance ceases to be of effect as soon as the bill in question (section 1) enters into force or is rejected or withdrawn, but at the latest upon the 15th day after the conclusion of the present session of the Reichstag.

SEC. 3. Upon the expiration of the validity of the ordinance such amounts of duties in excess of the legal rates as have been paid by or charged against persons liable to the payment of duties are to be immediately refunded, or, as the case may be, credited to them in so far as those amounts are computed as higher rates than those fixed by the tariff law in force upon the expiration of the validity of the ordinance.

SEC. 4. During the period of validity of the ordinance mentioned in section 1, the provision under 1 of Article V of the duties-union treaty of July 8, 1867, pursuant to which no further tax, either for account of the state or for account of communities or corporations, may be levied upon any foreign products liable to a duty of 15 groschen upon the hundred-weight (3 marks upon 100 kilograms) ceases to be of force with respect to the articles affected by the ordinance.

SEC. —. This law enters into force immediately.

TARIFF ITEMS REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING BILL AS AMENDED BY THE PENDING TARIFF LAWS.

No. 9 of existing tariff as amended by the bill, is as follows:

(*a*) Wheat (increased from 1 mark) 3 marks per 100 kilograms.

(*b*) Rye, oats, buckwheat, fruits in pods (*Hülsenfruchte*) as well as other kinds of grain not particularly mentioned (increased from 1 mark), 2 marks per 100 kilograms.

(*c*) Barley (increased from 0.30 mark), 1.50 marks per 100 kilograms.

(*d*) Rape and rape seed (increased from 0.30 mark), 1 mark per 100 kilograms.

(*e*) Maize (no increase), 0.50 mark per 100 kilograms.

(*f*) Malt (increased from 1.20 marks), 3 marks per 100 kilograms.

(*g*) Anise, coriander, fennel, and caraway (increased from 3 marks), 4 marks per 100 kilograms.

(*h*) Fresh grapes, 15 marks per 100 kilograms.

(*i*) Other agricultural products are free.

No. 25, q. 2, of same as amended, is as follows:

From mill products, from grain and pod fruits, viz, crushed or shelled grain, grits, flour, ordinary bakery products, the duty is increased from 2 marks to 6 marks per 100 kilograms. No. 25, e. 2, of same as amended, is as follows, bottled foaming wines (increased from 48 marks), 80 marks per 100 kilograms. Other bottled wines, 48 marks per 100 kilograms.

SECOND REPORT.

PASSAGE OF THE EMPOWERING ACT.

The Government tariff bill now before the Reichstag, which was the subject of my dispatch of the 16th instant, proposes, among other advanced duties on agricultural products, to increase the duty on rye from 1 mark per 100 kilograms to 3 marks; and it seems beyond doubt that this protective measure for the principal agricultural products of Germany will be adopted by the Reichstag.

It will take effect at once upon rye from all countries except where limited by treaty.

In 1883 Germany entered into a treaty with Spain which fixed the duty on rye imported from that country at 1 mark per 100 kilograms. This treaty, which I have examined, continues in force until June 30, 1887.

By Article V of our treaty with Prussia of 1828, the rye of the United States cannot be subjected to a higher rate than that stipulated by the Spanish treaty, although the new tariff rate will take effect against the produce of all countries not protected by a similar engagement.

From Spain very little rye is imported. From the United States the quantity may be increased to any extent.

It may prove to be a partially compensatory situation for the American farmer for the increased protective duties on wheat, so long as this opening remains for rye without other competition than the German domestic production.

If the German turns his attention to wheat in anticipation of advanced prices, the demand for American rye may be increased.

Th temporary law giving effect at once to the new rates on grain, in anticipation of the final passage of the general act, was passed last

night, and will be put into effect *immediately*, to prevent the flooding of the market prior to the adoption of the general law.

The American market will undoubtedly be appealed to at once, and it will be necessary in order to secure the benefit of the 1-mark rate to accompany each shipment of rye with a certificate of American origin.

Before signing this dispatch, I have obtained a copy of the act passed on the 19th instant, the *projet* of which I inclosed with my No. 175 of the 16th instant.

It is only changed in so far that two further items of the tariff have been made subject to its provisions, viz, No. 25, q. 1 (mixed meal (kraft-mehlt), starch, arrowroot, sago., &c.), and No. 26, a. 4 (other oils in barrels, but not including petroleum), and in the further respect that the provisions of the law shall not apply to articles imported under contracts made before the 15th of January last. Published in the Imperial Gazette of the 21st instant, with the act which is entitled "Law concerning the provisional introduction of changes in the duty tariff," is the ordinance by the chancellor of the Empire. This is confined as yet to the products mentioned below (No. 9 of tariff), and directs that the following duties be provisionally collected: Upon wheat, 3 marks; upon rye, 3 marks; upon buckwheat, 1 mark, and upon barley, 1 mark per 100 kilograms.

With this ordinance is also published a further decree containing certain provisions relative to the introduction of the provisional duties on the four products above referred to.

One of these provisions declares what proof must be furnished to entitle the products to be imported at the old duty rates under the clause of the bill relating to their importation under contracts concluded before the 15th of January last.

Another provision relates to the proof necessary to show the origin of the rye entitled to be imported at the old rate from countries claiming under the most favored nation treaties.

JOHN A. KASSON.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, February 20, 1885.

COMMERCIAL CRISIS AND SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

REPORT BY CONSUL BAKER, OF BUENOS AYRES.

I have the honor to inform the Department of State that the financial crisis, which in my late commercial reports I have feared was impending in the Argentine Republic, has at last culminated.

On the 8th instant the National Bank of the Argentine Republic, of which the Government holds a large portion of the stock, though the institution is not based on the credit of the nation, after a protracted run on the part of persons who desired foreign exchange, was finally compelled to suspend specie payments, being no longer able to convert its bills or to supply the demand for exchange.

The next day the National Government issued a decree exempting the institution for a period of two years from the legal obligation of redeeming its notes in gold, and making them legal tender for the period of two years in the payment of all public and private debts.

The Bank of the Province of Buenos Ayres, the oldest and most fav-

orably known banking institution in South America, which is based on the credit of the province, and is its fiscal agent, continued to convert its bills until the 15th instant, when it also considered it advisable to succumb to the situation; and on the 16th the National Government issued a decree similar to that which it had issued in the case of the National Bank.

The issue of the National Bank is $24,000,000, and that of the Provincial Bank is $27,000,000 *pesos nacionales* of the Argentine Republic.

This action on the part of the Government, though its regularity or legality is questioned, has afforded a general relief to the intense monetary pressure which has existed here for the last three months. At the time that the suspension was decreed foreign exchange could not be procured for less than 38 pence to the dollar. For gold it is now about 2½ cents premium.

What effect this financial crisis will have upon the trade of the country remains to be seen. While it must cause losses to those engaged in the foreign importing trade, I do not think that it will have any reactionary influence upon its exports; while the domestic trade in my opinion will be assisted by this ease-up of the tension which has prevailed for some time in all departments of business.

The causes which have led to the present condition of affairs have been fully set forth by me in my recent reports to the Department, to wit, excessive overtrading with foreign countries and the unguarded manner in which the Government has been using its credit abroad.

During the last two years the imports have exceeded the exports by upwards of $50,000,000, and the debt of the nation has increased from $82,000,000 in 1881 to $106,000,000 on the 1st of January last, about one-half the national revenues, now being required to meet its service.

The increase has been used for the purposes of a grand system of internal improvements by the General Government, the wisdom of which was questionable, especially as private parties were willing and anxious to take the concessions on very reasonable terms.

E. L. BAKER,
Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Buenos Ayres, January 18, 1885.

THE WINE HARVEST OF FRANCE FOR 1884.

REPORT BY CONSUL ROOSEVELT, OF BORDEAUX.

The official returns of the vintage in France for 1884 show that the total yield was 918,810,000 gallons, being 33,180,000 gallons less than in 1883, but an increase of 105,608,000 gallons over the yield of 1882.

With the exception of nine departments in the northwest of France, wine is grown in every part of the country.

The nine departments producing the largest yield in 1884 were as follows:

	Gallons.
Aude	98,864,960
Hérault	69,953,340
Gers	42,920,550
Gironde	35,350,780
Pyrénées Orientales	31,668,210
Loire Inférieure	31,387,500
Haute-Garonne	28,499,445
Vienne	27,628,650
Charente-Inférieure	25,758,405

Owing to the severe frosts of the early spring, the crops in the east and northeast were considerably less than in 1883.

The ravages of the phylloxera diminished the yield in several of the southern departments, and about 120,000 acres of vineyard had to be rooted up in the course of the year.

During the year 1884, more than 60,000,000 gallons of wine were made from raisins and from the lees of grapes after they had been pressed.

The crop of 1884 is compared in quality to the wines of 1878 and 1881; has a fine flavor, good body, and dark color.

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bordeaux, France, January 17, 1885.

SUGAR AND SUGAR MILLS IN NEW ZEALAND AND FIJI.

REPORT BY CONSUL GRIFFIN, OF AUCKLAND.

THE SUGAR TRADE OF NEW ZEALAND.

The quantity of refined sugar imported into New Zealand for the year 1883 was 19,819 tons, valued at $3,022,305, against 15,252 tons, valued at $2,350,471 for the year 1882.

The value of the imports of raw sugar for 1883 was $84,575, against $59,980 for 1882, an increase of $24,595. The imports, however, of raw sugar into New Zealand for the past three quarters of 1884 were 4,357 tons, valued at $815,600. There are now three large vessels in port discharging cargoes of sugar, and before the close of the year the imports of raw sugar will probably reach 12,000 tons; 3,000 tons are expected from Java, 2,000 from Fiji, and 1,000 from the Mauritius. This heavy increase in the imports of raw sugar has been occasioned by the establishment at Northcote, near Auckland, of one of the largest sugar refineries in the southern hemisphere.

The subjoined table shows in detail the quantity and value of raw and refined sugar imported into New Zealand for each year since 1880, together with the countries from which imported.

Table showing the quantity and value of raw and refined sugar imported into New Zealand for each year since 1880, *together with the countries from which imported.*

Year.	Country.	Quantity.			Value.
		Tons.	*Cwt.*	*Qrs.*	
1880.					
Raw	United Kingdom		13	0	$160
	New South Wales	78	3	0	10,140
	Victoria	80	9	0	13,435
	South Sea Islands	547	3	0	63,425
	Mauritius	127	1	0	22,235
	Singapore	1	8	0	3,400
	Total	834	17	0	112,795
Refined	United Kingdom	224	1	0	39,745
	New South Wales	5,720	15	0	1,025,735
	Victoria	4,301	11	0	770,610
	Queensland	192	2	0	23,600
	United States of America:				
	On the Atlantic	31	4	0	5,805
	On the Pacific		15	0	175
	China		18	0	105
	Mauritius	5,379	15	0	910,080
	Total	15,851	1	0	2,775,855

Table showing the quantity and value of raw and refined sugar, &c.—Continued.

Year.	Country.	Quantity.			Value.
		Tons.	*Cwt.*	*Qrs.*	
1881.					
Raw	United Kingdom			3	$10
	New South Wales	13	19	3	1,810
	Victoria	2	0	3	490
	United States of America:				
	On the Atlantic		3	2	60
	Fiji	409	7	0	52,370
	Total	425	11	3	54,740
Refined	United Kingdom	227	4	0	41,450
	New South Wales	3,627	0	0	605,275
	Victoria	4,901	1	0	846,995
	South Australia		1	0	5
	Queensland	157	0	0	26,000
	United States of America:				
	On the Atlantic	62	17	0	12,790
	On the Pacific	20	10	0	4,260
	Mauritius	12,898	5	0	1,217,225
	Singapore	25	6	0	2,985
	China	118	1	0	17,940
	Fiji		1	0	20
	South Sea Islands		1	0	15
	Germany		19	0	155
	Total	22,038	6	0	2,775,115
1882.					
Raw	United Kingdom		5	0	35
	New South Wales	5	1	0	825
	Fiji	411	4	0	54,120
	Mauritius	38	0	0	5,000
	Total	454	10	0	59,980
Refined	United Kingdom	185	17	0	32,405
	New South Wales	2,095	13	0	327,755
	Victoria	5,494	8	0	927,280
	Queensland	15	10	0	1,770
	Fiji	56	3	0	9,580
	South Sea Islands		4	0	30
	China	2	0	0	240
	United States of America:				
	On the Atlantic	62	0	0	12,595
	On the Pacific	71	2	0	13,405
	Mauritius	6,924	19	0	1,021,120
	Peru	321	10	0	43,910
	Germany	4	13	0	400
	Total	15,233	19	0	2,390,490
1883.					
Raw	United Kingdom		4	0	95
	Queensland	40	12	0	4,910
	New South Wales	7	8	0	960
	Victoria	2	0	0	340
	Fiji	499	4	0	68,650
	Mauritius	27	18	0	9,620
	Total	577	6	0	84,575
Refined	United Kingdom	148	16	0	25,140
	Queensland	379	12	0	33,700
	New South Wales	2,803	5	0	445,835
	Victoria	5,144	16	0	841,285
	Tasmania	93	16	0	17,840
	Mauritius	11,189	3	0	1,649,120
	Hong-Kong	1	17	0	175
	United States of America:				
	On the Atlantic	38	16	0	7,235
	On the Pacific	15	14	0	1,525
	China	3	10	0	445
	New Caledonia			2	5
	Total	19,819	5	2	3,022,305

Table showing the quantity and value of raw and refined sugar imported into Auckland, New Zealand, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1884.

Date.	Refined sugar.	Value.	Raw sugar.	Value.
1884.	*Tons. Cwt. Qrs.*		*Tons. Cwt. Qrs.*	
March quarter	779 3 0	$118,600	216 4 0	$26,800
June quarter	841 17 3	124,270	3,503 5 0	360,645
September quarter	637 3 0	89,490	637 17 3	428,155
Total	2,258 3 3	332,360	4,357 6 3	815,600

THE NEW ZEALAND SUGAR COMPANY'S REFINING WORKS.

New Zealand capitalists, stimulated by the success of the various sugar refineries in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, undertook the establishment of a similar enterprise in this colony. A bonus had been offered by the Government in aid of the work, and efforts were made to sucure it by Auckland, Christ Church, Dunedin, and other cities. The prize, however, was won by Auckland. A company was formed in this city in the early part of 1882, and without any delay sucured 189 acres of land near Northcote, immediately opposite Auckland. The refinery was begun in January, 1883, and rapidly pushed forward, and on the 30th of August last it was opened to the public for inspection. Viewed from the harbor the buildings appear to be massed together in one large square block, which, in fact, is the case, the workshop and general store being the only ones detached, and between them the space is very small. This is unusual in sugar refineries in Australasia, as these buildings are generally remote from the refinery. The purpose of the New Zealand Sugar Company in placing the buildings so close together was to save labor in handling the raw material. The refinery proper is 90 feet long and 60 wide, and has two sides of brick and two of iron. This building, like all the others, is covered with a galvanized iron roof. It contains the blow-up pans, bag-filters, bag-washing tanks, vacuum pans, heaters, vacuum engines, centrifugals, and a steam railway, &c. The char department is entirely of heavy brick-work, and is 90 feet high and 60 feet square. It contains twenty large cast-iron cylinders 30 feet in circumference with a depth of 18 feet. Each cylinder, when filled with water or other liquid, weighs 50 tons. The char-kiln house is of brick and iron; it is 60 feet in length and 42 feet in breadth. It has eight kilns said to be the largest in the southern hemisphere. The char filters weigh 300 tons. The department produces 600 tons of refined sugar per week. Each vacuum pan contains 400 feet of solid drawn copper coils, and produces at every skipping 7 tons of dry sugar. In this building are two air-pump engines, one large diagonal engine for centrifugals, one large pumping engine for injecting water into pans, one Sir William Armstrong's hydraulic engine and accumulator, and one vertical engine for liquors and water. The steam after actuating the engines is used for all the cleansing and boiling work of the refinery. Outside of the refinery there are five 30-horse-power steam boilers, a number of patent fuel economizers, a chimney stack 126 feet high, with an internal diameter of 7 feet, and several retorts for making animal charcoal, and gas to light the works. There is also a workshop with lathes-planing-machine, drilling-machines driven by a Tangy engine and boiler. The machinery was made by Merilees, Watson & Co., of Glasgow, Blake, Barclay & Co., and McClean, Angus & Co., of Greenock. The boilers were furnished by Joseph Clayton, of Preston, England, and the engines and tools by Tangy Bros. The timber used in the buildings is from Auckland, and cost about $200,000. The works are well supplied

with fresh water, a necessary consideration for a refinery, as a ton of sugar requires in its various processes fully 1,000 gallons of water. The creek furnishing the supply runs upon both sides of the estate. The lower dam which feeds the boilers is about two acres in extent. The batter of the embankment is faced with brick work. The lower dam contains the rainfall, and the creek, a never-failing stream of water, falls into the upper dam, which is 26 feet in depth. There are two wharves, each 211 feet in length, with an outward jetty of 330 feet. The wharves stand on solid rock and have a depth of water of 21 feet at low spring tides. The shipping wharf is provided with a long jibbed hydraulic crane and hydraulic jigger capable of discharging cargo at the rate of 200 tons per day.

At the end of the jetty and close to the sugar stores is a large size weigh-bridge over which all sugar, both inward and outward, is run. The bond which contains the raw sugar as it is landed from the ships is an unusually large one, and is capable of holding 10,000 tons, there being about 6,000 tons of sugar in it at the present time. The bond is 38 feet in height, and on every side are pockets of sugar stacked up to a height of 32 feet. Between the refinery and the bond is an elevated floor to which is connected a hydraulic cage which lifts two tons of sugar at every lift on to the floor. This floor, which resembles a drawbridge, is called a "cutting-in platform," from the fact that the pockets of sugar are cut open on this platform. About 100 tons per day are lifted from the bond to the elevated floor. As soon as the pockets are cut open the contents are shot through a trap door into the melting pans, when the first operation of the refining process takes place. The pans are circular, and hold 6 tons of sugar, and are filled every half hour. After the sugar is melted the filtering process begins, which is done by means of flaxen bags. The bag filters are provided with run off valves and gutters, steam coils inside and steam connections outside. From the bag filters the purified liquor is conducted by cast-iron receivers into the cellar, from which it is pumped into other receivers at the top of the char cylinders. Then it passes through various processes until it is ready for crystallization. The boiling ranges from 90 degrees to 170 degrees Fahrenheit. The pans must be perfectly air and steam tight. The boiling must be performed in vacuum, as the slightest excess of heat may prevent the proper crystallization. Leading from the upper dome of each pan there is a large pipe communicating with a condenser into which cold water is continually rushing. The cold fluid intercepts the vapor from the boiling liquid into the pan and condenses it. The art of the sugar boiler is shown by the uniformity of the crystals which he can produce. After leaving the boiling-room the sugar passes into the "fine-sugar store," which is made of brick and contains four cast-iron columns. The floor is of Kauri pine, and is divided into bins to separate the different qualities of sugar, each bin holding from 30 to 40 tons. The sugar falls from these bins through a chute into packing bags on the floor underneath, and thence onto the delivery floor at the bottom, where it is stacked and ready for shipment.

SUGAR MILLS IN FIJI.

It is expected that the New Zealand Sugar Company will monopolize all the raw products of the various sugar mills in the Fiji Islands. In addition to the products of their own mill at the Ba, they hope to obtain those of the enormous mill of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company of Sydney, built at the junction of the Suva and Rewa Rivers, Fiji. The Sydney company has large plantations and mills in Queensland, besides their refineries at Sydney and Melbourne.

There are several large sugar mills in Fiji in addition to those men-

tioned. One, on the Rewa River, belongs to the Rewa Sugar Refining Company, and another on the Nauva, the property of Stanlake, Lee & Co. The Pioneer Mill on the island of Mango, just completed by Mr. Leicester Smith, is another large establishment, and there is still another large mill belonging to Billyard Brothers, at Taviuna. These mills are located either on or near the sugar plantations. This appears to be absolutely necessary, for, if the crushing power were not close at hand, fermentation would set in soon after the cane was cut and destroy it. The soil of Fiji is so well adapted to the growth of the cane that many other mills, it is said, will shortly be established. Land, which now sells at $25 an acre, would bring from $75 to $100 an acre if crushing power in the vicinity were avalable.

Mr. Thomson Leys, who has recently visited Fiji, and to whom I am indebted for much of the material of this report, is of the opinion that Fiji will develop in the near future the largest sugar industry in the southern hemisphere. This industry is one that requires a vast outlay of capital. Some idea of the extent of the operations of the various companies in Fiji may be formed from the following statistics in reference to the Colonial Sugar Company, the first ever established there. This company, during last season, employed 1,748 men, of whom 165 were Europeans, 895 coolies, 560 Polynesians, and 198 Fijians. During the crushing season, from May to December, two steam-tugs, four steam-launches, and forty iron punts, capable of carrying from 50 to 100 tons each, were continually employed, and 40 additional punts have been constructed for this season's work. The mill has also been increased from a capacity of 50 tons per day to 100 tons.

Governor De Vœux, of Fiji, not long since expressed the opinion that the depression in the sugar market of the world was a sign of overproduction. His fears, I think, are groundless. The United States consumes fully one-fourth of all the sugar product of the world, and the demand for it increases in proportion to the reduction in price.

Sugar, like distilled spirits, is an artificial product. It was unknown in Europe in its present form in the fifteenth century, and about fifty years ago it was regarded as an article of luxury; now it is so abundant that even the poorest families are supplied with it. The vast increase in its consumption is principally owing to the simple and economic means of production.

Prof. H. W. Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, fixes the annual consumption of sugar in the United States at 2,475,000,000 pounds, valued at $198,000,000. This does not include molasses, of which the United States produced 17,000,000 gallons last year, nor 45,000,000 gallons of sirups made from corn starch and sorghum, nor the quantity of molasses and sirups that were imported. The total sugar product of the world is set down at 6,775,000 tons, of which 2,000,000 are composed of maple and sorghum.

Sugar is now the leading export of Fiji, exceeding that of copra (dried meat of the cocoa-nut), the former chief export of the country, by $469,935. The growth of the industry will be seen from the following table:

Table showing the quantity and value of sugar exported from Fiji for each year, from 1880 *to* 1883, *inclusive.*

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	
1880	593	$104,600
1881	684	116,270
1882	1,731	294,285
1883	5,163	877,774

The value of molasses exported from Fiji during the year 1883 was $146,200, against $27,165 for the year 1882. The trade of Fiji is a very important one, and Auckland, which possesses larger shipping interests than any other city in New Zealand, is making very strong efforts to monopolize it.

AMERICAN SUGAR-REFINING MACHINERY.

The organization of companies for the manufacture of sugar in New Zealand should lead to the general introduction here of American sugar-making and refining machinery. Indeed so much attention has been directed to the superiority of American sugar-making machinery over that of the French or English, that it is slowly making its way into Queensland and other portions of Australasia. Messrs. Newell & Co., 114 Collins street, Melbourne, Victoria, succeeded in introducing into Queensland and New South Wales a considerable quantity of sugar-making machinery from the Colwell Iron Works, West Twenty-seventh street, New York. Those who have examined carefully the American plant express a decided preference for it, but the habit of purchasing nearly all kinds of machinery in the United Kingdom seems very difficult to overcome. The manufacturers of sugar machinery in the United States would, I think, find it to their interest, not only to establish agencies in Australasia, but to employ intelligent and practical men for the purpose of advertising their machinery in the leading journals of the colonies, and to distribute drawings, catalogues, &c., illustrating the special advantages of their manufacturing plant. For instance, it is not generally known here that the American double and triple effects, clarifiers, beam vacuum pumping engines, centrifugal machines, cane-mills, char-kilns, and char-filters are the best and cheapest in the world, and that S. S. Hepworth & Co., at Yonkers, N. Y., have perfected a centrifugal machine for draining sugar and other substances, which is very much superior to anything of the kind ever made in Europe. These machines are largely used in Peru, Mexico, Sandwich Islands and Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbadoes, Cuba and Porto Rico. It has been pointed out time and again in America that the "triple effect evaporating apparatus," made at the Colwell Iron Works, New York, uses less fuel and produces a better quality of sugar by boiling in vacuum at low heat than any similar apparatus of foreign manufacture. It is said that, with this apparatus, the actual quantity of steam for boiling and water for condensing is fully one-third less than required for the same work by an ordinary vacuum pan, and that beet-root sugar factories are compelled to use it from the nature of the juice. The sugar planters and manufacturers of the West India Islands are deeply sensible of the superiority of the American sugar machinery, and do not hesitate to avail themselves of it, and there is no just reason why the American manufacturers should not extend their trade to Australasia. Machinery of all kinds is admitted into New Zealand free of duty, and indeed into all the Australasian colonies except Victoria and Tasmania. In Tasmania the duty charged on machinery is only 5 per cent. ad valorem, but in Victoria it is 35 per cent. ad valorem, but it applies just the same to Great Britain as to the United States or any other country.

The sugar industry of Queensland is becoming every year a more and more important one, and those interested in the industry will be on the lookout for improved machinery. During 1883 there were one hundred and twenty sugar mills in operation in Queensland, 16,952 acres of

cane were crushed, with the product of 16,660 tons of sugar. This year 450,000 acres have been taken up in the northern part of that colony for tropical agriculture, chiefly for sugar growing.

AMERICAN SUGAR IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

For many years small quantities of sugar have been shipped to this colony both from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. This sugar is generally manufactured either in Saint Louis or San Francisco. It is of very superior quality and designed for extra table use. The price is so low that it usually takes precedence over all other high grades of sugar, and besides it is made of cane, and is readily distinguished from continental sugar, from the absence of the flavor of the beet. The American cubed sugar has also distanced all competitors, although unfortunately at present there is only a limited demand for this class of sugar, a lower grade being preferred and especially in the country towns. The cubes made at the American Sugar Refinery, at San Francisco, are very white and glistening and contain far more saccharine matter than the English tablets of D. Martmean & Son, once so popular in this market. The latter also is of a much darker color than the American cubes. The San Francisco sugar refineries also ship here small quantities of crushed sugar. I am told by local dealers that a fair profit is always made on American sugars, and that low freights and a more frequent steam service between the United States and New Zealand would push the trade to large proportions. The buyers also prefer the light American barrels and half barrels to the heavy cases in which the English sugar is shipped. The tare of the former is 11 pounds to 104 pounds and the latter 28 pounds tare to the 100 pounds of sugar.

The English manufacturers complain that the bounty system existing in Germany and Austria has closed up many of the refineries in the United Kingdom and glutted the market with an inferior quality of sugar. They also complain bitterly of the manner in which American granulated sugar is pushed in British markets. The London Grocer of a recent date says:

> At a time when the British refiners are sorely beset, if not overpowered, with foreign competition from beet sugar manufacturers on the continent, they are exposed to another menace to their industrial well-being by the energy with which their American rivals are now sending granulated sugar over to this country. For some years past there has been what is called a quiet steady trade doing in the article at intervals, but without arresting much attention or assuming dimensions that were calculated to arouse any jealousy or fear as to its ultimate effects upon the refining industry here. Not only this; the prices at which sales have been made have often been as secret as the contents of a sealed letter of instructions between one military or naval station and another, though when quotations by the merest chance have oozed out they have generally been found to agree pretty closely with the relative value known to have been current for similar descriptions of English, French, Dutch, or German refines.

It further says:

> In America, when an article ceases to pay, the manufacturers discontinue it and take up another. In 1879 and 1880 they were very successful in pushing their cubes. This is not the least surprising when it is considered that the American products are derived exclusively from the sugar cane, while those from the continental refineries, without exception, are manufactured (and that, by the bye, not without a little doctoring and chemical dressing) entirely from beet or mangold-wurzel, which is naturally deficient in both saccharine richness and sweetening power. Any persons accustomed to beet flavored productions are hardly aware of the difference that exists between those and sugars expressed from the cane, and once give them a fair chance of comparing the taste of one with the other, they would never leave cane to return to

beet. Thus it is that American-made sugars whenever they appear in English markets nearly always meet with a good reception; and although it is the granulated sort, and not cubes, that is now offering in such large quantities, the preference it gains over other competing qualities is none the less striking and significant. The low price at which it can be bought is likwise greatly in its favor, and ought to insure for it a continued ready sale. As noted, the quotation in April last was 25*s.* 6*d.*, landed; but through the severe and prolonged depression that has since prevailed, the selling value, in sympathy with that for sugar in general, has recently dropped to 19*s.* 6*d.* and 19*s.* per cwt., cost, freight, and insurance, in barrels of 3 cwt. each, and the article is passing more freely into consumption than before. The arrivals of American sugar into the United Kingdom this year have been about double those in 1883, and the greater part of the supply goes into Liverpool and the Clyde ports, as being in most direct communication with New York, Boston, and the north of America, from whence it is shipped.

DUTY ON SUGAR.

The New Zealand government charges a duty of one-half pence (1 cent) per pound on all raw or refined sugar imported into the colony, and the amount of duty paid on these articles during the year 1883 was $442,585, against $404,200 for 1882. The duty collected on molasses during 1883 was $9,545, against $6,135 for 1882. The duty on candy is 2 pence (4 cents) per pound, and on glucose is one-half pence (1 cent) per pound, the same as on sugar.

PRICES OF SUGAR.

The New Zealand Sugar Company manufactures three kinds of sugar, which they designate No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3. No. 1 at the present date sells for 36*s.* ($8.75) per cwt. This sugar is a soft, fine, white crystal, nearly white, and much liked for extra table use. No. 2 is a white granular sugar, softer than No. 1, and of a less pure color, and forms the bulk of the output of the New Zealand Sugar Company's Works. It sells for 32*s.* ($7.78) per cwt. No. 3 is a soft, very slightly granulated sugar of a yellow color and brings 28*s.* ($6.80) per cwt. All these grades bear a close resemblance to the Mauritius sugars, such as are generally met with in Great Britain.

The New Zealand Sugar Company pack their sugar in canvas bags, containing 40 pounds, 56 pounds, and 70 pounds each, according to the requirements of the customer. It is brought from the works to Auckland in a large barge towed by a steam-tug, and is distributed throughout the colony at a uniform price. The company does not manufacture loaf or crushed sugar, principally because the demand for these articles in new countries is limited, and because the American crushed and cubed sugars are preferred to all others of their class, not only in Europe but in the colonies. The price of California cubed sugar in Auckland, Wellington, Christ Church, and Dunedin is 4¾*d.* (9½ cents) per pound. California crushed varies from 4½*d.* (9 cents) to 4¾*d.* (9½ cents) per pound. English crushed loaf 5*d.* (10 cents) per pound; Brewers' crystal ranges from £37 ($180.06) to £40 ($194.66) per ton; Mauritius white crystal from £37 ($180.06) to £38 ($184.92) per ton; Millaquino £33 ($160.59) per ton; Fiji rations from £18 ($87.59) to £22 ($107.06) per ton; Penang £26 ($126.52) to £28 ($136.26) per ton.

In Melbourne the sugar market is depressed. During the latter part of October and the first of November sales of from 1,500 to 2,000 mats of Queensland sugar for rations were made at £16 ($77 86) per ton, and Queensland soft gray counters brought from £22 10*s.* ($109.43) to £23 ($111.92). The highest price paid for the best China refined, was £30 ($145.99) per ton.

The vast increase in the consumption of sugar in New Zealand has directed very general attention to its manufacture throughout the colony. The Sugar Refining Company at Auckland has been fairly successful. It was started with a capital of £300,000 ($1,458,000), the greater part of which has been subscribed; and, notwithstanding the depression in the sugar market, the shares have not shown any signs of depreciation in value.

G. W. GRIFFIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Auckland, New Zealand, November 30, 1884.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE YEAR 1884.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT, OF LONDON.

In accordance with section 556 of the Consular Regulations I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1884.

AGRICULTURE.

The year 1884 in many of its features recalled the last great year in English agriculture, 1874, which marked the flood tide of farming prosperity. The interim has been one long stretch of wet summers, short crops, and financial loss, till farmers gave up even expecting that times were likely to change. The year opened auspiciously, with mild weather, which enabled sowing to be perfected and the usual farm operations carried on with satisfaction. Spring and summer were hot and forcing, and the crop year ended with the finest harvesting weather since 1874. The quality and quantity of all crops ranked high, but the market prices since the last harvest had fallen fully 25 per cent. for grain, so that wheat selling at less than $1 a bushel represented a loss to the farmer even on the bare cost of cultivation. The result is that the crisis is more severe now than ever, and all remedies that have been advanced, save that of a large reduction in rent, may be dismissed as futile. Farming land is almost unsalable, and tenant farmers are throwing up their leases as fast as their terms expire.

The agricultural statistics below give the history of the past few years in the principal crops and in the number of live stock. As compared with last year the barley and oat acreages have fallen off 5.8 per cent. and 2.8 per cent. respectively, and the single gain of 2.4 in wheat has no significance beyond the fine condition of the land in the last sowing season. In 1883 there was a loss of nearly 400,000 acres on a basis of 3,000,000 in wheat, and the rebound this year of 63,000 acres is but temporary, so much so that it is probable that there will not be more than 2,200,000 acres under cultivation in 1885. Turning to the live-stock tables, the increase in numbers of stock varies from 6 to 2.6 per cent., the slight falling off in the number of pigs, which have for some years shown a tendency to increase, being an exception.

Summary of agricultural returns of Great Britain for 1884, *showing the acreage of land in Great Britain under wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and hops.*

Years.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Hops.
1882	3,003,960	2,255,260	2,833,865	541,064	65,619
1883	2,613,162	2,291,991	2,975,381	543,455	68,016
1884	2,676,477	2,159,485	2,892,576	562,344	69,258
Increase (+). Decrease (—).					
1884 over 1883	+63,315 or +2.4 per cent.	—132,506 or —5.8 per cent.	—82,805 or —2.8 per cent.	+18,889 or +3.5 per cent.	+1,242 or +1.8 per cent.
1884 over 1882	—327,483 or —10.9 per cent.	—95,784 or —4.2 per cent.	+58,711 or +2.1 per cent.	+21,280 or +3.9 per cent.	+3,639 or +5.5 per cent.

Grain.	Twenty years' average.	Average 1884.	Acreage.	Production.	Average.
		Bushels.			*Per cent.*
Wheat	28.0	30.1	2,676,477	80,561,957	106
Barley	34.6	34.4	2,159,485	74,286,284	99
Oats	40.0	39.0	2,892,576	112,810,464	94

Total number of live stock in Great Britain.

Years.	Cattle.	Sheep.			Pigs.
		Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
1882	5,807,491	15,573,884	8,745,884	24,319,768	2,510,402
1883	5,962,779	15,948,667	9,119,604	25,068,271	2,617,757
1884	6,241,127	16,371,280	9,665,937	26,037,217	2,582,323

Irish agricultural statistics.

Grain and pulse.	1883.	1884.	Increase. 1884.	Decrease. 1884.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Wheat	94,740	69,008	.....	25,732
Oats	1,381,904	1,347,395	.....	34,509
Barley	183,291	166,997	.....	16,294
Bere and rye	7,566	7,501	.....	65
Beans and peas	11,190	8,728	.....	2,462
Total	1,678,691	1,599,629	.....	79,062

NAVIGATION.

The navigation statistics of the year 1883, which clearly indicate that Great Britain is still increasing her prominence upon the sea, are as follows: 23,239,544 tons of British, and 8,865,536 of foreign tonnage, a total of 32,105,080, entered the ports of the United Kingdon, and 23,799,535 British, 9,057,138 foreign, a total of 32,856,673 cleared, making a grand total of 64,961,753, of which 72 per cent. were British bottoms. The tonnage of ships entered and cleared with cargoes only was

55,683,478, of which 41,747,142 represented steam vessels. The general gain in ten years has been 55 per cent., made by steady movements of about 2,000,000 tons a year. As an index of the nature of nationality of the carrying trade the statistics of the tonnage entered may be taken, to wit, British, 23,239,544; Russian, 226,874; Swedish, 671,646; Norwegian, 2,028,493; Danish, 742,470; German, 1,876,898; Dutch, 660,213; Belgian, 290,307; French, 993,114; Spanish, 440,423; Portuguese, 10,723; Italian, 434,221; Austrian, 124,338; Greek, 61,805; United States, 293,847; other countries, 10,164. The United States shows a falling off of 76,000 tons since 1882, and of nearly 500,000 in seven years, the loss being exclusively in the tonnage of sailing vessels, our steam marine still maintaining its usual modest proportion of 66,000 tons. The total number of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom is set down at 24,675 (a loss of 31 from the previous year) with a tonnage of 7,242,216; of these 18,415 were sailing vessels, and 6,260 were steam. Steam vessels increased in number 446, and sailers decreased 477. During the year 368 British registered sailing vessels were built and 806 steam, a total of 1,174, with a tonnage of 768,576. The home trade gave employment to 50,171 men; the foreign, 145,248; and 5,308 were engaged partly in the home and partly in the foreign, making a total of 200,727 manning the British mercantile marine. The number of wrecks was 729, entailing a loss of 1,895 lives. About 3 per cent. of the national marine is wrecked or lost at sea a year, but the new ships which are built yearly about supply the loss by the perils of the sea and the withdrawal of vessels condemned as unsound. There is, however, a gradual falling off in the total number under the British flag, which amounts to 2,500 vessels, or 10 per cent. in fifteen years. At the same time the tendency to build ships of greater capacity has increased the tonnage by 1,500,000.

COMMERCE.

General statements.

Description.	1882.	1883.
Total imports	$2,065,098,040	$2,134,457,895
Exports { British produce	1,207,335,810	1,198,997,365
Exports { Foreign colonial produce	325,967,760	328,187,985
Total	1,533,303,570	1,527,185,350
Total of imports and exports	3,598,401,610	3,661,643,245

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
British possessions	$497,154,485	$493,407,525	$461,688,085	$452,004,605
Foreign countries	1,567,943,555	1,641,050,370	1,071,615,485	1,075,180,745
Total	2,065,098,040	2,134,457,895	1,533,303,570	1,527,185,350

IMPORTS.

The total value of imports into the United Kingdom during the year amounted to $2,134,457,895, or $69,359,855 *more* than in 1882. The imports from foreign countries were valued at $1,641,050,370, and those from British possessions $493,407,525.

The quantities and values of the principal imports are as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals:		
Cattle ..... number..	474,750	$46,661,210
Sheep and lambs ..... do....	1,116,115	12,591,910
Bacon and hams ..... cwt..	3,695,992	56,181,630
Beef ..... do....	1,094,008	14,471,985
Butter and butterine ..... do....	2,334,473	58,869,665
Cheese ..... do....	1,799,704	24,452,000
Clocks ..... number..	720,321	2,343,320
Cocoa ..... pounds..	22,698,161	3,768,810
Coffee ..... cwt..	1,407,134	24,682,325
Corn, &c.:		
Wheat ..... do....	64,138,631	157,272,405
Barley ..... do....	16,461,328	116,647,795
Oats ..... do....	15,137,540	
Maize ..... do....	31,739,106	
Other kinds ..... do....	5,480,272	
Flour of wheat ..... do....	16,329,312	61,723,890
Other kinds ..... do....	1,211,416	2,467,745
Total of corn ..... do....	150,497,605	338,111,835
Cotton, raw ..... do....	15,485,121	225,211,480
Eggs ..... gr. hds..	7,836,968	13,660,275
Fish ..... cwt..	1,295,754	11,509,830
Flax and hemp:		
Flax and tow ..... do....	1,558,533	14,482,460
Hemp and tow ..... do....	1,440,482	11,855,485
Jute ..... do....	7,385,028	22,642,145
Fruit:		
Currants ..... do....	1,026,584	7,115,310
Raisins ..... do	588,309	5,189,670
Oranges and lemons ..... bushels..	4,477,043	8,524,130
Glass of all kinds ..... cwt..	1,377,932	8,029,460
Guano ..... tons..	74,221	3,623,040
Hides ..... cwt..	1,196,849	19,014,310
Hops ..... do....	129,905	5,446,230
Lard ..... do....	853,541	11,235,080
Meat:		
Salted and fresh ..... do	36,353	559,560
Preserved ..... do ..	610,400	8,769,210
Metals:		
Copper ore and regulus ..... tons..	163,781	14,681,040
Copper, wrought and unwrought ..... do....	38,097	12,068,965
Iron ore ..... do....	3,191,073	13,754,350
Iron in bars ..... do....	122,895	6,183,675
Iron and steel, unwrought ..... do	4,517	302,035
Iron and steel manufactures ..... cwt..	3,880,076	14,354,065
Lead, pig and sheet ..... tons..	101,715	6,526,940
Tin, in blocks, &c ..... cwt..	521,048	12,214,795
Petroleum ..... gallons..	70,526,996	10,851,490
Pork, salted and fresh ..... cwt..	376,899	3,809,355
Potatoes ..... do....	5,149,509	7,926,300
Rice ..... do....	7,747,725	15,877,130
Seeds:		
Clover and grass ..... do....	316,375	3,764,440
Cotton ..... tons.	248,531	9,197,550
Leeds:		
Flax and linseed ..... quarters..	2,323,397	23,934,515
Rape ..... do....	767,127	8,263,570
Silk:		
Raw ..... pounds..	3,178,593	12,875,625
Thrown ..... do....	292,207	1,519,595
Skins:		
Sheep and lamb (undressed) ..... number..	8,145,431	5,017,435
Goats (undressed) ..... do....	4,749,795	2,264,760
Seal ..... do....	671,284	2,215,130
Spirits:		
Rums ..... gallons..	5,979,498	2,784,445
Brandy ..... do....	2,202,344	5,054,105
Sugar:		
Refined ..... cwt..	3,283,920	22,343,085
Unrefined ..... do....	20,366,627	102,366,185
Molasses ..... do....	372,683	777,250
Tallow and stearine ..... do....	1,038,277	10,508,085
Tea ..... pounds..	222,262,431	57,712,655
Tobacco:		
Manufactured (cigars and snuff) ..... do....	3,121,174	5,328,305
Unmanufactured ..... do	56,475,199	8,874,830
Wine ..... gallons..	15,559,795	27,259,765

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Wood and timber:		
Hewn ..... loads..	2,152,868	$28,615,189
Sawn and split ..... do....	4,315,622	52,053,650
Staves ..... do....	141,452	3,205,580
Furniture and hard wood:		
Mahogany ..... tons..	50,158	2,470,550
Unenumerated ..... do....	62,786	2,805,575
Wool, sheep, and lambs ..... pounds..	494,428,802	124,328,190
Woolen yarn ..... do....	15,533,441	10,021,155
Yeast, dried ..... cwt..	260,904	3,654,151

The following table shows the increase and decrease of the principal imports, as compared with 1882:

Articles.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals:		
Cattle ..... number..	131,051	.....
Sheep and lambs ..... do....	.....	8,276
Bacon and hams ..... cwt..	791,583	.....
Beef ..... do....	401,625	.....
Butter ..... do....	164,756	.....
Cheese ..... do....	105,081	.....
Clocks ..... number..	.....	230,313
Cocoa ..... pounds..	3,596,515	.....
Coffee ..... cwt..	43,050	.....
Grain:		
Wheat ..... do....	.....	102,118
Other kinds of corn and grain ..... do....	17,028,850	.....
Wheat meal and flour ..... do....	3,271,909	.....
Other kinds of meal and flour ..... do....	896,403	.....
Cotton, raw ..... do....	.....	444,443
Eggs ..... gr. hds..	1,070,948	.....
Fish ..... cwt..	56,537	.....
Flax ..... do....	.....	408,163
Hemp ..... do....	90,824	.....
Jute ..... do....	1,447,186	.....
Fruit:		
Currants ..... do....	14,482	.....
Raisins ..... do....	39,398	.....
Oranges and lemons ..... bushels..	256,616	.....
Glass ..... cwt..	38,488	.....
Guano ..... ton..	29,221	.....
Hides ..... cwt..	6,182	.....
Hops ..... do....	.....	189,715
Lard ..... do....	196,388	.....
Meat:		
Salted or fresh ..... do....	24,881	.....
Preserved ..... do....	49,819	.....
Metals:		
Copper ore and regulus ..... tons..	11,713	.....
Copper, wrought and unwrought ..... do....	314	.....
Iron ore ..... do....	.....	93,873
Iron in bars ..... do....	.....	16,334
Iron and steel manufactures ..... cwt..	435,760	.....
Lead ..... tons..	13,862	.....
Tin ..... cwt.	35,311	.....
Petroleum ..... gallons..	10,831,014	.....
Pork ..... cwt..	86,312	.....
Potatoes ..... do....	2,158,800	.....
Rice ..... do....	.....	512,450
Seeds:		
Clover and grass ..... do....	.....	37,708
Cotton ..... tons..	38,842	.....
Flax ..... quarters..	.....	109,735
Rape ..... do....	219,321	.....
Silk:		
Raw ..... pounds..	.....	198,526
Thrown ..... do....	.....	1,174
Skins:		
Sheep and lamb (undressed) ..... number..	.....	20,287
Goat (undressed) ..... do....	1,128,927	.....
Seal ..... do....	165,134	.....
Spirits:		
Rum ..... gallons..	.....	1,326,181
Brandy ..... do....	44,446	.....
Sugar:		
Refined and candy ..... cwt..	517,797	.....
Unrefined ..... do....	527,452	.....
Molasses ..... do....	165,709	.....

Articles.	Increase.	Decrease.
Tallow and stearine ..... do....	.....	78, 304
Tea ..... pounds..	11, 599, 298	.....
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured ..... do....	20, 399, 829	.....
Manufactured ..... do....	.....	965, 346
Wine ..... gallons..	.....	166, 018
Wood:		
Hewn ..... loads..	130, 212	.....
Split or sawn ..... do....	117, 311	.....
Staves ..... do....	15, 401	.....
Mahogany ..... tons..	13, 680	.....
Wool, sheep and lambs ..... pounds..	9, 498, 478	.....
Woolen yarn ..... do....	1, 769, 385	.....
Yeast, dried ..... cwt..	43, 105	.....

EXPORTS.

The largest exports of British produce for 1883 were, respectively:

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
Coal ..... tons..	21, 670, 926	$49, 853, 555
Cotton-yarn ..... pounds..	264, 772, 000	67, 546, 660
Cotton manufactures ..... yards..	4, 538, 888, 500	314, 680, 125
Jute manufactures ..... do....	227, 256, 000	12, 507, 950
Linen manufactures ..... do....	162, 256, 100	27, 197, 845
Machinery	.....	67, 165, 405
Iron and steel ..... tons..	4, 043, 308	142, 951, 080
Woolen-yarn ..... pounds..	33, 438, 500	16, 332, 440
Woolen manufactures ..... yards..	255, 905, 700	91, 577, 875

The following are the principal foreign and colonial produce exports for 1883:

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
Coffee ..... cwt..	983, 712	$17, 156, 345
Cotton, raw ..... do....	2, 207, 400	26, 269, 615
Tea ..... pounds..	42, 733, 234	11, 974, 025
Wool ..... do....	277, 181, 359	79, 487, 315

The subjoined table, arranged in order of the largest imports, shows the trade of Great Britain for 1883 with the following nations:

Nations.	Imports.	Exports.
United States	$496, 194, 800	$183, 662, 530
British India	194, 414, 145	166, 913, 830
France	193, 180, 110	147, 046, 665
Germany	139, 536, 130	158, 906, 850
Australasia	129, 681, 005	134, 197, 450
Holland	125, 577, 930	79, 361, 650
Russia	104, 880, 910	38, 149, 415
Belgium	80, 891, 725	73, 775, 060
British North America	61, 418, 635	50, 547, 980
Sweden and Norway	59, 171, 570	27, 054, 860
Spain	58, 118, 315	24, 381, 215
China	50, 688, 695	22, 641, 010
Egypt	50, 043, 295	17, 507, 460
Brazil	30, 692, 605	35, 076, 665
Turkey	27, 326, 495	37, 050, 025
Roumania	17, 582, 210	7, 012, 205
Italy	16, 962, 220	40, 974, 115
Argentine Republic	3, 694, 390	25, 252, 130

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

During the year 1883, Great Britain bought of the United States goods valued at $496,194,800, and the United States bought of Great Britain $183,662,530, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States of $312,532,270.

The imports from the United States show an increase of $54,431,735, and the exports to a decrease of $9,880,685, as compared with 1882.

The following table gives the values of the chief exports of native produce and manufactures to the United States, and indicates the amount of increase or decrease, as compared with 1882:

Articles.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alkali	$5,369,520	.....	$88,565
Cottons	17,050,500	.....	1,708,810
China and earthenware	4,770,970	$300,430	.....
Hardware	2,084,780	.....	461,805
Iron, wrought and unwrought	31,665,325	.....	13,676,905
Jute	5,540,920	54,655	.....
Linens	12,903,380	.....	1,467,635
Machinery	2,516,940	.....	613,360
Rags	2,425,285	.....	101,205
Skins and furs	3,688,135	.....	775,835
Wool	2,095,425	881,540	.....
Woolens	15,905,060	978,545	.....

Imports from the United States.

Articles.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals:			
Cattle	$17,686,815	$12,179,450	.....
Sheep and lambs	157,775	437,295	.....
Bacon and hams	39,502,605	6,628,720	.....
Beef:			
Salted and fresh	13,371,490	4,754,730	.....
Butter and butterine	2,811,580	1,557,766	.....
Cheese	13,478,520	.....	$77,775
Corn:			
Wheat	67,001,575	.....	28,912,365
Maize	34,301,945	25,670,235	.....
Wheat meal and flour	41,151,880	.....	10,629,465
Cotton, raw	160,439,745	24,141,595	.....
Fish	2,826,540	.....	40,545
Hops	2,467,850	.....	327,380
Lard	9,969,945	1,458,255	.....
Leathers	6,655,940	.....	345,305
Meat, salted or fresh	4,773,880	.....	44,970
Turpentine	2,669,060	.....	422,690
Oil-seed cake	7,265,765	1,297,290	.....
Petroleum	10,389,675	2,003,635	.....
Pork, salted	2,458,110	347,775	.....
Skins	2,664,230	.....	715,720
Tallow and stearine	3,356,625	497,885	.....
Tobacco	5,860,585	2,844,610	.....
Wood	58,715,180	.....	155,445

Finances of 1883–'84.

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$98,505,000
Excise	134,760,000
Stamps	58,100,000
Land and house tax	14,375,000
Income tax	53,590,000
Post-office	38,650,000
Telegraph	8,725,000
Crown lands	1,900,000
Interest and advances on Suez shares	5,980,640
Miscellaneous	21,440,280
	436,025,920

The property and income tax was divided as follows:

A. Lands, tenements, &c	$18,402,800
B. Occupation of lands, &c	1,517,960
C. Annuities and dividends, &c	4,244,115
D. Trades and professions	26,122,410
E. Public offices, &c	3,190,945

EXPENDITURES.

Debt:	
Interest on funded debt	$100.490,785
Cost of management	1,074,095
Terminable annuities	39,274,440
Unfunded	609,110
New sinking fund	3,000,865
Interest on loans	3,389,970
Savings bank deficiency	418,365
Total debt	148,257,630
Army and Navy:	
Army, ordnance, purchase	79,551,630
Indian home charges	6,150,000
Navy, including transport	53,643,905
Grant to India, Afghan war	5,000,000
Localization of military forces	200,000
Total for the forces	144,545,535
Civil list and consolidated fund:	
Civil list	2,043,570
Annuities and pensions	1,904,545
Salaries and allowances	488,135
Courts of justice	2,527,780
Miscellaneous services	984,200
	7,948,230
Civil services:	
Public works and buildings	9,778,155
Salaries and expenses	12,236,450
Law and justice	32,439,865
Education, science and art	24,029,955
Foreign and colonial services	3,356,690
Non-effective and charitable	5,913,510
Miscellaneous	210,275
	87,964,900

Source of revenue.	Revenue collected.	Cost of collection.
Customs	$98,505,000	$5,033,925
Inland revenue	260,825,000	8,841,830
Post-office	38,650,000	22,826,090
Telegraph	8,725,000	8,590,365
Packet service		3,621,425
		48,913,635
Total gross expenditure		435,000,000

The customs tariff.

Articles.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Beer:			
Mum and spruce, the original specific gravity not exceeding 1.215 degrees..per barrel..	1	6	0
Exceeding 1.215 degrees .....do....	1	10	6
Other, the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1.057 degrees.....	0	6	6
And so in proportion for any difference in gravity.			
Cards, playing.....per dozen packs..	0	3	9
Chicory:			
Raw or kiln-dried.....cwt..	0	13	3
Roasted or ground.....do....	0	0	2
And coffee mixed.....do....	0	0	2
Chloral hydrate.....do....	0	1	3
Chloroform .....do....	0	3	0
Cocoa.....do....	0	0	1
Cocoa husk and shells.....do....	0	2	0
Cocoa of chocolate, ground, prepared or in any way manufactured.....pound..	0	0	2
Coffee:			
Raw.....cwt..	0	14	0
Kiln-dried, roasted or ground .....pound..	0	0	2
Collodion .....gallon..	1	4	0
Ether, sulphuric.....do....	1	5	0
Ethyl, iodide of.....do....	0	13	0
Fruit (almonds and dates free) dried.....cwt..	0	7	0
Naphtha or methylic alcohol (puri.).....gallon..	0	10	0
Plate:			
Gold .....ounce..	0	17	0
Silver.....do....	0	1	6
Soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used.....pound..	0	0	3
Spirits:			
Brandy, Geneva, rum, and unenumerated .....gallon..	0	10	4
Perfumed spirits and Cologne water.....do....	0	16	6
Sweetened, unenumerated, in bottle, not tested for ascertaining the strength....do....	0	14	0
Tea .....pound..	0	0	6
Tobacco:			
Unmanufactured.....do....	0	2	6
Containing less than 10 per cent. of moisture .....do....	0	3	10
Cigars .....do....	0	5	6
Cavendish or negrohead.....pound..	0	4	10
Cavendish, manufactured in bond.....do....	0	4	4
Snuff.....do....	0	4	1
Snuff, not more than 13 pounds (in 100 pounds) moisture.....do....	0	4	10
Other, manufactured.....do....	0	4	4
Varnish (containing spirit). For rates of duty see Spirits.			
Wine:			
Containing less than 26 degrees proof spirits .....gallon..	0	1	0
Containing less than 42 degrees proof spirits.....do....	0	2	6
For each additional degree of strength beyond 42 degrees.....gallon..	0	0	3
Warehoused goods, except tobacco, 5*s.* per cent. additional. Tobacco, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent additional.			

Customs drawbacks.

Articles.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Coffee (roasted) shipped as stores .....per cwt..	0	14	0
Plate, gold, wrought in United Kingdom.....ounce..	0	17	0
Plate, silver, wrought in United Kingdom .....do....	0	1	6
New gold or silver plate, manufactured in Ireland and exported thence.....do....	0	1	0
Tobacco manufactured in United Kingdom (except cavendish or negrohead, manufactured in bond) exported or deposited in warehouse for ships' store.....pound..	0	3	7
Snuff of British manufacture.....do....	0	3	7

All articles upon which duties are levied by the board of inland revenue are charged with similar duties if imported from abroad.

REVENUE-CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The chief items of receipt are as follows:

Articles.	Cost.	Articles.	Cost.
Brandy	$7,404,785	Raisins	$800,900
Chicory	340,585	Rum	10,639,180
Cocoa	997,985	Spirits, various	2,423,875
Currants	1,650,990	Tea	21,343,665
Figs	169,950	Tobacco and snuff	45,442,180
Gin	604,360	Wine	6,344,210

RAILROADS.

Items.	1883.	1882.	Increase 1883.
Mileage	18,688	18,457	231
Capital	$3,924,606,560	$3,839,497,850	$85,108,710
Gross receipts	$355,311,850	$346,885,620	$8,426,230
Working expenses	$186,842,285	$180,852,180	$5,990,105
Net earnings	$168,469,565	$166,033,440	$2,436,125
Number of passengers carried	$683,718,137	$654,838,295	$28,880,842

EDUCATION.

The increase in extent and efficacy of the English national school system is a gratifying proof of the success of the compulsory education act under which these results have been obtained.

Year.	Number of schools inspected.	Number of children that can be accommodated.	Average number in attendance.	Number present at inspection.
1869	10,337	2,076,344	1,332,786	1,639,502
1870	10,949	2,215,235	1,453,531	1,780,528
1871	11,465	2,357,025	1,547,195	1,866,009
1872	12,713	2,665,157	1,651,425	1,954,463
1873	13,954	2,963,185	1,783,730	2,144,710
1874	15,671	3,344,071	1,985,394	2,407,756
1875	16,957	3,636,114	2,175,522	2,631,389
1876	17,787	3,946,775	2,340,277	2,830,523
1877	18,118	4,189,367	2,511,096	3,050,897
1878	19,291	4,505,818	2,782,454	3,383,148
1879	20,161	4,727,853	2,980,104	3,570,473
1880	20,670	4,842,807	3,155,534	3,738,728
1881	21,136	5,002,116	3,273,501	3,848,011
1882	21,362	5,157,406	3,436,416	4,033,114
1883	21,630	5,304,144	3,560,351	4,203,902

POST-OFFICE.

During 1883 the total number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom was 1,322,000,000, or, on an average, 41 per capita in England, 32 in Scotland, and 18 in Ireland. The number of newspapers and book-packets carried through the mail was 437,000,000, and 154,000,000 postal cards; 32,843,120 messages were sent by the state telegraph lines. The number of money orders was 13,882,797, issued for a total of $125,227,645; 227,704 money orders for $3,043,345 were issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad; and 629,392 for $9,866,500 were received from foreign countries.

POPULATION.

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
1883	26, 770, 744	3, 825, 744	5, 015, 328	35, 611, 816
1884	27, 132, 449	3, 866, 521	4, 952, 895	35, 951, 865

This is exclusive of the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad.

Country.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
England and Wales	889, 815	522, 662	205, 814
Scotland	124, 462	76, 867	26, 855
Ireland	118, 224	96, 388	21, 490

EMIGRATION.

Nationality of emigrants.

Year.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Total British.	Foreigners.	Total.
1882	162, 992	32, 242	84, 132	279, 366	133, 922	413, 288
1883	183, 326	31, 139	105, 743	320, 118	77, 039	397, 157

THE ARMY AND POLICE.

The regular army of Great Britain in 1883 consisted of 181,971 men. Of these, 90,071 were stationed at home and 91,900 abroad. The army reserve was 26,203; militia and militia reserve, 116,642; and the yeomanry, 11,204. The volunteers number 209,365, of which 202,428 are set down as efficient. The strength of the police force was 34,488 in England, 3,663 in Scotland, and 15,179 in Ireland.

THE BRITISH SUGAR TRADE.

The importance and the extent of the sugar trade in the United Kingdom as well as in the United States warrants the incorporation into this report of the conclusions of Mr. Giffen, chief of the statistical department, as embraced in an appendix to a parliamentary paper prepared for the board of trade in July last. This statement gives full statistics showing the progress of this trade for the last thirty years:

1. The production and consumption of sugar have increased enormously in the last thirty years. According to Messrs. Rueb and Ledeboer, who omit certain outlying countries, such as India and China, the increase in production in the countries they enumerate is from 1,423,000 tons in 1853–'55 to 3,564,000 tons in 1880–'82, and to over 4,000,000 tons at the present time. The increase in each decade over the previous one is 30 per cent., and the amount of the increase has consequently also increased.

2. The increase is in all classes of sugar, cane as well as beet. British cane sugar has increased from 261,000 tons in 1853–'55 to 419,000 tons in 1880–'82, and foreign cane sugar from 972,000 to 1,499,000 tons.

3. The proportion of beet sugar in the production has increased from about 14 per cent. of the total dealt with by Messrs. Rueb and Ledeboer in 1853–'55 to 46 per cent. in 1880–'82, while the proportion of British cane sugar has declined from 18 to 12 per cent., and that of foreign cane sugar from 68 to 42 per cent. Since 1868, however, there has been no decline in the proportion of British cane sugar, which has remained

about 12 per cent., the gain in the proportion of beet since that date having been entirely at the expense of foreign cane sugar. It will be understood that these figures only relate to proportions. In amounts, as stated in paragraph 2, all kinds of sugar have increased, while since 1868 British cane sugar has kept its ground both in proportion and amount.

4. The increase in British cane sugar is very conspicuous as regards the West Indies and British Guiana. Since 1877–'79, when the former complaints of impending ruin were made, and became the subject of investigation by the select committee which sat in 1879–'80, the increase, according to Messrs. Rueb and Ledeboer's figures, has been from about 210,000 to 230,000, or 10 per cent.

5. According to a special table prepared independently as to production in British possessions, and which includes some possessions, particularly in the West Indies, omitted by Messrs. Rueb and Ledeboer, the annual production in the whole of the British West Indies and British Guiana in 1877–'79 was 5,200,000 cwt.; in 1880–'82 it was 5,546,000 cwt.; and in 1883, 5,892,000 cwt., equal to 200,000, 277,000, and 295,000 tons.

6. In recent years the beet-producing country which has advanced most is Germany, the increase being from 569,000 tons in 1880–'81 to 840,000 tons in 1883–'84. Austria-Hungary, which formerly was most complained of in the matter of bounties, has declined in the same period from 498,000 to 415,000 tons. In France, which is not alleged to have given bounties on production in the interval, there is an increase from 333,000 to 425,000 tons.

7. The proportion of the imports of cane sugar into the United Kingdom, and especially of the imports of British cane sugar, has declined since 1853–'55 as compared with the imports of beet sugar, but the amount of cane sugar exclusively of foreign cane sugar has increased enormously, viz, raw cane sugar from 7,779,000 cwt., or 389,000 tons, in 1853–'55 to 12,933,000 cwt., or 647,000 tons, in 1880–'82, and refined cane sugar from 52,000 to 136,000 cwt. The amount of raw cane sugar imported from British possessions has, however, somewhat declined. The increased production of cane sugar, both in British possessions and abroad, has been mainly disposed of by a largely increased export to the United States and Canada, and by a largely increased consumption in Australia. Since 1849–'52 the United States alone has increased its imports from Brazil from 5,000 to 92,000 tons; from Cuba from 102,000 to 492,000 tons; and from British Guiana and the West Indies from a merely nominal figure to 78,000 tons, the share of the West Indies proper being now 43,000 tons, and of British Guiana 35,000 tons. The increase in the imports into the United States has been very rapid in the last few years.

8. The consumption of sugar in the United Kingdom has now reached the enormous total of 1,083,000 tons, equal to 68 pounds per head of the population. This represents an annual expenditure by the people of the United Kingdom on the article amounting to £30,000,000, or about half the amount spent on bread when the wholesale price of wheat is under 40*s.* per quarter. The consumption has increased from 15 pounds per head in 1840, and the article from being one of luxury has become a material part of the food of the people, its magnitude being appreciable even when compared with wheat.

9. The interest of the United Kingdom is very much greater than that of the interests which specially complain. The value of sugar produced in the West Indies at the place of production is probably about £4,500,000, as compared with a value of £30,000,000 consumed by the people of the United Kingdom, while the fixed capital in refining in the United Kingdom is probably about £2,750,000 only. There are also various manufactures in the United Kingdom dependent on cheap sugar.

10. According to the calculations of the anti-bounty agitators before the select committee, the excess reduction of price due to the bounties was one-fourth pence per pound, which is equal to £2,750,000 sterling on the consumption of sugar in the United Kingdom. According to a more recent estimate by the West India committee the excess reduction at the present time is about £5 per ton, which is a gain of over £5,000,000 annually to the people of the United Kingdom, or more than the entire annual value of the sugar produced in the West Indies, and twice the fixed capital sunk in sugar refining in the United Kingdom.

11. Sugar gives large and increasing employment to labor in the United Kingdom. According to the census sugar refiners have increased in number from 2,820 in 1851 to 4,484 in 1881. Between 1880 and the present time the quantity of sugar refined annually has increased from 700,000 to over 800,000 tons, the increase being principally in London. It is ascertained that in the manufacture of jams and confectionery throughout the country over 100,000 tons of refined sugar are used, and about 12,000 people employed, while there is additional employment for labor connected with the use of sugar as raw material in biscuit making, manufacture of mineral waters, brewing, &c.

12. In some of these manufactures the raw material used in preference is a certain quality of foreign refined sugar.

13. As to refining in particular, the above statements as to an increase of the business in recent years are confirmed by figures as to the quantity of raw material available for refining, which show an increase from 320,000 tons in 1854–'56 to 400,000 in 1862–'64, 650,000 in 1877–'79, and over 800,000 tons at the present time.

14. The refining of hard sugar, which is alleged to give more proportionate employment to labor than the refining of other sorts, has rather increased in recent years, from about 55,000 tons in London four years ago to 60,000 tons at the present time.

15. The imports of refined sugar into the United Kingdom have not increased since 1877, though they were larger in 1883 than in intermediate years. There has been some increase in 1884 compared with 1883, particularly from the United States; but up to 1883 there had been nothing in these imports to excite alarm as to the growth of refining in the United Kingdom, and it would be premature yet to discuss the figures of 1884, which is an incomplete year. Further inquiries are being made as to the exports from the United States.

16. The exports of refined sugar, the produce of the United Kingdom, have been maintained as compared with 1877, and as compared with intermediate years show an increase, viz, from 45,000 tons in 1879 to 58,000 tons in 1883.

17. Neither France nor Holland, the principal countries of whose bounties on the export of refining complaints have been made in recent years, have increased their exports as compared with what they were ten years ago, though there is a slight increase in the case of Holland as compared with 1881, viz, from 62,000 tons in 1881 to 72,000 in 1883. This, however, is a small increase compared with the increase of refining in the United Kingdom in the last four years, which is more than the whole exports of refined sugar from Holland at the present time.

18. Sugar has not fallen in price more than other articles. Taking 1882 for comparison with 1861, it is found that tea has fallen more, wheat and cotton about as much, and wool, timber, and rice much more. The great fall in the present year in sugar is quite paralleled by the fall in wheat.

19. It is a fallacy to represent all beet sugar as bounty-fed, and to ascribe the increase in beet production exclusively to bounties. The bounty being on the export only, the *maximum* quality of beet sugar receiving bounties cannot be more than the exports from the bounty-giving countries, Austria, Germany, and Belgium, amounting to 700,000 tons, or about 16 per cent. out of a total production, according to Messrs. Rueb and Ledeboer, of 4,200,000 tons, and about 11½ per cent. of the absolute total production of 6,000,000 tons. If it is argued that all beet is more or less stimulated by the bounty, then a bounty of £3 per ton, calculated on 700,000 tons, would amount to £1 per ton only on 2,000,000 tons, the total beet production, and would be too insignificant to have the effects alleged. There is no pretense for saying that if the incubus of bounties were removed natural sources would not at once be developed to supply any void caused by the diminution of bounty-fed production.

20. Similarly the *maximum* amount of sugar receiving a bounty on refining is about 270,000 tons only, as compared with an annual total of about 3,000,000 tons refined. The amount is too small to affect the predominance of the natural manufacture.

21. The increase in the production and the refining of sugar in recent years has not been exclusively in the bounty-fed article. On the contary, making a comparison for thirty years, it is found that out of a total increase of 2,000,000 tons in the production of sugar only 700,000 tons have received bounties, while the increase, even in the latter case, may be due to other causes. There is, besides, an increase of 756,000 tons in the production of beet sugar, which must be due to other causes than bounties, while there is an increase of 685,000 tons in cane sugar, of which 158,000 tons is British cane sugar. As regards refining, again, while the total refining with a bounty is still under 300,000 tons, it appears that in the United Kingdom alone the increase from 1862–'64 to the present time has been from 400,000 tons to 820,000 tons or 420,000 tons, *i. e.*, more than the total quantity of refined sugar which is now alleged to receive a bounty. The increase in the United States also has been as large. The natural trade thus predominates largely over the artificial trade, and there is no fear of monopoly prices in consequence of the natural trade being killed and the bounty-fed trade taking its place.

THE REVENUE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The subjoined tabular statements of revenue returns just published is checkered in its character, showing in some cases increases, in others decreases. On the whole the condition of the revenue at the commencement of the new year is looked upon as decidedly favorable. The diminution of revenue from excise indicates less consumption of beer by the working classes.

An abstract of the gross produce of the revenue of the United Kingdom, in the undermentioned periods, ended December 31, 1884, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year.

Source of revenue.	Quarters ended— March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	December 31, 1884.	Year ended December 31, 1884.
Customs	£4, 854, 000	£4, 727, 000	£4, 799, 000	£5, 570, 000	£19, 950, 000
Excise	6, 522, 000	5, 925, 000	5, 980, 000	8, 100, 000	26, 527, 000
Stamps	2, 910, 000	3, 050, 000	2, 580, 000	3, 160, 000	11, 700, 000
Land tax	975, 000	70, 000	8, 000	5, 000	1, 058, 000
House duty	1, 120, 000	580, 000	82, 000	20, 000	1, 802, 000
Property and income tax	6, 563, 000	2, 305, 000	605, 000	845, 000	10, 318, 000
Post-office	2, 250, 000	1, 600, 000	2, 020, 000	1, 980, 000	7, 850, 000
Telegraph service	390, 000	440, 000	485, 000	430, 000	1, 745, 000
Crown lands	105, 000	80, 000	65, 000	130, 000	380, 000
Interest on advances	235, 638	258, 501	236, 322	282, 582	1, 013, 043
Miscellaneous	913, 849	906, 902	750, 200	595, 889	3, 166, 840
Totals	26, 838, 487	19, 942, 403	17, 610, 522	21, 118, 471	85, 509, 883

Source of revenue.	Quarters ended— March 31, 1883.	June 30, 1883.	September 30, 1883.	December 31, 1883.	Year ended December 31, 1883.
Customs	£4, 963, 000	£4, 739, 000	£4, 631, 000	£5, 477, 000	£19, 810, 000
Excise	6, 690, 000	5, 910, 000	6, 220, 000	8, 300, 000	27, 120, 000
Stamps	3, 161, 000	3, 120, 000	2, 660, 000	2, 930, 000	11, 871, 000
Land tax	959, 000	80, 000	10, 000	5, 000	1, 054, 000
House duty	1, 111, 000	540, 000	120, 000	25, 000	1, 796, 000
Property and income tax	8, 565, 000	2, 620, 000	730, 000	805, 000	12, 720, 000
Post-office	1, 970, 000	1, 800, 000	1, 800, 000	1, 880, 000	7, 450, 000
Telegraph service	395, 000	435, 000	485, 000	435, 000	1, 750, 000
Crown lands	105, 000	80, 000	65, 000	130, 000	380, 000
Interest on advances	249, 230	359, 787	215, 446	385, 257	1, 209, 720
Miscellaneous	1, 500, 595	1, 112, 951	1, 210, 339	1, 050, 917	4, 874, 802
Totals	29, 668, 825	20, 796, 738	18, 146, 785	21, 423, 174	90, 035, 522

Increase and decrease in the periods ended December 31, 1884, as compared with corresponding periods of the preceding year.

Source of revenue.	Quarter ended December 31, 1884.		Nine months ended December 31, 1884.		Year ended December 31, 1884.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	£93, 000		£249, 000		£140, 000	
Excise		£200, 000		£425, 000		£593, 000
Stamps	230, 000		80, 000			171, 000
Land tax				12, 000	4, 000	
House duty		5, 000		3, 000	6, 000	
Property and income tax	40, 000			400, 000		2, 402, 000
Post-office	100, 000		120, 000		400, 000	
Telegraph service		5, 000				5, 000
Crown lands						
Interest on advances		102, 675		183, 085		196, 667
Miscellaneous		455, 028		1, 121, 216		1, 707, 962
Totals	463, 000	767, 703	449, 000	2, 144, 301	550, 000	5, 075, 639
Net decrease	£304, 703		£1, 695, 301		£4, 525, 639	

REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

The year 1884 closes with a great depression of business, and reports indicate great suffering among the laboring classes, especially among the operatives in the larger manufacturing districts. The manufacturing industries are greatly depressed for the want of foreign markets for their surplus products. The representatives of these interests attribute this depression largely to what they term hostile foreign tariffs, and that especially to the present United States law on that subject, as also, in a less degree, to that of France, Germany, and to some of the British dependencies.

One result of this depressed condition of business has been the giving rise to a more earnest discussion of the question of free trade and protection as applicable to all those products of prime necessity which can be only be partially supplied by British producers, especially agricultural products. This condition of things has stimulated active opposition to the free trade policy now prevailing. The term "protection" is no longer used, its place having been supplied by the expression "fair trade." It is shown that English farmers are at a great disadvantage in supplying the home demand so long as foreign countries are permitted to send in their agricultural products free of duty. It is claimed that the burdens of internal taxation are too heavy for them to be able to meet foreign competition on equal terms. The demand is that such duties shall be levied upon cereals, meat, and live stock for slaughter as shall bear some proper relation to the governmental and local taxation now levied upon rental of lands devoted to agriculture.

The bill for extension of the franchise, which has caused so much discussion and agitation, having become a law, it will go into effect in 1886. In the mean time a redistribution of parliamentary seats will, by a compromise between the two great political parties, become a law. Under the former some two million additional voters will be added to the electoral body. This extension of the suffrage, mainly to the rural population, must necessarily exert an important influence on future legislation. It is true that in the proposed reorganization of parliamentary districts the urban and rural populations are in many cases combined, in which cases no doubt the urban interest will most likely control in the election of members. Still the advocates of the protection policy can no doubt reasonably claim a large support from that source. I refer to this subject only to call attention to it as showing a changing opinion in regard to England's industrial policy which may ultimately affect the export of our agricultural products to this country.

There is now a popular and patriotic purpose here to get needed supplies from Australia and India rather than from America or the continent of Europe. With such cheap and rapid transportation as now obtainable, this desired result is not only possible but very likely to occur. It is regarded as a necessity that the most intimate commercial relations should continue to exist between the British Isles and the colonial dependencies in order to insure that interest and support of the Empire which are essential to continued supremacy.

The demand for the increase of the navy has been responded to by a movement in Parliament. It was announced that something would be done. Statements were made by the first lord and the secretary to the admiralty that large additions to the iron-clad fleet, to swift cruisers, and to the torpedo defenses would be undertaken, involving an expenditure of £3,000,000 ($15,800,000), besides additional grants for ordnance and coaling stations, raising the total of extraordinary estimates to

about £5,500,000 ($26,730,000). This expenditure is proposed to be distributed over a period of five years.

The expenses of the army will also be greatly increased in consequence of the occupation of Egypt and the expedition of Lord Wolseley or the relief of General Gordon and the garrison at Khartoum. This amount is not as yet ascertainable. These extraordinary expenses of army and navy must be borne by the people as much in deference to the interests of British commerce as for the general credit of the nation.

The disturbances in Ireland have not been as marked during the year 1884 as in the previous year. Agrarian crimes have not been as numerous, and the controversies between landlord and tenant have not been as numerous nor have they attracted such wide attention as heretofore.

The Berlin conference in reference to the future status of the basin of the Congo has recently excited a good deal of interest in England, especially in the manufacturing centers. The question of the extension of British trade to the Congo has been largely discusssd in public meetings, and that region is considered an inviting field for trade.

EDWIN A. MERRITT,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, January 10, 1885.

TRADE AND COMMERCE IN GERMANY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL BREWER.

In compliance with paragraph 556 of the Consular Regulations, I herewith submit the following remarks touching the condition of trade, commerce, and industry in the German Empire during the year ending September 30, 1884:

The declared value of goods exported from Germany to the United States, as shown by the returns from the various consulates during said time, was $66,650,719.35, and during the year ending September 30, 1883, $63,219,019.53, showing an increase during the year ending September 30, 1884, over that of the preceding year of $3,431,699.82. The total declared value of goods exported from the Berlin general consular district during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884, was $36,245,934.96, and from the Frankfort consular district, $30,404,784.39. The following statement will show the increase and decrease in the value of goods for which invoices were legalized at the several consulates in this general consular district during the year ending September 30, 1884:

Consulates.	Increase.	Decrease.
Annaberg		$330, 359 00
Berlin	$36, 896 46	
Bremen		290, 574 19
Breslau		120, 549 98
Brunswick	1, 812, 245 32	
Chemnitz	27, 810 74	
Dresden	164, 093 35	
Hamburg	928, 479 43	
Leipsic	774, 247 22	
Stettin		120, 046 16

Exhibit A, hereto annexed, will show the value of goods for which invoices were legalized at the Berlin consulate during the year ending September 30, 1884, while Exhibit B shows the value of all the goods for which invoices were legalized at the various consulates in this general consular district during the same time.

Business and trade in Germany during the last year has been fairly prosperous. The laboring classes have, generally speaking, found employment at an average rate of wages which compares favorably with that of the previous year. Capital or money seems to have been plenty for all legitimate wants of trade, and the same could be had at reasonable rates. During the fore part of the year many strikes occurred, but they were soon adjusted.

AGRICULTURE.

As I have had occasion to mention in former reports, it is impossible to obtain early official statistical information touching the trade and commerce of Germany, as the bureau of statistics here fails to supply such information until the same has become almost useless.

It is generally supposed here the grain crop (wheat, rye, &c.,) was rather above the average this year, and certainly above the crop of 1883. No official estimates touching crop matters are given to the public, and I am unable to find that any such estimates are given by agricultural boards or societies, or even made by the press, as in our country.

Much complaint is made by those engaged in agricultural pursuits at the low prices which their productions bring, and they are demanding further protection by a higher rate of duty upon imported agricultural productions, claiming that it is impossible for them to compete with the agriculturists of America, Russia, &c.

The hop crop gathered during the year amounts to about 380,000 cwt., while the amount gathered during the previous year was 427,000 cwt. Germany consumes of such hops about 320,000 cwt. annually; therefore she will, notwithstanding the shortage of the crop, have an excess over the amount needed to supply her wants.

BEET SUGAR.

The amount of beet sugar produced in 1882–'83 was 18,275,630 cwt., or nearly double the amount produced in the of season 1878–'79. The amount consumed in Germany during the year 1883 was 8,122,708 cwt., and the balance of such production was exported. The price of sugar is now low, it having considerably depreciated during the past year, and the industry is much depressed. The average consumption of sugar per capita in 1872 was 12.2 pounds, while in 1882 it had increased to 17.8 pounds per person.

Exhibits C and D are referred to as showing the production of beet sugar in Germany, the amount consumed, and the amount exported, as well as the amount of tax collected upon beets produced.

As will be seen, the tax collected from this industry in 1882–'83, amounted to $33,718,935, while the Government, during the same time, paid as a bounty to the exporters of beet sugar the sum of $17,494,809.

This whole system of levying a tax upon the producer of the beet and paying a bounty to the exporter of the sugar produced from such beets is now being generally condemned, at least by the beet producer. It is very probable that the sugar tax and bounty law will be modified at the coming session of the Reichstag.

Exhibit E shows the production of tobacco in Germany, while Exhibit F shows the amount of beer consumed.

Exhibit G is important as showing the number of horses, cattle, and other domestic animals in Germany and other countries. Statistics show that there were over 5,000,000 less sheep in Germany in 1883 than in 1873, while there was an increase of over 2,000,000 in swine during the same time.

Exhibit H shows the number of cattle exported into Germany, while Exhibit I shows the amount of revenue from Prussian forests.

COMMERCE.

The foreign commerce of Germany has shown during the year a fair degree of prosperity. The imports increased during the year 1883, by 997,277 tons in quantity, and $30,000,000 in value, while the exports increased by 2,030,640 tons in quantity, and $21,000,000 in value (exclusive of goods in transit) over the imports and exports in 1882.

Exhibit J shows the value of merchandise imported to and exported from the German customs union during the calendar year 1883, exclusive of the goods in transit, while Exhibit K shows the value of merchandise exported from and imported into Germany during said time, inclusive of goods in transit.

Exhibit L relates to trade between the United States and Germany during the year 1883.

The merchants of Germany are putting forth every effort possible to build up and increase their foreign trade, and in their efforts they have the earnest support of the German Government.

Recognizing the fact that Germany's surplus population must find a home somewhere, and being aware that when such population goes to the United States, the fabrics which they then consume are supplied chiefly by the merchants and factories of their adopted land, the German Government is doing everything in its power to establish colonies where such surplus population can be placed, believing the trade of such colonies can be controlled by the Empire itself. In this undertaking the people of Germany and the Government are acting in entire harmony, and both are hoping and expecting much from the alleged new acquisitions of territory on the African coast.

Steps have been taken looking towards the establishment of a so-called transmarine bank, with branches in such countries and places as may be deemed advisable, as well as the establishment of a "commercial museum" in Berlin, and at other points in Germany, where the productions of German manufacturers may be brought together and exhibited with the productions of foreign lands.

The German Government is turning its attention to the establishing of new lines of communication with Africa, Australia, and other countries, realizing the fact that each country which seeks to supply the wants of other lands must be able to carry such supplies in its own bottoms, and not be dependent upon ships owned by its competitors.

Bills will be submitted at the coming session of the Reichstag, as I am informed, looking towards the subsidizing of several new lines of steamers.

MANUFACTURING.

The manufacturing industries of Germany have been somewhat depressed during the past year, and prices for their products have been, generally speaking, low; yet manufacturers have generally been able

to keep their works moving and thereby furnish employment for their operatives. Much interest has been taken by German manufacturers in the result of our coming Presidential election, hoping that the result may be such as will bring about legislation which will tend to make a larger demand for their productions in the United States.

The Berlin board of trade reports that many branches of textile industry have been favored by abundant cheap raw material, yet business has been unprofitable and prices unsatisfactory. Cotton spinning throughout the year 1883 was in a favorable condition, and prices for yarn and cotton fabrics were not materially changed. Most of the finer classes of cotton yarn still comes from England.

The flax and jute trade is in a fair state of prosperity. The demand for jute articles has been good, and new jute works have been constructed in Berlin, Neuendorf, Hamburg, Harburg, &c. Prices for raw wool have decreased, and the demand for short German wool yarn has been depressed, while the demand for long wool yarn has been maintained. The importation of raw sheep's wool increased from 885,022 double cut to 909,680, while the exportation of such wool fell from 134,319 to 127,215 double cut. The market for woolen fabrics has been good during the year.

The chemical industry is in a very prosperous state, and the production of chemicals is largely on the increase. There are some two thousand factories engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, which give employment to something like one hundred thousand persons.

The average wholesale price for some of the chief articles of consumption is shown by Exhibit M.

The manufacture of pianos and sewing machines has become very extensive in Germany, especially in Berlin. The production of pianos in Germany amounts to nearly or quite 75,000 annually. The value of pianos exported last year was 16,500,000 marks, while the value imported amounted to only 335,000 marks.

GERMAN MERCHANT MARINE AND NAVIGATION.

Exhibit N gives the number, age, tonnage, &c., of all German ships existing on the 1st of January, 1884, while Exhibit O shows the number of seamen and apprentices enrolled in the merchant-marine service, with average monthly wages paid during the years 1873 to 1883, inclusive. Exhibit P gives the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in German trade, together with the country to which such vessels belong, while the amount of trade at the German ports is shown by Exhibit Q.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Exhibit R explains the condition of German banks of issue at the close of December 31, 1883, while Exhibit S gives the assets and liabilities of the German Imperial Bank at the close of the year 1883. Exhibit T shows the total amount of imperial money coined at the German mints up to and including the 31st day of December, 1883, while Exhibit U gives the production of German mines, salt works, smelting works, &c., during the years 1882 and 1883.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration from Germany has been on the decrease for the last few years. Exhibit V shows the number and destination of German emi-

grants from the year 1874 to 1883, both inclusive, while Exhibit W gives the number of emigrants from the different European countries during the years 1871 to 1882.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

Exhibit X clearly shows the total revenues collected by the German Government during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1884, as well as the sources from which such revenues are derived.

Exhibit Y gives the amount of customs duties collected in the German Zollverein during the year 1883, as well as the amount collected upon the different classes of goods enumerated.

Exhibit Z shows the total expenditures of the Empire during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1884, as well as the objects for which such expenditure was made. It will be observed that the expenditures slightly exceeded the revenues collected.

The tables herewith annexed are so full that I have deemed it unnecessary to extend my own observation or suggestions at greater length. All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. S. BREWER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berlin, November 1, 1884.

EXHIBIT A.—*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Berlin to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September* 30, 1884.

Articles.	Fourth quarter, 1883.	First quarter, 1884.	Second quarter, 1884.	Third quarter, 1884.	Total.
Albums	$83,189 50	$49,776 86	$146,500 90	$278,435 72	$557,902 98
Amber			329 08		329 08
Asphalt			1,903 20		1,903 20
Artificial flowers and fancy feathers	8,129 00	11,024 39	34,652 05	43,650 25	97,455 69
Baskets, bags, and cane ware	695 00	814 56	671 72	2,436 50	4,617 78
Beer	1,063 70	1,714 36	1,574 92		4,352 98
Books	2,105 00	6,024 82	5,703 78	2,368 30	16,201 90
Bristles, brushes, hair goods	5,898 30	14,461 52	22,921 09	15,308 38	58,589 29
Bronze, manufactures of		384 72	4,174 42	15,091 46	19,650 60
Buttons	30,295 73	38,239 40	29,073 69	34,004 48	131,613 30
Chemicals	62,180 50	32,603 44	55,590 05	63,415 79	213,789 78
China, earthen, and glass ware	12,879 84	8,183 61	11,841 23	25,877 42	58,782 10
Chromos	2,185 00	3,360 38	10,803 93	9,569 90	25,919 21
Clothes, ready-made	374,295 80	356,470 76	386,249 93	1,146,369 63	2,263,386 14
Colors	13,602 89	10,868 03	21,495 44	16,511 26	62,477 62
Dress and piece goods, &c.:					
Cotton and cotton mixed goods	4,820 60	5,026 78	7,551 77	12,848 53	30,247 68
Linen and linen mixed goods	6,995 00	10,161 77	5,237 78	6,056 85	28,451 40
Silk and silk mixed goods	12,238 90	13,332 24	14,063 39	14,494 63	54,129 16
Wool and woolen mixed goods	161,764 50	146,214 30	216,532 33	213,022 93	737,534 06
Velvets and plushes	544 00	11,355 27	47,397 80	161,591 56	220,888 63
Dress shields	1,897 00	2,313 06	1,809 02	470 60	6,489 68
Embroideries	3,365 50	3,480 77	2,444 67	8,151 40	17,442 34
Engravings	5,555 00	2,141 25	6,460 08	1,480 56	15,636 89
Fancy goods, notions, toys, &c.	13,411 70	5,817 04	10,070 09	16,183 48	45,482 31
Fur goods			1,297 87	5,873 16	7,171 03
Gelatine, glue, and gum	1,814 50	3,620 25	2,180 42	3,453 29	11,068 46
Gloves of leather, silk, cotton	36,767 00	32,253 74	14,731 68	54,423 99	138,176 41
Glucose	9,359 50	15,015 07	14,549 15	15,085 06	54,008 78
Glycerine, distilled	4,335 60	2,117 75	3,837 71	734 93	11,025 99

EXHIBIT A.—*Statement showing the value of declared exports, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Fourth quarter, 1883.	First quarter, 1884.	Second quarter, 1884.	Third quarter, 1884.	Total.
Instruments:					
Musical	$30,757 40	$26,567 00	$22,408 28	$27,851 22	$107,583 90
Scientific	6,950 70	2,903 42	2,064 05	2,226 40	14,144 57
Household effects				578 03	578 03
Imitation of precious stones, jewelry	402 00	397 71	232 16	745 97	1,777 84
Jute goods	3,545 00		5,096 01	955 18	9,596 19
Lamps	278 40	376 32	2,382 85	3,006 24	6,043 81
Laces, trimmings	2,887 00	20,304 15	3,509 27	14,785 20	41,485 62
Leather:					
Manufactures of	7,935 80	6,297 93	13,211 35	33,264 65	60,709 73
Skins, hides	20,679 50	3,100 30	10,155 11	784 82	34,719 73
Linen collars	24,141 50	22,819 87	11,064 42	20,839 86	78,865 65
Liquors, wines, &c	4,255 00	4,880 71	1,676 43	305 79	11,117 93
Lithographs	2,654 40				2,654 40
Machines				451 60	451 60
Malt extract			3,898 00	3,898 44	7,796 44
Metal ware	30,320 70	15,306 72	19,010 20	33,572 33	98,209 95
Metal, old	24,154 30		3,914 00		27,068 30
Mineral	190 60				190 60
Miscellaneous	1,510 98	191 12	576 37	67,921 24	70,199 71
Moldings, gilded	1,953 50	726 81	1,910 72	1,029 64	5,620 67
Oleographs				4,589 50	4,589 50
Paintings		658 58	9,621 31	6,410 92	16,690 81
Paper and manufactures of paper	58,616 70	64,757 21	71,370 07	28,166 56	222,910 54
Paper, fancy				59,968 49	59,968 49
Photographs	4,979 90	2,762 90	2,275 87	3,282 02	13,300 69
Physical apparatus	252 50	1,054 95	1,107 14	5,566 89	7,981 48
Plants	1,805 00				1,805 00
Rags	21,206 90	12,648 31	18,839 15	31,127 62	83,821 98
Rennets	1,172 60	1,372 17	9,270 45	2,659 57	14,474 79
Size	467 90	1,344 77	823 14		2,635 81
Statues	505 70				505 70
Wool			1,896 68		1,896 68
(Woolen) worsted yarn, dyed	33,155 50	29,762 19	60,836 34	51,655 41	175,409 44
Zinc, and manufactures of			1,296 67	6,800 98	8,097 65
Zinc and other ash	1,557,00	1,041 72	1,037 87		3,636 59
Total for year ending September 30, 1884	1,144,725 54	1,006,051 00	1,361,133 12	2,579,354 63	6,091,264 29
Total for year ending September 30, 1883	1,132,510 12	1,058,410 90	1,382,668 67	2,480,778 14	6,054,367 83
Increase	12,215 42			98,576 49	36,896 46
Decrease		52,359 90	21,535 55		

EXHIBIT B.—*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the district of the consulate-general of Berlin, including the districts of the consulates at Annaberg, Berlin, Bremen, Breslau, Brunswick, Chemnitz, Dresden, Hamburg, Leipsic, Stettin, during the four quarters of year ending September 30, 1884.*

Articles.	Annaberg.	Berlin.	Bremen.	Breslau.	Brunswick.	Chemnitz.	Dresden.	Hamburg.	Leipsic.	Stettin.	Total.
Albumen and yolks of eggs							$20,755 99				$20,755 99
Albums		$557,902 98									557,902 98
Amber, manufactures of amber		329 08								$12,540 09	12,869 17
Asphaltum		1,903 20									1,903 20
Animals, domestic, wild, birds			$79,204 41					$12,940 06		238 00	92,382 47
Artificial flowers, fancy feathers		97,455 69					4,135 73				101,591 42
Basket and cane ware, whips, sticks, &c		4,617 78	35,713 80		$6,257 98			117,082 84			163,672 40
Beet sugar, grape sugar, raw sugar, glucose		54,008 78	121,154 13	$74,961 85	1,965,728 45			1,078,246 51		93,058 82	3,387,158 54
Books, music		16,201 90	99,106 53		13,268 23		13,241 10		$278,046 37	58 45	419,922 61
Bristles, feathers, horse-hair, hair-cloth, felt		58,589 29			7,591 08			482,775 01	174,459 22	35,841 91	759,256 51
Bronze, manufactures of bronze		19,650 60									19,650 60
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, ink, &c		227,451 58	205,503 22		358,516 86	$21,282 88	57,017 71	355,012 85	182,342 32	871 90	1,407,999 32
China, glass, and earthenware, &c		58,782 10	257,868 24	46,473 51	21,832 98	2,359 21	252,740 39	88,405 57			728,462 00
Chromos		25,919 21									25,919 21
Clothes, ready made		2,263,386 14				33,072 37					2,296,458 51
Colors		62,477 62									62,477 62
Chicory and coffee					41,242 97			555,299 22			596,542 19
Cotton gloves, silk gloves, wool gloves						2,103,188 45					2,103,188 45
Dress and piece goods, damasks						1,236,658 59					1,236,658 59
Cotton and cotton mixed goods		30,247 68				50,107 67		46,353 84	353,975 45		480,684 64
Linen and linen mixed goods		107,317 05		589,112 70		60,542 91	294,866 40	53,479 19			1,105,318 25
Silk and silk mixed goods		54,129 16							105,890 38		160,019 54
Velvet and plush goods		220,888 63			55,522 54			4,088 74			280,499 91
Woolen and woolen mixed goods		737,534 06		50,135 92		64,642 95	101,659 04	160,552 82	1,545,798 39	167 93	2,660,491 11
Dry goods			126,596 06								126,596 06
Dress shields		6,489 68									6,489 68
Dried fruits, prepared vegetables, &c					9,190 77			145,251 19			154,441 96
Embroideries	$111,659 00	17,442 34				281,132 00					410,233 34
Engravings		15,636 89									15,636 89
Fancy goods, notions, toys, albums		45,482 31		13,451 33	219,828 73	56,190 66	44,776 90	71,165 27	33,073 76		483,868 96
Glue, gelatine		11,068 46			4,775 32						15,843 78
Grain, plants and seeds, rape-seed oil		1,805 00						46,298 61		93,484 09	141,587 70
Hemp and hemp bags										103,157 73	103,157 73
Hosiery of cotton, silk, wool					26,241 05	4,334 257 60					4,360,498 65
Household effects		578 03								140 06	718 09
Human hair, braids			9,939 59					52,405 34			62,344 93
Jewelry, silver ornaments, &c		1,777,84						124,045 82			125,823 66
Imitation jet goods, buttons, &c	104,515 00	131,613 30									236,128 30
India-rubber goods					24,534 39			170,195 81			194,730 20
Instruments, musical	840,357 00	107,583 90			37,709 62	64,071 66	16,006 92	62,877 16	118,095 86	715 19	1,247,417 31
Instruments, scientific		22,126 05	11,649 72	1,405 15	25,753 87						60,984 79

Ivory and ivory goods								163,554 90				163,554 90
Jute goods		9,596 19										9,596 19
Laces, trimmings, &c	453,898 00	41,485 62				173,936 13	8,789,20		196,198 63			874,307 58
Lamps		6,043 81										6,043 81
Leather gloves and glove leather*	212,263 00	138,176 41		199,761 54	143,095 80			203,064 83	384,328 57			1,281,590 15
Leather, manufactures of, &c		60,709 73										60,709 73
Leather, furs and skins		41,890 76		451 25	10,135 35			403,381 57	754,669 81			1,210,528 74
Liquors (malt and distilled), wines, fruit juice		23,267 35	113,859 39	12,908 23	72,574 43			114,201 79		33,523 32		360,334 51
Lithographs		2,654 40										2,654 40
Looking-glass plates, unsilvered					2,043 68							2,043 68
Manuring salt					650,004 14			552,698 66				1,202,702 80
Machines		451 60				13,063 69						13,515 29
Metals and metal ware, machinery		98,209 95	82,020 63	2,977 64	35,217 31	947 33		58,851 55				278,224 41
Metal, old		27,068 30								18,802 55		45,870 85
Minerals		190 60		541 45						63,918 37		64,650 42
Miscellaneous	19,909 00	70,199 71	50,069 36	5,253 09	13,646 68	45,169 74	67,648 76	61,535 68	247,511 39	12,117 57		593,060 98
Moldings, gilded		5,620 67										5,620 67
Newspapers									85,671 96			85,671 96
Oleographs		4,589 50										4,589 50
Paintings		16,690 81					5,754 74					22,445 55
Paper, manufactures of paper, stationery		282,879 03			6,791 59		11,427 08	62,231 76				363,329 46
Percussions and ball caps, arms, &c								17,423 93		350 77		17,774 70
Portland cement					73,091 64			186,194 65		26,566 84		285,853 13
Photographs and photographic paper		13,300 69					159,768 27					173,068 96
Provisions, canned meat, fish			167,738 11					352,979 87		197 85		520,915 83
Rags, waste paper		83,821 98	64,659 30		127,646 77			476,787 26		738,457 43		1,491,372 74
Rennets, guts, bladder		14,474 79						60,728 72				75,203 51
Statues		505 70										505 70
Straw hats, plaits, &c							4,473 99					4,473 99
Tobacco and cigars			180,821 69				19,091 06	23,914 12				223,826 87
Wood articles							9,269 39					9,269 39
Wool		1,896 68			1,726 57							3,623 25
Worsted yarn, dyed		175,409 44			11,081 13							186,490 57
Zinc and spelter		11,734 24		45,515 15				60,969 72		56,054 37		174,273 48
Total for year ending September 30, 1884	1,742,601 00	6,091,264 29	1,605,904 18	1,042,948 81	3,965,949 96	8,540,623 84	1,091,422 67	6,424,894 86	4,460,062 11	1,280,263 24		36,245,934 96
Total for year ending September 30, 1883	2,072,960 00	6,054,367 23	1,896,478 37	1,163,498 79	2,153,704 64	8,512,813 10	927,329 32	5,496,415 43	3,685,814 89	1,400,309 40		33,363,691 77
Increase in 1884		36,896 46			1,812,245 32	27,810 74	164,093 35	928,479 43	774,247 22			2,882,243 19
Decrease in 1884	330,359 00		290,574 19	120,549 98						120,046 16		
Total for year ending September 30, 1882												33,481,219 95
Total for year ending September 30, 1881												25,896,008 13
Increase in 1884 as against 1881												10,349,926 83

* Hamburg states: Leather and other gloves.

EXHIBIT C.—*Beet-sugar production in the German Zollverein.*

Items.	Years.				
	1878–'79.	1879–'80.	1880–'81.	1881–'82.	1882–'83.
Factories in operation.....number..	324	328	333	343	358
Process by which the juice was obtained:					
By diffusion.....number..	258	291	309	324	343
By pressing centrifugal filter macerator number	66	37	24	19	15
Quantities of beets worked .....tons..	4, 628, 748	4, 805, 262	6, 322, 203	6, 271, 948	8, 747, 154
Quantities of beets produced by the factories themselves .....tons..	3, 114, 030	2, 850, 586	3, 871, 679	3, 431, 754	4, 448, 632
Area worked to produce the same.....acres..	269, 195	282, 507	296, 077	303, 140	323, 155
Quantities obtained:					
Filling mass .....tons..	576, 180	554, 409	739, 336	774, 004	1, 097, 508
Raw sugar products of all kinds...do....	426, 155	409, 415	555, 915	599, 722	835, 165
Molasses .....do....	133, 652	131, 371	164, 984	150, 813	196, 305
From 100 kilograms (=2.2 cwt.) of taxed beets there were obtained:					
Filling mass .....pounds....	27. 39	25. 38	25. 71	27. 14	27. 61
And from filling mass:					
Raw sugar.....do....	20. 26	18. 74	19. 35	21. 03	21. 01
Molasses.....do....	6. 35	6. 00	5. 72	5. 28	4. 92
From 160 kilograms (=2.2 cwt.) were obtained:					
Raw sugar.....pounds..	162. 71	162. 47	165. 41	170. 45	167. 42
Molasses.....do....	51. 04	52. 14	49. 10	42. 85	39. 35
Quantities of beets required to obtain 1 kilogram (=2.2 cwt.) of raw sugar....pounds..	23. 89	25. 82	25. 01	23. 01	23. 03

EXHIBIT D.—*Sugar produced, imported, exported, and consumed, and amount of taxes on sugar collected.*

[Harvest year, August 1 to July 31.]

Items.	Years.				
	1878–'79.	1879–'80.	1880–'81.	1881–'82.	1882–'83.
Raw sugar produced ..... cwt..	9, 375, 410	9, 007, 130	12, 230, 130	13, 193, 884	18, 373, 630
Sugar imported (reduced to raw sugar) cwt	175, 362	144, 848	123, 354	126, 126	145, 222
Total of sugar produced and imported, cwt	9, 550, 772	9, 151, 978	12, 353, 484	13, 320, 010	18, 518, 852
Sugar exported (reduced to raw sugar), cwt	3, 037. 699	2, 958, 670	6, 245, 888	6, 917, 020	10, 396, 144
Sugar consumed.....cwt..	6, 513, 078	6, 193, 308	6, 107, 596	6, 402, 990	8, 122, 708
Amount of tax collected.					
Beet sugar tax	$17, 626, 280	$18, 296, 369	$24, 077, 032	$23, 883, 565	$33, 309, 171
Duty on sugar	502, 608	411, 621	352, 478	361, 284	411, 740
Total.....	18, 128, 888	18, 707, 990	24, 429, 748	24, 244, 876	33, 718, 935
Bounties	6, 139, 250	5, 807, 081	13, 446, 167	10, 705, 763	17, 494, 809
Net proceeds	12, 029, 638	12, 900, 909	10, 983, 343	13, 536, 726	16, 226, 126

EXHIBIT E.—*Tobacco crop during the year ending June* 30, 1883.

Years.	Tobacco planters.	Area.	Leaf-tobacco.		Average price per ton of dry leaf-tobacco.	Total value of tobacco crop.	Net amount of taxes and customs upon tobacco and manufactures of tobacco.	
			Total quantity.	Per acre.			Total.	Per capita.
	Number.	*Acres.*	*Tons.**	*Tons.*				
1877–'78	165, 273	44, 587	29, 864	0. 66	$115	$3, 157, 546	$4, 906, 203 40	$0 11
1878–'79	157, 175	45, 090	29, 889	0. 66	117	3, 222, 758	6, 279, 392 00	14
1879–'80	159, 061	43, 182	28, 409	0. 65	179	4, 819, 024	2, 178, 866 20	15
1880–'81	221, 070	60, 647	52, 197	0. 86	169	6, 867, 966	5, 161, 172 80	11
1881–'82	246, 639	68, 120	61, 314	0. 90	161	6, 458, 844	8, 726, 412 80	19
1882–'83	215, 249	55, 607	38, 977	0. 70	185	3, 909, 864	7, 767, 368 00	17

* Ton = 22 cwt.

EXHIBIT F.—*Beer consumed in the German Zollverein.*

Years.	Beer.		Total.	Beer exported.	Beer consumed.	
	Produced.	Imported.			Total.	Per capita.
	Hectoliters.	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*	*Liters.*
1878–'79	38, 811, 000	103, 000	38, 914, 000	676, 000	38, 238, 000	87.5
1879–'80	37, 243, 000	87, 000	37, 330, 000	680, 000	36, 650, 000	82.9
1880–'81	38, 572, 000	94, 000	38, 666, 000	855, 000	37, 811, 000	84.6
1881–'82	39, 109, 000	96, 000	39, 205, 000	984, 000	38, 221, 000	85.0
1882–'83	39, 324, 000	100, 000	39, 424, 000	995, 000	38, 429, 000	85.0
Eleven years average	38, 292, 000	97, 000	38, 389, 000	611, 000	37, 778, 000	87.6

EXHIBIT G.—*Recent cattle statistics of several European states and the United States of America.*

States.	Census year.	Horses.			Mules and asses.			Cattle.		
		Pieces.	Per square kilometer.	Per 100 inhabitants.	Pieces.	Per square kilometer.	Per 100 inhabitants.	Pieces.	Per square kilometer.	Per 100 inhabitants.
Germany	1883	3, 522, 316	6.5	7.7	9, 795	0.02	0.02	15, 785, 322	29.2	34.5
Austria	1880	1, 463, 282	4.9	6.6	49, 618	0.17	0.22	8, 584, 077	28.6	38.8
Hungary	1880	1, 819, 508	6.5	13.3	.....	.....	.....	4, 597, 543	16.4	33.5
Italy	1881	657, 544	2.2	2.4	968, 114	3.27	3.43	4, 783, 232	16.1	16.8
France	1880	2, 848, 800	5.4	7.6	666, 678	1.26	1.77	11, 466, 253	21.7	30.4
Great Britain and Ireland	1880	1, 929, 680	6.1	5.5	.....	.....	.....	9, 871, 153	31.3	28.2
United States of America	1880	10, 357, 488	1.1	20.7	1, 812, 808	0.20	3.61	35, 925, 511	3.9	71.6

States.	Census year.	Sheep.			Hogs.			Goats.		
		Pieces.	Per square kilometer.	Per 100 inhabitants.	Pieces.	Per square kilometer.	Per 100 inhabitants.	Pieces.	Per square kilometer.	Per 100 inhabitants.
Germany	1883	19, 185, 362	35.5	41.9	9, 205, 791	17.0	20.1	2, 639, 994	4.9	5.8
Austria	1880	3, 841, 340	12.8	17.3	2, 721, 541	9.1	12.3	1, 006, 675	3.4	4.5
Hungary	1880	9, 252, 123	33.1	67.4	.....	.....	.....	236, 352	0.8	1.7
Italy	1881	8, 596, 108	29.0	30.2	1, 163, 916	3.9	4.1	2, 016, 307	6.9	7.1
France	1880	22, 516, 084	42.6	59.8	5, 565, 620	10.5	14.8	1, 522, 360	2.9	4.0
Great Britain and Ireland	1880	30, 239, 620	96.0	86.4	2, 863, 488	9.1	8.2	.....	.....	.....
United States of America	1880	35, 192, 074	3.8	70.2	47, 681, 700	5.1	95.1	.....	.....	.....

EXHIBIT H.—*Returns of domestic animals imported into and exported from the German Zollverein, in the years* 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883.

1880.

Description.	Imported.	Exported.	Excess imported.	Excess exported.
Horses	59, 722	17, 960	41, 762	.....
Foals	64	23	41	.....
Mules, asses, &c	71	30	41	.....
Bulls	629	6, 970	.....	6, 341
Cows	53, 415	49, 826	3, 589	.....
Oxen	16, 079	59, 896	.....	42, 818
Young cattle up to two and one-half years	34, 294	45, 221	.....	10, 927
Calves under six weeks	25, 064	59, 391	.....	37, 727
Hogs	1, 104, 321	438, 724	665, 597	.....
Sucking pigs under 10 kilograms	168, 495	29, 225	139, 270	.....
Sheep	158, 536	1, 242, 524	.....	1, 083, 988
Lambs	15, 141	14, 060	1, 081	.....
Goats	3, 579	1, 560	2, 019	.....

EXHIBIT H.—*Returns of domestic animals, &c.*—Continued.

1881.

Description.	Imported.	Exported.	Excess imported.	Excess exported.
Horses	54,793	18,867	35,926	.....
Foals	64	16	48	.....
Mules, asses, &c	53	20	33	.....
Bulls	611	8,090	.....	7,479
Cows	63,628	50,355	13,273	.....
Oxen	13,012	67,906	.....	54,894
Young cattle up to two and one-half years	35,190	53,826	.....	18,636
Calves under six weeks	39,935	59,092	.....	19,157
Hogs	1,167,945	347,738	820,207	.....
Sucking pigs under 10 kilograms	197,061	49,172	147,889	.....
Sheep	46,850	1,234,270	.....	1,187,420
Lambs	7,056	15,241	.....	8,185
Goats	2,385	1,297	1,088	.....

1882.

Horses	64,980	18,225	46,755	.....
Foals	63	9	54	.....
Mules, asses, &c	66	20	46	.....
Bulls	644	8,064	.....	7,420
Cows	89,086	54,120	34,966	.....
Oxen	25,197	70,340	.....	45,143
Young cattle up to two and one-half years	56,126	52,166	3,960	.....
Calves under six weeks	43,486	56,757	.....	13,271
Hogs	1,039,136	249,792	744,344	.....
Sucking pigs under 10 kilograms	278,047	23,278	254,769	.....
Sheep	59,058	1,430,106	.....	1,371,048
Lambs	10,084	21,664	.....	11,580
Goats	2,639	1,053	1,586	.....

1883.

Horses	76,636	19,197	57,439	.....
Foals	101	16	85	.....
Mules, asses, &c	177	22	155	.....
Bulls	686	8,542	.....	7,856
Cows	80,316	60,808	19,508	.....
Oxen	28,092	66,872	.....	38,780
Young cattle up to two and one-half years	41,078	54,138	.....	13,060
Calves under six weeks	37,882	53,977	.....	16,095
Hogs	926,502	417,822	508,680	.....
Sucking pigs under 10 kilograms	180,168	21,308	158,860	.....
Sheep	75,406	1,418,703	.....	1,343,297
Lambs	13,268	23,945	.....	10,677
Goats	2,422	1,032	1,390	.....

EXHIBIT I.—*Revenues from Prussian forests in* 1884.

Items of revenue.	Amount.
Wood	$10,941,336
Secondary products	1,037,442
Game	80,920
Peat	75,446
Floating of wood	7,140
Meadows	25,466
Stores of fire-wood	685
Working of saw-mills	125,664
Nursery gardens	5,236
Zoological gardens	4,163
Sundries	151,756
Total revenues	12,555,234

EXHIBIT J.—*Statement showing the values of merchandises imported into and exported from the German customs territory during calendar year* 1883 (*exclusive of goods in transit*).

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Animals	$53,001,000	$38,455,000
Food and other articles of consumption	200,922,000	126,010,000
Animal food	32,067,000	13,082,000
Cereals, pulse, potatoes	88,055,000	15,496,000
Mill-ground grain and bakers' ware	4,997,000	10,303,000
Fruit, vegetables	8,505,000	4,219,000
Table salts and spices	4,674,000	9,020,000
Coffee, cocoa, tea	35,362,000	953,000
Sugar, molasses, sirup	713,000	51,438,000
Fermented liquors, mineral waters, table oils	13,159,000	18,975,000
Comfits, preserves	675,000	1,108,000
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	12,715,000	1,406,000
Seeds and plants, not for food	25,465,000	7,415,000
Manure and waste materials	16,269,000	5,055,000
Fuel	10,005,000	18,179,000
Raw materials and products of chemical industry	92,910,000	64,526,000
Salts, acids, sulphur, &c	18,845,000	15,919,000
Tanning stuffs, colors, &c	18,362,000	22,206,000
Ferments, clearing stuffs	2,022,000	1,007,000
Drugs for medicinal purposes, sponges	6,444,000	5,917,000
Resins	5,319,000	2,119,000
Mineral and other oils, &c	20,871,000	2,305,000
Varnishes and lakes, lutes, glutens	1,315,000	2,021,000
Fat oils and fats, not for food	18,289,000	4,780,000
Candles, soaps, perfumes	738,000	4,676,000
Priming goods	222,000	2,935,000
Others, not declared	483,000	640,000
Raw materials, manufactures of stone and clay industry	10,380,000	28,097,000
Earths and stones	6,885,000	8,825,000
Stoneware	955,000	1,864,000
Clay and china ware	970,000	8,350,000
Glassware	1,570,000	9,058,000
Raw materials and manufactures of metal industry	32,105,000	102,053,000
Ores	8,314,000	3,177,000
Raw metals, not precious, also coined	11,309,000	15,298,000
Roughly-worked metals	1,665,000	21,760,000
Manufactures of iron, except machines and scientific instruments	3,011,000	38,764,000
Manufactures of other precious metals	1,049,000	7,581,000
Precious metals, also coined	6,757,000	15,473,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the wood cutting and plaiting industry	30,583,000	24,330,000
Timber, lumber, building wood	20,243,000	8,686,000
Cutting and plaiting materials	6,150,000	1,862,000
Wooden ware, cut, and plaited ware	4,190,000	13,782,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the paper industry	3,535,000	18,872,000
Rags	2,125,000	4,081,000
Paper and pasteboard	728,000	10,097,000
Manufactures of pasteboard	682,000	4,694,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the leather and fur goods industry	44,056,000	60,488,000
Hides and skins	34,985,000	18,823,000
Leather	5,755,000	10,434,000
Leather manufactures	3,218,000	30,623,000
Fur goods	98,000	608,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry	237,644,000	227,160,000
Hairs, feathers, &c	12,480,000	5,856,000
Spinning materials	125,480,000	32,937,000
Yarns and wads	73,779,000	26,985,000
Roper's goods	173,000	791,000
Rugs, felts, hair cloths	609,000	2,202,000
Stuffs	14,817,000	94,377,000
Hosiery	434,000	20,751,000
Trimming and button stuffs	195,000	10,621,000
Laces, embroideries, &c	5,243,000	3,918,000
Clothes, linen underclothing	1,162,000	21,234,000
Bonnets, fancy feathers, and flowers	1,849,000	7,488,000
Raw materials and manufactures of caoutchouc and wax industry	6,265,000	5,367,000
Caoutchouc	4,636,000	539,000
Caoutchouc threads, leather, and wax cloth	813,000	394,000
Manufactures of caoutchouc	816,000	4,434,000
Railway vehicles (upholstered), carriages, and furniture	148,000	1,774,000
Machines, engines, instruments, and apparatus	11,893,000	33,842,000
Fancy goods, ornaments	3,046,000	19,520,000
Objects of literature and fine arts	5,006,000	12,539,000
Articles not declared	----------	48,000
Total in 1883	783,233,000	793,730,000
Total in 1882	753,191,000	772,217,000
Total in 1881	711,680,000	723,622,000

EXHIBIT K.—*Statement showing the quantities and values of merchandise imported to and exported from the German customs territory during the calendar year* 1883 *(inclusive of goods in transit).*

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	100 *kilos.*		100 *kilos.*	
Animals	2, 256, 150	$72, 911, 000	3, 739, 454	$58, 366, 000
Food and other articles of consumption	25, 885, 192	347, 008, 000	48, 393, 263	264, 206, 000
Animal food	907, 525	52, 194, 000	3, 442, 970	32, 123, 000
Cereals, pulse, potatoes	11, 244, 693	128, 253, 000	34, 393, 789	52, 145, 000
Mill-ground grain and bakers' ware	1, 781, 701	11, 061, 000	1, 591, 714	16, 334, 000
Fruit, vegetables	1, 886, 411	10, 277, 000	1, 507, 030	6, 046, 000
Table salt and spices	1, 674, 742	7, 754, 000	989, 757	11, 756, 000
Coffee, cocoa, tea	242, 795	52, 003, 000	1, 796, 665	16, 077, 000
Sugar, molasses, sirup	5, 527, 309	24, 033, 000	2, 099, 983	74, 740, 000
Fermented liquors, mineral waters, table oils	2, 540, 693	26, 808, 000	1, 725, 491	31, 896, 000
Comfits, preserves	33, 894	4, 490, 000	123, 230	4, 923, 000
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	43, 422	30, 117, 000	721, 840	18, 150, 000
Seeds and plants, not for food	1, 204, 726	27, 484, 000	4, 121, 489	9, 506, 000
Manure and waste materials	2, 886, 462	17, 741, 000	5, 810, 832	6, 527, 000
Fuel	96, 963, 357	10, 095, 000	59, 312, 532	18, 335, 000
Raw materials and products of chemical industry	4, 866, 613	115, 828, 000	15, 528, 137	86, 025, 000
Salts, acids, sulphur, &c	2, 329, 516	21, 525, 000	4, 218, 728	18, 620, 000
Tanning stuffs, colors, &c	1, 046, 513	22, 858, 000	2, 165, 236	26, 666, 000
Ferments, clearing stuffs	202, 180	2, 435, 000	367, 791	1, 419, 000
Drugs for medicinal purposes, sponges	30, 113	7, 348, 000	62, 373	6, 823, 000
Resins	520, 888	6, 362, 000	1, 267, 791	3, 169, 000
Mineral and other oils, &c	212, 635	26, 614, 000	5, 775, 724	6, 440, 000
Varnishes and lakes, lutes, glutens	120, 133	1, 751, 000	80, 459	2, 456, 000
Fat oils and fat, not for food	256, 580	23, 377, 000	1, 463, 323	10, 077, 000
Candles, soaps, perfumes	56, 928	2, 382, 000	27, 521	5, 317, 000
Priming goods	72, 758	1, 225, 000	65, 618	3, 939, 000
Raw materials and manufactures of stone and clay	20, 572, 462	17, 637, 000	10, 277, 702	35, 332, 000
Earths and stones	12, 700, 604	7, 938, 000	8, 447, 491	9, 854, 000
Stone ware	342, 116	1, 247, 000	208, 005	2, 151, 000
Clay and china ware	6, 735, 556	2, 158, 000	1, 351, 737	9, 542, 000
Glassware	794, 186	6, 294, 000	270, 469	13, 785, 000
Clothes, linen underclothing	55, 771	3, 270, 000	6, 683	23, 242, 000
Bonnets, fancy feathers, and flowers	6, 593	4, 115, 000	3, 693	9, 746, 000
Raw materials and manufactures of caoutchouc and wax industry	31, 771	8, 087. 000	45, 250	7, 186, 000
Caoutchouc	2, 167	5, 371, 000	25, 459	1, 276, 000
Caoutchouc threads, leather, and wax cloth	4, 816	1, 157, 000	13, 338	744, 000
Manufactures of caoutchouc	24, 788	1, 559, 000	6, 453	5, 166, 000
Railway vehicles (upholstered), carriages, and furniture	191, 806	915, 000	74, 848	2, 541, 000
Machines, engines, instruments, and apparatus	1, 066, 905	25, 965, 000	905, 246	47, 801, 000
Fancy goods, ornaments	70, 254	8, 209, 000	34, 049	24, 660, 000
Objects of literature and fine arts	103, 032	6, 765, 000	44, 439	14, 296, 000
Sundries, kind not declared	857	12, 000	2, 470	60, 000
Total in 1883	204, 551, 933	1, 210, 545, 000	200, 284, 491	1, 211, 346, 000
Total in 1882	----------	753, 191, 000	----------	772, 217, 000
Increase in 1883	----------	457, 354, 000	----------	449, 129, 000

EXHIBIT L.—*Statement showing the German trade with the United States during the calendar year* 1883 *(goods for immediate transit not included).*

[Extract from the returns of the German Zollverein.]

Principal articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	From the United States.	Total.	To the United States.	Total.
	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos.*
Guano (natural)	590	729,844	.....	17,622
Rags of all kinds	.....	347,426	3,458	373,523
Cotton (raw)	542,113	1,891,043	.....	205,947
Cotton yarn	4	219,409	317	81,737
Cotton stuffs, close tissue, unbleached, except cut velvets	.....	2,865	37	4,394
Tulles	.....	1,071	.....	102
Cotton stuffs, bleached, finished, excepting cut velvets	3	1,432	209	19,383
Cut velvets	.....	235	158	3,073
Cotton stuffs, close tissue, not otherwise provided for	.....	3,061	2,297	109,917
Cotton stuffs, not close tissue, except curtain stuffs, &c	.....	450	14	656
Cotton hosiery	2	394	26,547	62,747
Cotton trimmings and button-maker's articles	.....	186	2,299	22,419
Cotton curtain stuffs, bleached and finished	.....	640	3	891
Cotton stuffs, not close tissue	.....	2,145	74	3,362
Cotton laces and embroideries	1	2,954	483	2,779
Crude lead, old lead	.....	31,646	500	495,742
Caustic natron	3	52,309	18	12,740
Alum	1	3,262	600	60,673
Chloride of lime	.....	51,267	2	6,709
Dye-wood extract	8,096	45,255	.....	10,374
Glue and gelatine	45	17,918	1,409	35,137
Matches	.....	5,019	137	22,740
Bicarbonate of soda	1	4,212	87	1,349
Soda, calcined	.....	54,722	1	44,864
Soda, raw	.....	93,298	601	35,631
Potash	.....	18,568	493	89,011
Alizarine	.....	2,164	3,556	40,074
Carbonate of ammonia	.....	8,717	166	10,354
Sulphate of ammonia	201	278,866	.....	1,688
Aniline, toluine	3	3,005	37	6,634
Aniline and tar colors	13	5,775	5,217	38,181
Baryte, artificial	.....	4,602	345	33,793
White lead	.....	28,920	3,109	158,760
Peruvian bark	.....	17,926	.....	105
Cochineal	7	1,409	.....	556
Logwood	21,214	397,910	.....	72,157
Fustic	1,622	72,299	.....	9,468
Brazil wood	240	92,138	.....	11,975
Glycerine	.....	42,621	2,828	24,669
Indigo	.....	17,258	92	6,108
Chromate of potassium	2	19,248	1	2,933
Sulphate of potash	.....	10,019	77,391	1,016,774
Bone black	418	218,202	495	20,488
Madder, also ground	.....	5,311	.....	2,791
Cray	.....	68,815	.....	88,423
Mineral bottles, imperial bottles and jars	1	50,995	14,614	257,432
Glauber salt	.....	35,177	1,062	65,352
Cubic niter	12,317	1,661,846	.....	20,915
Other saltpeter, crude or refined	.....	43,449	.....	65,746
Hydrochloric acid	.....	13,025	.....	105,974
Gunpowder	.....	618	224	33,109
Sulphur	.....	111,978	4	2,342
Sulphuric acid	.....	77,767	.....	156,319
Superphosphates	.....	315,637	.....	74,524
Turpentine and other resin oils	11,003	86,416	2	14,955
Ultramarine	.....	2,265	3,256	54,145
Vitriols	.....	12,785	7	56,956
Lees of wine	.....	22,877	.....	367
Tartar	.....	24,555	.....	2,308
Tartaric acid	.....	712	14	13,519
Pig-iron of all kinds	.....	2,748,206	67,277	2,590,142
Scrap-iron	1	87,240	22,510	604,214
Loop-iron	.....	4,466	.....	320,824
Malleable iron in bars	16	161,284	10,751	1,469,888
Tires	.....	952	48,641	173,891
Angle-iron	.....	1,248	1,604	69,029
Iron rails	.....	14,846	63,353	1,761,775
Fish-plates, iron sleepers	.....	1,171	292	192,300
Plates and sheets, rough, of wrought iron	.....	29,901	1,009	522,985

EXHIBIT L.—*Statement showing the German trade with the United States, &c.*—Continued.

Principal articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	From the United States.	Total.	To the United States.	Total.
	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos.*
Tinned plates	----------	445	----------	10, 359
Polished, varnished, coppered plates, and sheets of malleable iron	1	38, 491	570, 356	2, 036, 272
Iron wire	102	39, 245	113	170, 754
Heavy cast-iron articles	102	39, 245	113	170, 754
Iron roughly wrought for machines and wagons	7	2, 742	----------	20, 934
Iron bridges	----------	877	2, 803	90, 342
Anchors and chains	----------	15, 026	1, 910	5, 996
Wire ropes	----------	792	859	12, 431
Railroad axles, tire, wheels, buffers	----------	4, 482	398	130, 496
Gun-barrels, anvils, vises, &c	5	3, 107	813	51, 018
Rolled and drawn tubes of malleable iron	----------	6, 875	351	195, 402
Wire pins	----------	234	4, 228	281, 500
Fancy iron articles	1, 131	75, 721	7, 172	614, 680
Needles, pins, &c	136	8, 035	4, 217	71, 671
Cement	----------	356, 139	80, 831	3, 083, 774
Lead and copper ores	4, 154	312, 569	1	14, 586
Iron ores	----------	8, 003, 727	----------	18, 864, 501
Flax, raw, dried	----------	675, 608	----------	422, 130
Hemp, raw, dried	36	418, 259	4, 215	218, 639
Waste of flax and hemp	----------	150, 377	453	72, 204
Jute, raw, dried	----------	334, 365	----------	3, 884
Wheat	373, 730	6, 371, 348	----------	807, 384
Rye	172, 251	7, 751, 899	----------	121, 339
Oats	13, 152	2, 660, 913	4	418, 225
Pulse	22, 927	500, 327	32	256, 253
Barley	18, 184	3, 213, 595	----------	828, 239
Indian corn	315, 062	1, 771, 289	----------	3, 274
Buckwheat	----------	106, 896	----------	6, 770
Malt	----------	576, 712	135	102, 378
Rape-seed	52	1, 154, 440	12	115, 203
Linseed	299	751, 779	98	282, 488
Palm-nut kernel	1	592, 232	----------	8
Clover seed	49	159, 442	----------	70, 456
Potatoes	----------	381, 216	18	3, 409, 400
Fruit, fresh	110	366, 760	280	395, 945
Chicory, fresh and dried	----------	80, 709	8	114, 418
Common hollow glass	10	1, 775	1, 746	506, 163
White hollow glass, neither pressed nor polished	31	2, 803	767	114, 252
Window and plate glass, green, unpolished	----------	7, 628	6	29, 446
Looking-glass, raw, unpolished	----------	27, 972	----------	8, 281
Plate glass, polished	----------	757	4, 373	27, 753
Plate and mirror glass	10	660	21, 915	32, 977
Glass, pressed, polished, &c	68	4, 805	343	26, 744
Colored and painted glass	----------	5, 291	1, 091	5, 970
Horse hair	493	12, 604	5	8, 300
Bristles	120	17, 505	171	11, 965
Raw bed feathers	----------	33, 895	43	6, 384
Hides and skins, raw, green	----------	17, 154	116	8, 423
Hides and skins, salted, limed, dried	18, 803	376, 749	1, 097	74, 791
Raw calf skins	----------	77, 749	2, 318	50, 247
Raw lamb, sheep, and goat skins	55	82, 861	362	24, 990
Raw horse hides	445	65, 378	----------	5, 206
Furs, skins	1, 824	21, 567	640	16, 807
Cork	20	54, 169	----------	4, 667
Horns and horn points	854	50, 139	1	8, 973
Wood bark and tan	----------	598, 123	----------	41, 097
Timber for building and cabinet work: European, hard	596	631, 421	----------	590, 630
Timber for building and cabinet work: European, soft	----------	11, 634, 449	----------	2, 114, 147
Timber for building and cabinet work, not European woods	132, 856	307, 911	----------	7, 686
Timber for building and cabinet work, sawn: European, hard	403	1, 206, 134	19	1, 211, 022
Timber for building and cabinet work, sawn: European, soft	9, 188	5, 523, 539	----------	2, 243, 067
Joiners', turners', coopers', wagoners' work (except veneered furniture)	1, 940	91, 391	6, 172	202, 113
Wood cut in veneers	23	7, 742	----------	8, 241
Wooden furniture and parts	160	6, 475	102	26, 749
Fancy wooden articles	21	5, 225	1, 765	123, 986
Cork goods	----------	14, 831	14	2, 670
Hops	22	16, 942	1, 212	74, 951
Pianos and key-boards	20	1, 513	381	67, 418

EXHIBIT L.—*Statement showing the German trade with the United States, &c.*—Continued.

Principal articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	From the United States.	Total.	To the United States.	Total.
	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos.*
Other musical instruments	194	2,143	4,994	38,254
Locomotives	.....	2,200	.....	132,039
Portable engines	.....	22,558	47	5,313
Boilers of malleable iron	.....	703	363	22,527
Others	4,517	319,611	4,117	763,861
Railroad cars, not upholstered (pieces)	.....	251	670	2,221
Others	.....	.....	18	200
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha	16	19,988	20	1,320
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha manufactures	87	1,652	207	20,327
Webbing coated with caoutchouc	3	875	36	2,815
Clothes	16	2,062	4,680	44,304
Linen and cotton underclothes	.....	224	24	19,403
Linen and cotton underclothes	.....	449	2	2,470
Copper, crude or scrap	4,091	116,646	2	57,509
Mercury	.....	4,385	.....	60
Copper, wrought, or rolled in bars and sheets	.....	2,110	32	13,797
Copper wire and telegraph cable	.....	624	155	6,782
Coarse coppersmith's, &c., work	5	5,845	66	11,424
Other coppersmith's, &c. work	15	4,425	669	27,252
Goods of aluminium, nickel	15	2,116	770	22,787
Fancy goods	.....	565	3	934
Leather of all kinds (except for soles and gloves, not colored)	48	22,703	1,661	37,810
Sole-leather	448	16,116	1	9,840
Brussels and Danish glove leather, &c	12	3,874	1,197	25,860
Half tanned and tanned (not otherwise prepared) goat and sheep skins	.....	27,130	.....	778
Coarse shoemakers' ware of uncolored leather	3	4,004	99	12,617
Coarse shoemakers' ware of gray packing linen, sailing cloth	.....	202	33	3,948
Fancy leather articles of Cordovan, Saffian, &c	4	3,526	1,110	46,916
Leather gloves and glove leather	3	593	1	2,461
Linen yarn, not dyed, printed, or bleached	.....	137,775	.....	13,465
Linen yarn, dyed, printed, or bleached	.....	6,463	.....	6,092
Threads	1	7,770	3	1,382
Rope-maker's ware	.....	5,703	79	36,189
Linen ticking, drilling, not dyed, printed, bleached	.....	71,629	73	14,969
Linen ticking, drilling, dyed, printed, bleached	.....	2,539	1,495	13,850
Damask bed and towel linen	.....	233	1,129	4,240
Linen ribbons, fringes, bands, gauze, borders, &c	.....	64	375	1,491
Thread laces	.....	99	44	97
Candles	.....	4,278	5	17,135
Beer	54	135,375	2,573	1,332,085
Arrac, rum, French brandy	15	40,129	9	1,963
Other brandy	.....	4,486	367	643,421
Wine and must in casks	152	522,362	24,940	124,395
Champagne in bottles	3	30,886	383	14,112
Other wine in bottles	11	8,585	7,812	48,779
Butter, also artificial	73	48,881	.....	125,848
Meat	8,884	103,225	27	73,751
Codfish, dried	1	9,257	.....	207
Fresh oranges, lemons, &c	3	100,946	.....	28
Dried currants	.....	72,258	.....	31
Dried raisins	30	105,525	.....	24
Almonds, dried	.....	29,007	.....	12
Pepper	.....	29,155	.....	99
Herrings, salted (in barrels)	.....	867,977	.....	914
Coffee, raw	19,066	1,141,747	.....	332
Cocoa in beans	.....	26,290	.....	3
Cheeses	1	40,637	52	38,374
Cocoa substance	.....	4,760	1	460
Fruit, dried, powdered, &c	1,286	180,229	101	2,261
Chicory	.....	8,857	2,282	70,767
Starch	598	16,128	343	73,061
Farina powders, arrowroot	48	3,383	1,814	191,367
Crushed or shelled grain	28	161,702	196	40,717
Meal, flour of grain and pulse	5,455	489,649	.....	1,362,813
Rice	9	866,295	.....	739
Salt	.....	370,126	5	1,462,187
Sirup	215	36,004	16	5,206
Molasses	.....	4,367	.....	190,605
Tobacco leaves and waste	28,977	303,133	.....	21,082
Cigars	28	3,473	92	2,962
Stemmed tobacco leaves	.....	2	20	9,007
Smoking tobacco	86	4,054	2	2,092

EXHIBIT L.—*Statement showing the German trade with the United States, &c.*—Continued.

Principal articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	From the United States.	Total.	To the United States.	Total.
	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos*
Tea	.....	15, 918	.....	183
Sugar	9	39, 112	41, 121	5, 126, 303
Olive oil in casks	.....	156, 180	.....	4, 651
Linseed oil in casks	488	477, 426	2	1, 476
Rape-seed oil in casks	.....	7, 526	101	41, 853
Palm-nut oil, solid	.....	72, 371	659	72, 187
Cocoa-nut oil, solid	.....	20, 859	.....	2, 871
Lard of hogs and goose grease	85, 688	310, 253	2	267
Stearine, palmitine	8, 557	50, 531	.....	29, 134
Fish fat and train oil	112	100, 706	3	4, 908
Tallow	2, 020	86, 123	.....	5, 411
Half-manufactured goods from rags	2	24, 013	3	255, 981
Packing, blotting paper	14	10, 309	534	97, 144
Pasteboard	176	15, 454	277	200, 821
Other paper	82	20, 997	2, 402	277, 242
Paper hangings	.....	1, 142	86	23, 880
Fur goods	46	573	8	1, 390
Petroleum	1, 296, 629	3, 698, 230	.....	7, 704
Silk, not dyed	.....	33. 727	.....	9, 942
Silk threads	.....	3, 014	8	1, 666
Silk, dyed	.....	1, 274	3	2, 549
Manufactures of pure silk	.....	1, 915	182	2, 123
Silk trimmings, &c	.....	73	87	84
Articles of silk mixed with other materials	.....	38	35	425
Articles of silk mixed with cotton	10	2, 050	10, 746	31, 953
Articles of silk mixed with linen, wool	.....	356	284	2, 275
Half silk trimmings, &c	4	80	1, 866	10, 030
Slate for roofing and in plates	.....	439. 384	.....	94, 250
Coal	.....	21, 811, 816	2, 400	87, 039, 804
Coke	.....	1, 663, 095	.....	6, 021, 385
Brown coal	.....	33, 199, 438	.....	457, 885
Tar	4	352, 282	.....	126, 282
Pitch	19	33, 380	197	244, 335
Asphaltum	6	227, 696	18, 483	94, 401
Turpentine resin	183, 886	504, 287	.....	50, 337
Other resins	37	17, 024	.....	2, 235
Eggs	.....	181, 685	93	22, 930
Bricks, ordinary	.....	960, 398	5, 371	5, 698, 184
Potters' ware, not glazed	.....	1, 719	.....	16, 989
Pipes, tubes, glazed	191	36, 796	3, 602	148, 689
Potters' ware, glazed	.....	11, 708	33	29, 880
Other clay manufactures, except porcelain	1	5, 485	4, 424	160, 583
Porcelain ware	1	4, 052	15, 218	96, 162
Horses.....heads	.....	76, 636	3	19, 197
Steers.....do	.....	686	1	8. 542
Cows.....do	.....	80, 316	1	60, 808
Oxen.....do	.....	28, 092	.....	66, 872
Young cattle up to two and one-half years.....do	.....	41, 078	.....	54, 138
Calves under six weeks old.....do	.....	37, 882	.....	53, 977
Hogs.....do	32	926, 502	.....	417, 822
Sucking pigs under 10 kilograms.....do	.....	180, 168	.....	21, 308
Sheep.....do	.....	75, 406	21	1, 418. 703
Lambs.....do	.....	13, 268	.....	23. 945
Sheep wool, raw	100	909, 680	25	127, 215
Shoddy, &c	1	55, 074	115	129. 709
Woolen yarn	.....	166, 579	900	48, 225
Woolen rugs	.....	2, 903	28	6, 339
Woolen hosiery, not printed	.....	913	469	21, 282
Woolen cloths, not printed	20	12, 174	15, 703	175, 733
Woolen hoisery, printed	.....	20	2	901
Other woolen articles	.....	452	28	10, 113
Woolen trimmings and button-makers' articles	.....	113	586	14, 520
Woolen plushes	11	251	871	7, 725
Woolen laces, tulles, &c	.....	42	27	621
Woven woolen shawls	.....	39	49	4, 407
Zinc in pigs, scrap	.....	44, 745	25, 240	550, 108
Rolled zinc	.....	906	2, 090	165, 045
Tin in pigs, scrap	.....	61, 243	2	4, 054

EXHIBIT M.—*Average wholesale prices of chief articles in the year* 1883 (*German Empire*).

Articles.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Wheat*.....per 1,000 kilograms..	$49 27	$54 17	$54 89	$51 61	$45 95
Rye.....do....	34 56	46 45	48 49	38 78	35 92
Barley.....do....	39 08	42 40	41 50	38 59	36 58
Indian corn.....do....	28 16	32 42	33 17	35 94	32 17
Oats.....do....	32 17	35 85	37 25	34 60	31 93
Wheat flour†.....per 100 kilograms..	7 13	7 85	7 73	7 61	7 01
Rye flour.....do....	4 72	6 48	6 51	5 22	5 00
Rape-seed oil.....do....	13 62	13 29	13 36	14 44	17 03
Potato spirit‡.....per 10,000 liter..	12 50	14 37	13 17	11 60	12 62
Raw sugar†.....per 100 kilograms..	14 19	14 53	14 86	14 53	13 61
Sugar refined.....do....	18 71	19 04	19 59	19 42	18 18
Coffee.....do....	40 21	40 69	35 93	30 85	32 57
Rice.....do....	5 70	5 81	5 78	4 98	4 66
Pepper.....do....	16 66	20 83	24 97	25 99	30 80
Herrings§.....per barrel..	8 86	8 85	7 59	8 31	9 09
Lard†.....per 100 kilograms..	.....	20 15	26 98	28 25	23 85
Bacon.....do....	.....	19 27	20 96	24 53	25 02
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....do....	20 35	22 58	20 97	20 47	20 45
Cotton.....do....	29 72	31 60	29 33	30 36	25 97
Wool.....do....	92 73	102 43	95 55	93 43	92 27
Hemp.....do....	13 95	15 99	16 86	15 76	15 83
Crude silk‖.....per 1 kilogram..	14 23	13 38	13 39	13 39	12 51
Cotton yarn.....do....	69	74	70	73	72
Cotton cloth.....per 1 meter..	05	05	05	06	05
Flax yarn‖.....per 1 kilogram..	47	49	44	43	44
Raw iron*.....per 1,000 kilograms..	17 19	21 82	18 86	19 95	18 17
Lead*.....per 100 kilograms..	7 20	7 84	7 09	6 95	6 19
Copper.....do....	31 27	33 70	32 44	34 71	33 10
Zinc.....do....	8 19	8 85	7 71	8 09	7 28
Tin.....do....	36 92	44 02	46 99	53 56	48 06
Petroleum.....do....	4 43	4 80	4 50	4 06	4 32
Pit coal.....do....	2 35	2 52	2 45	2 37	2 19

*1,000 kilograms = 22 cwt. †100 kilograms = 2.2 cwt. ‡Per cent. Tralle's alcoholometer.
§1 barrel = 150 kilograms. ‖1 kilogram = 0.02 cwt.

EXHIBIT N.—*Table showing the number, age, tonnage, &c., of German ships existing on the 1st of January*, 1884.

On the 1st of January, 1884.	Sailing vessels.			Steamers.			Total.		
	Number of ships.	Registered tons, net.	Number of crew.	Number of ships.	Registered tons, net.	Number of crew.	Number of ships.	Registered tons, net.	Number of crew.
Baltic coast	1,428	327,431	11,530	303	107,017	3,693	1,731	434,448	15,223
German Ocean coast	2,284	567,347	15,407	300	267,682	8,985	2,584	835,029	24,392
Total	3,712	849,778	26,937	603	374,699	12,678	4,315	1,269,477	39,615
Age.									
Under one year	59	17,330	394	84	54,862	1,560	143	72,192	1,954
One to three years	92	23,732	580	141	127,528	3,517	233	151,260	4,097
Three to five years	127	26,679	767	64	33,283	1,005	191	59,962	1,772
Five to seven years	218	60,803	1,644	45	18,712	604	263	79,515	2,248
Seven to ten years	384	105,922	2,986	51	38,644	1,599	435	144,566	4,585
Ten to fifteen years	508	134,323	3,958	111	67,434	2,579	619	201,757	6,532
Fifteen to twenty years	681	209,254	6,117	58	22,994	1,192	739	232,248	7,309
Twenty to thirty years	1,039	240,370	7,395	39	10,604	552	1,078	250,974	7,947
Thirty to forty years	395	56,979	2,183	9	623	68	404	57,602	2,251
Forty to fifty years	158	15,956	45,201	.....	.....	.....	158	15,956	732
Fifty years and upwards	34	2,762	7,821	.....	.....	.....	34	2,762	138
Age unknown	17	668	1,895	1	15	2	18	683	50
Total	3,712	894,778	26,937	603	374,699	12,678	4,315	1,269,477	39,615
Principal material.									
Iron	164	103,673	2,125	591	373,727	12,594	755	477,400	14,719
Hard wood	3,462	747,716	23,824	12	972	84	3,474	748,688	23,908
Soft wood	21	4,642	164	.....	.....	.....	21	4,642	164
Hard and soft wood	56	32,432	698	.....	.....	.....	56	32,432	698
Hard wood and iron	8	6,078	118	.....	.....	.....	8	6,078	118
Unknown	1	237	8	.....	.....	.....	1	237	8
Total	3,712	894,778	26,937	603	374,699	12,678	4,315	1,269,477	39,615
Ships with chronometers.									
One chronometer	1,378	663,738	16,959	255	204,033	5,904	1,633	867,771	22,863
Two chronometers	41	38,077	715	68	111,504	4,109	109	149,581	4,824
Total of ships with chronometers	1,419	701,875	17,674	323	315,537	10,013	1,742	1,017,352	27,687

(Steamers with chronometers, 391; sailing vessels, 1,460; total, 1,851.)

EXHIBIT O.—*Statement showing the number of seamen and apprentices enrolled in the German merchant marine, and of the monthly average wages paid in the years* 1874–1883.

Year.	Seamen enrolled.	Apprentices enrolled.	Average wages of seamen per month.	Average wages of apprentices per month.
1874	12,462	.....	$14 14	.....
1875	11,958	2,318	13 41	$4 65
1876	12,625	2,520	13 53	4 57
1877	12,544	2,545	13 52	4 49
1878	12,189	2,260	12 19	5 14
1879	12,642	2,359	10 38	3 57
1880	13,004	2,556	10 23	3 58
1881	13,154	2,335	10 26	3 50
1882	13,174	2,578	10 74	3 65
1883	13,598	2,629	11 36	3 81

EXHIBIT P.—*Account of the shipping employed in the trade of the German Empire, exhibiting the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, in* 1882.

From and to what countries.	Entered with cargo.		Entered in ballast or unloaded.		Cleared with cargo.		Cleared in ballast or unloaded.	
	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.
German coasts	23,507	1,048,966	6,360	405,260	22,362	1,037,634	7,247	377,820
Russia	1,467	399,366	31	10,954	1,114	277,335	1,094	428,011
Sweden	2,176	296,394	272	53,449	1,482	247,484	1,319	272,055
Norway	1,020	164,929	51	14,685	676	143,933	434	69,927
Denmark	4,457	413,477	2,755	172,383	6,356	519,324	1,337	48,431
Heligoland	211	20,878	70	1,746	199	21,811	78	776
Great Britain	7,131	3,005,608	245	160,201	4,212	1,923,829	1,813	964,032
Holland	520	110,981	160	37,814	731	172,799	32	2,967
Belgium	174	58,442	40	23,378	361	135,073	7	3,874
France	297	103,288	60	25,162	636	213,370	4	2,555
Spain	86	44,676	3	1,267	137	71,212	15	8,486
Portugal	64	20,963	.....	.....	51	17,678	.....	.....
Italy	61	42,052	1	1,767	60	45,420	.....	.....
Greece	5	1,937	.....	.....	1	528	.....	.....
Roumania	43	42,635	.....	.....	1	677	.....	.....
European Turkey	9	6,648	.....	.....	3	2,625	.....	.....
Uncertain	.....	.....	1	126	.....	.....	33	2,925
Whale fishery	39	2,605	.....	.....	38	2,517	.....	.....
Total Europe, except Germany	17,760	4,734,893	3,689	502,932	16,062	3,795,605	6,166	1,804,059
Greenland	2	436	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	240
British North America	5	2,427	.....	.....	7	1,746	13	10,055
United States	1,010	1,063,214	.....	.....	744	916,109	21	14,010
Mexico	72	31,240	.....	.....	33	19,639	4	1,445
Central America	10	3,785	.....	.....	5	2,474	1	1,081
West India Islands	150	82,945	.....	.....	65	48,108	2	1,141
South America, Atlantic coast north from Brazil	28	11,839	.....	.....	46	8,771	.....	.....
Brazil	116	108,789	.....	.....	186	120,853	.....	.....
South America in the south from Brazil	60	49,499	.....	.....	55	48,180	1	219
Chili	55	43,214	.....	.....	52	44,586	.....	.....
Other South America, Pacific coast	149	95,429	.....	.....	38	16,797	.....	.....
Cape Colony, with Natal	13	22,340	.....	.....	19	23,630	.....	.....
Africa, Atlantic coast	71	35,389	.....	.....	108	47,632	1	364
Africa, Red and Indian Sea coasts	11	3,316	.....	.....	10	3,395	.....	.....
Asia, Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts	3	675	.....	.....	.....	271	.....	.....
East Indies, with Indian islands	141	152,420	.....	.....	25	18,926	5	4,042
China	21	16,753	.....	.....	29	23,552	2	1,516
Japan	9	10,016	.....	.....	6	7,801	.....	.....
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6,132	.....	.....
Australia and islands in the Pacific Ocean	21	15,092	.....	.....	38	31,701	.....	.....
Total, not European countries	1,947	1,748,818	.....	.....	1,477	1,390,353	51	34,113
Great total	43,214	7,532,677	10,049	908,192	39,901	6,223,622	13,464	2,215,972

EXHIBIT Q.—*Account of the trade in the German ports in the year* 1882.

[No later official returns for Germany published.]

Items.	Entered with cargo.		Entered in ballast or unloaded.		Cleared with cargo.		Cleared in ballast or unloaded.	
	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.
Total tonnage employed in the foreign and coasting trade, sail and steam	43,214	7,532,677	10,049	908,192	39,901	6,223,622	13,464	2,215,972
Steamers therein	14,136	5,308,118	1,514	566,946	12,849	4,440,545	2,773	1,441,277
1. German coasting trade	23,507	1,048,966	6,360	405,260	22,362	1,037,664	7,247	377,820
Steamers therein	4,889	577,667	728	223,847	4,870	577,824	648	189,649
2. Trade between German and European (not German) ports	17,760	4,734,893	3,689	502,932	16,062	3,795,605	6,166	1,804,039
Steamers therein	8,713	3,839,512	786	343,099	7,500	3,046,598	2,125	1,249,867
3. Trade between German and not European ports	1,947	1,748,818	.....	.....	1,477	1,390,353	51	34,113
Steamers therein	534	890,939	.....	.....	479	816,123	2	1,761
Foreign vessels, sail and steam	12,333	3,906,106	2,687	437,846	10,374	2,832,619	4,735	1,477,428
Steamers therein	6,121	2,968,956	750	342,898	5,117	2,243,646	1,721	1,047,540
Flag.								
Russian	472	103,753	22	4,066	228	53,755	279	57,145
Swedish	1,922	337,576	243	47,387	1,235	256,234	941	130,003
Norwegian	1,117	381,407	113	30,412	819	280,358	393	126,034
Danish	3,535	392,729	1,728	92,880	4,158	407,649	1,278	81,644
British	4,305	2,376,610	393	237,965	3,000	1,576,423	1,649	1,015,118
Dutch	626	128,096	162	12,583	657	122,428	106	14,956
Belgian	15	9,232	1	691	11	7,559	5	2,364
French	171	64,234	9	3,567	160	61,450	17	6,624
Spanish	49	28,287	14	7,557	58	33,759	3	423
Portuguese	1	201	.....	.....	1	201	.....	.....
Italian	71	43,377	1	349	20	10,374	47	30,789
Austro-Hungarian	16	8,569	.....	.....	10	5,156	6	3,413
Greek	9	6,784	.....	.....	1	1,121	7	4,736
North American	21	22,785	.....	.....	13	13,686	4	4,179
Other	8	2,466	1	389	3	2,466	.....	.....

EXHIBIT R.—*Report on the condition of the German banks of issue on December* 31, 1883.

Names of the banks.	Stock capital.	Reserve fund.	Notes in circulation.	Total liabilities.	Specie on hand.	Treasury notes on hand.	Notes of other banks on hand.	Bills of exchange.	Collaterals.	Stocks and bonds.	Other assets.	Total assets.
Imperial Bank	$28, 560, 000	$4, 582, 312	$197, 471, 694	$281, 181, 054	$132, 947, 326	$4, 564, 364	$3, 394, 594	$111, 232, 394	$18, 053, 728	$7, 130, 956	$5, 712, 714	$283, 030, 076
Municipal Bank of Breslau	714, 000	142, 800	703, 528	2, 394, 518	242, 760	714	157, 794	1, 067, 668	978, 418	.....	16, 898	2, 464, 252
Private Bank of Cologne	714, 000	178, 500	497, 658	2, 293, 130	190, 638	2, 856	7, 378	2, 013, 956	89, 250	.....	60, 452	2, 364, 530
Private Bank of Magdeburg	714, 000	143, 990	669. 970	1, 651, 006	242, 998	1, 428	151, 368	1, 049, 104	196, 350	25, 704	29, 274	1, 696, 226
Private Bank of Dantzie	714, 000	178. 500	705, 432	2, 758, 182	240, 618	.....	162, 792	1, 560, 090	632, 366	61, 404	181, 594	2, 838, 864
Province of Posen Bank	714, 000	178, 500	411, 260	1, 661, 716	144, 228	238	6, 664	1, 097, 418	268, 226	.....	144, 704	1, 661, 478
Bank of Hanover	2, 856, 000	258, 706	1, 453, 704	7, 136, 668	511, 700	6, 664	118, 524	4, 596, 494	304, 878	121, 380	1, 477, 028	7, 136, 668
Bank of Frankfort	4, 080, 034	912, 492	1, 939, 414	8, 827, 182	974, 610	15, 232	91, 868	5, 343, 576	940, 100	948, 430	732, 802	9, 046, 618
Bavarian Bank of Issue	1, 785, 000	182, 784	15, 532, 326	19, 509, 574	7, 602, 910	13, 808	1, 309, 714	9, 615, 438	605, 234	26, 418	336, 056	19, 509, 574
Saxon Bank of Dresden	7, 140, 000	907, 018	10, 737, 846	21, 250, 782	4, 298, 756	31, 892	2, 649, 654	11, 922, 848	860, 846	520, 982	965, 804	21, 250, 782
Clearing-House Bank, Leipzic	714, 000	46, 410	656, 880	1, 943. 508	249, 900	3, 570	123, 046	966, 042	383, 180	.....	217, 770	1, 943, 508
City Bank of Chemnitz	121, 380	30, 226	121, 380	835, 142	48, 514	1, 190	8, 330	587, 146	25, 704	49, 742	114, 716	835, 142
Wurtemberg Bank of Issue	2, 142, 000	117, 334	4, 603, 396	7, 148, 092	2, 103, 682	15, 946	119, 238	4, 593, 162	64, 022	70, 270	181, 832	7, 148, 092
Bank of Baden	2, 142, 009	352, 240	3, 575, 474	6, 432, 426	1, 240, 024	1, 428	36, 890	4, 442, 984	239, 428	9, 996	452, 676	6, 432, 426
Bank of South Germany	3, 729, 936	403, 172	3, 924, 144	8, 340, 472	1, 370, 642	38, 556	312, 256	5, 000, 380	221, 816	893, 690	503, 132	8, 340, 472
Bank of Brunswick	2, 499, 000	89, 250	650, 454	5, 225, 766	173, 026	2, 856	21, 896	2, 953, 818	556, 682	.....	1, 546, 048	5, 254, 326
Bank of Commerce of Lubeck	571, 200	16, 898	228, 004	1, 889, 720	104, 951	476	75, 922	1, 412, 768	105, 254	120, 428	134, 708	1, 954, 694
Bank of Bremen	3, 952, 466	198, 016	1, 216, 180	8, 645, 112	456, 484	.....	56, 882	7, 161, 658	1, 109, 556	.....	110, 194	8, 894, 774
Total	63, 853, 016	8, 919, 764	245, 099, 776	380, 124, 050	153, 146, 574	4, 701, 218	8, 804, 810	176, 616, 944	25, 635, 218	9, 979, 340	12, 918, 402	391, 802, 592

EXHIBIT S.—*Table showing the assets and liabilities of the German Imperial Bank at the end of the year* 1883.

Assets.	Amount.	Total amount.
By stock of gold in bars and foreign coins, pound Troy weight at $331		$27,437,981 54
By cash:		
German coins	$105,504,781 86	
Treasury notes of the Empire	4,563,669 00	
Treasury notes of the Imperial Bank	149,053,575 00	
Notes of other banks	3,394,546 00	
		262,516,572 25
By silver in bars and coins in hand		
By bills of exchange in hand:		
Local bills:		
Payable 15 days	$14,113,709 00	
Payable at longer terms	31,458,234 75	
	45,571,943 75	
Remittance bills on German places:		
Payable 15 days	29,759,837 00	
Payable at longer terms	33,608,990 00	
	63,348,827 00	
Bills on places not German:		
Amsterdam	28,956 96	
Belgium	8,554 00	
London	2,184,262 65	
Paris	136,132 50	
Switzerland	9,151 96	
	2,367,058 07	
		111,287,829 03
By loans upon security of goods deposited (pawn-broking):		
Upon gold and silver		
Upon public securities	16,864,942 00	
Upon gold	1,189,024 00	
		18,053,966 00
By public securities in hand		7,097,096 56
By amounts due to the bank by its correspondents (accounts current)		160,771 83
By bills payable, not yet paid		698,066 39
By value of real property owned by the bank		4,593,043 00
By sundries:		
Moneys advanced on bills for discounting		
Salaries paid in advance to employés	62,577 39	
Amounts paid in advance for building purposes	49,412 00	
Bank-notes no longer fit for circulation	3,054 248 00	
Bills not paid and other claims on the 31st December, 1883	614,384 51	
		3,779,621 90
Total		435,624,948 05

Liabilities.		
To capital stock		$28,560,000 00
To reserve fund		4,833,383 58
To reserve fund for doubtful debts		658,953 00
To total amount of notes issued and in circulation:		
Notes at 500 thalers	$28,917 00	
Notes at 100 thalers	147,013 00	
Notes at 50 thalers	59,458 00	
Notes at 25 thalers	109,940 00	
Notes at 10 thalers	62,728 00	
Notes at 1,000 marks	125,996,720 00	
Notes at 500 marks	56,286,524 00	
Notes at 100 marks	166,848,579 00	
		349,579,883 00
To amounts due to creditors		49,966,503 56
To amounts of securities deposited (without interest)		49,509 32
To amount of note-tax payable to the Treasury of the Empire (according to sections 9 and 10 Imperial Bank act		
To sundries:		
Amount of checks not yet called for	316,227 19	
Amount of bills on commission not yet paid	28,651 03	
Interest and revenues from real property; bills, pawn claims to be set over for the year 1884	340,583 02	
Dividends not yet called for	227,291 54	
Sundry book debts	61,057 90	
		973,810 72
To amount of net profit for year 1883:		
For the Empire	500,799 42	
For the stockholders, amount of the year 1882 not yet distributed	501,105 45	
		1,002,904 87
Total		435,624,948 05

EXHIBIT T.—*Table showing the total of the imperial money coined in the German mints up to the 31st of December*, 1883.

Description.	Number.	Value in American money.*
Gold coins:		
Double crowns	1,380,639,640.00	$328,592,234 00
Crowns	455,745,300.00	108,467,381 00
Half crowns	27,969,925.00	6,656,842 00
Total	1,864,354,865.00	443,716,458 00
Silver coins:		
Five-mark pieces	71,649,025.00	17,052,468 00
Two-mark pieces	102,030,904.00	24,283,355 00
One-mark pieces	168,763,734.00	40,151,489 00
Fifty-pence pieces	71,484,728.50	17,013,365 00
Twenty-pence pieces	27,717,144.00	6,596,680 00
Total	441,585,589.50	105,097,370 30
Nickel coins:		
Ten-pence pieces	23,502,530.70	5,593,602 00
Five-pence pieces	11,657,813.75	2,774,559 00
Total	35,160,344.45	8,368,161 00 00
Copper coins:		
Two-pence pieces	6,213,207.44	1,478,743 00
One-pence pieces	3,382,732.83	805,088 00
Total	9,595,930.27	2,283,831 00

* Calculated at $0.238 per German mark.

EXHIBIT U.—*Statement showing the production of German mines, salt-works, smelting-works, in the years* 1882, 1883.

Product.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Production of mines.				
MINERAL COALS, BITUMEN.				
	Tons.	*Tons.*		
Stone coal	52,116,326	55,888,490	$63,747,348	$69,867,518
Brown coal	13,234,195	14,334,966	8,581,804	9,214,170
Asphaltum	37,120	42,930	59,976	62,118
Naphtha	7,508	3,755	160,174	83,528
MINERAL SALTS.				
Rock salt	322,442	336,640	501,704	497,182
Kainit	141,272	230,071	483,616	740,180
Other potassic salts	1,060,120	959,291	2,294,558	2,032,996
ORES.				
Iron ores	8,248,869	8,736,426	9,297,946	9,280,572
Zinc ores	694,711	678,026	2,835,056	2,116,774
Lead ores	177,655	169,150	4,907,798	4,289,236
Copper ores	566,509	613,325	3,503,598	3,825,374
Silver and gold ores	22,977	16,356	1,030,778	938,196
Common iron pyrites	158,419	158,114	429,828	355,382
Salts obtained from aqueous solutions.				
Table salt (chloride of natrium)	456,012	465,531	2,949,772	2,995,468
Chloride of potassium	148,403	147,496	4,754,704	4,680,508
Glauber salt	36,737	36,873	419,356	379,610
Sulphate of alumina	13,519	17,272	337,484	369,376
Production of furnaces and foundries.				
Crude cast-iron	3,340,550	3,419,635	45,836,658	43,060,626
Zinc	113,418	116,853	8,556,100	8,027,740
Lead	92,590	90,732	5,995,696	5,218,626

EXHIBIT U.—*Statement showing the production of German mines, &c.*—Continued.

Product.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Production of furnaces and foundries—Cont'd.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		
Copper	16,215	17,931	$5,383,084	$5,817,723
Silver ..... kilograms..	*214,982,363	*230,693,901	7,797,594	8,196,006
Gold ..... do....	*376,060	*457,342	240,138	304,164
Sulphuric acids	269,306	277,694	3,083,528	3,183,250
Vitriols	12,538	13,103	523,124	605,710
SPECIES OF PIG IRON.				
Foundry iron	270,538	340,842	4,165,476	4,852,820
Ingot iron	1,148,392	1,080,072	17,072,216	14,058,184
Forge iron	1,874,245	1,952,029	23,358,034	22,971,760
Cast ware of first smelting	33,031	33,422	1,070,524	1,023,162
Pig iron manufactured.				
Cast-iron of second smelting	586,293	616,126	25,500,748	26,841,640
Wrought iron and steel	1,423,629	1,411,235	51,631,006	49,593,774
Ingot iron (inclusive of crucible cast-steel)..	1,033,898	1,009,505	48,475,136	38,553,620

* Kilogram = 2.2 pounds.

EXHIBIT V.—*German emigration in ten years* 1874–1883.

Year.	Total.	To the United States of America.	To British North America.	To Central America and Mexico.	To Indies.	To Brazil.	To other South American States.	To Africa.	To Asia.	To Australasia.
1874	45,112	42,492	138	24	83	1,019	418	5	33	900
1875	30,773	27,834	38	26	47	1,387	377	1	37	1,026
1876	28,368	22,767	11	8	35	3,432	804	54	31	1,226
1877	21,964	18,240	11	25	243	1,069	289	750	31	1,306
1878	24,217	20,373	89	22	74	1,648	449	394	50	1,718
1879	33,327	30,808	44	17	59	1,630	441	23	31	274
1880	106,190	103,115	222	19	100	2,119	420	27	36	132
1881	210,547	206,189	286	56	58	2,102	762	314	35	745
1882	193,687	189,483	383	65	59	1,286	1,101	335	40	1,065
1883	143,405	137,840	562	62	32	995	998	772	50	2,104

EXHIBIT W.—*European emigrants going to transmarine countries from* 1871 *to* 1882.

From what country.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
German Empire	75,912	112,650	103,638	45,112	30,773	28,368	61,964	24,217	33,327	106,190	210,547	193,859
England	102,452	118,190	123,343	116,490	84,540	73,396	63,711	72,323	104,275	111,845	139,976	169,992
Scotland	19,232	19,541	21,310	20,286	14,686	10,097	8,653	11,087	18,703	22,056	26,826	32,242
Ireland	71,067	72,763	83,692	60,496	41,449	25,976	22,831	29,492	41,296	93,641	76,200	84,132
Switzerland	3,852	4,899	4,957	2,672	1,772	1,741	1,691	2,608	4,288	7,255	10,935	10,896
Sweden	13,190	11,969	9,646	3,570	3,691	3,786	2,998	4,403	12,870	36,400	40,762	.....
Norway	12,276	13,865	10,352	4,601	4,048	4,355	3,206	4,863	7,608	20,212	25,976	28,804
Denmark	3,906	6,893	7,200	3,322	2,988	1,581	1,877	2,972	3,068	5,658	7,985	11,614
Holland	.....	.....	3,867	1,042	2,130	2,402	2,403	2,783	4,664	11,875	.....	.....
France	6,383	8,751	6,832	6,385	3,785	2,591	3,348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,392	22,698	23,901	39,827	35,677	43,725	67,632
Portugal	.....	17,284	12,989	14,835	15,440	11,035	11,057	9,926	13,208	12,597	14,637	.....

EXHIBIT X.—*Revenues of the German Empire during the fiscal year ending March* 31, 1884.

Sources of revenue.	Amount.	Sources of revenue.	Amount.
Customs and taxes collected within the Zollverein:		Imperial stamp taxes:	
Revenues in which share all federal states:		On play cards	$244,188
Customs duties	$45,548,717	On bills of exchange	1,474,458
Tobacco tax	3,248,841	On bonds, stocks, &c., bills and lottery tickets	2,882,152
Beet sugar tax	10,577,621	Statistical fee	123,521
Salt tax	8,784,331	Total	4,724,319
Revenues in which do not share Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden: Whisky tax	8,497,776	Surplus receipts of post-office and telegraph departments	5,680,351
Revenues in which Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine do not share: Brewing tax and transit tax on beer	3,677,682	Surplus receipts of Government printing office	257,288
Amounts paid by parts of the federal territory not included in the German Zollverein, instead of duties and taxes there not collected:		Amount of earnings from railways of the Empire	3,804,573
In which share all the federal states	1,458,372	From the Imperial Bank	401,232
In which Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden do not share: Whisky tax	225,750	Sundries	1,599,529
In which Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and Alsace-Lorraine do not share: Brewing tax	102,184	From the invalid fund of the Empire	6,982,995
		Interest from invested funds of the Empire	561,438
		From deficiency appropriations	9,290,825
		Total amount of the quota paid by the several states of the Empire	22,067,206
		Total revenues	137,491,034
		Total expenditures	141,000,050
		Excess of expenditures	3,509,016
Total	82,121,278		

EXHIBIT Y.—*Statement showing the amount of duties on goods imported into the German Zollverein during the year* 1883.

Articles.	Amount of duty.	Articles.	Amount of duty.
Coffee and coffee substitutes (except chicory)	$11,922,348	Drugs, medicines, dye-stuffs	$331,625
Tobacco, manufactures of tobacco	6,592,441	Machines, engines, &c	321,858
Petroleum and other mineral oils, not otherwise provided for	5,228,746	Linen and linen goods	302,761
Grains and other agricultural products	4,580,914	Fruits, seeds, berries, &c., dried, baked, &c	257,575
Among which:		Oranges, lemons, &c	242,628
Rye	1,699,009	Butter, also artificial	221,978
Wheat	2,256,843	Cocoa	220,401
Indian corn	625,222	Fancy goods	190,200
Oats	384,726	Cheeses	189,586
Barley	213,965	Preserved articles of consumption	179,485
Wine, &c	3,383,385	Glass and glassware	176,589
Cotton yarn and wads	1,192,182	Clothes, linen underclothing, trimmings	174,435
Iron and iron ware	1,129,383	Eggs	152,662
Cattle	1,072,319	Beer	132,538
Wood and other carving materials, and manufactures of	1,494,490	Paper and paper goods	118,385
Salt	862,105	Table oils	101,308
South fruit, dried	789,548	Manufactures of copper and other not precious metals, not otherwise provided for	96,705
Lard	738,597	Stearine, palmitine, &c	96,204
Rice	758,621	Stones and stoneware	85,502
Spices	670,708	Hops	81,367
Silk and silk goods	636,350	Starch, &c	75,668
Flaxseed oil, rape-seed oil, &c	631,367	Blubber and train oil	71,609
Herrings, salted	617,289	Caviare	66,926
Brandies	554,100	Confectionery	66,259
Cotton manufactures	525,272	Cocoa mass, chocolate, &c	65,517
Wooden goods	506,968	Soap, perfumery	63,388
Mill-ground articles and bakers' ware	483,582	Manufactures of clay	55,232
Combed wool, wads and yarn of wool	465,348	Tallow and animal fats	52,866
Leather, and manufactures of	402,130	Oil cloth, &c	52,059
Sugar, sirup, molasses	381,870	Palm and cocoa-nut oil	50,963
Tea	370,447	Manufactures of straw	43,972
Meat, fresh and prepared	339,507	Oysters, shell-fish, &c	42,651
Linen yarn and thread	332,023	Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, &c	38,990

EXHIBIT Y.—*Amount of duties on goods imported into the German Zollverien, &c.*—Con'd.

Articles.	Amount of duty.	Articles.	Amount of duty.
Lees, yeast	$37,149	Furs	$4,331
Codfish, dried	31,824	Vinegar	4,265
Hair, and manufactures of	25,134	Tin, and tin articles	3,927
Pianos and other musical instruments	23,734	Lead, and lead articles	2,475
Honey	19,573	Playing cards	314
Candles	15,240	Grape sugar, glucose, &c	296
Wax	11,647	Beverage, artificially prepared	286
Brushmakers' ware	9,705	Wrecked articles	198
Ropemakers' ware	8,485	Total amount of duties in 1883	49,861,022
Railroad cars	7,455	Total amount of duties in 1882	48,253,277
Zinc goods	5,822	Total amount of duties in 1881	45,815,145

EXHIBIT Z.—*Expenditures of the German Empire during the fiscal year ending March* 31, 1884.

Object of expenditure.	Amount.	Object of expenditure.	Amount.
Imperial Diet	$97,025	Navy department—continued.	
Imperial chancellor and chancery office	30,219	Local equipment office	$41,976
Foreign office:		Jurisdiction	6,605
Foreign office	276,361	Religious service	9,563
Legations and consulates	1,242,312	Military employés	1,339,549
General fund	105,776	Repairs of vessels	660,926
Total foreign office	1,624,449	Provisions	499,695
		Clothing	25,180
Imperial office of the interior:		Garrisons	167,649
Office of the interior	163,025	Additional allowances for boarding	121,142
General funds	140,324	Surgery and medicines	122,176
Imperial commissioners	12,281	Traveling, marching, &c	73,305
Federal office for homestead matters	7,069	Instruction	28,862
Maintenance of discipline in the civil service	1,428	Wharves	2,426,096
Authorities for examining sea accidents	9,282	Ordnance	458,860
Statistical office	135,138	Torpedo	88,942
Maintenance of standard measures and weights	21,172	Pilotage, tonnage, light-houses	38,906
Board of health	29,952	Contingent expenses	17,850
Patent office	163,667	Total navy department	6,327,722
Total imperial office of the interior	683,438	Judiciary	424,489
		Treasury department	22,484,228
War department	80,884,710	Railroad department	73,867
		Department for debts of Empire	3,487,295
Navy department:		Auditing and comptrolling tribunal	125,929
Admiralty	113,933	General pension fund	4,650,387
Hydrographic office	34,360	Invalid fund of the Empire	6,982,995
German coast survey office	52,147	Total of ordinary expenditures	127,876,753
		Extraordinary expenditures	13,123,297
		Grand total of expenditures	141,000,050

RAILWAY AND EXPORT DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL SHAW, OF MANCHESTER.

INDIAN EXPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS.

The policy inaugurated by the Government of India some twenty-three years ago of constructing railways under Government guarantees, and later by direct action, has resulted in largely increased supply to England of cotton and wheat.

Before the railways were built the wheat and cotton from the interior could not be transported profitably to the seaboard, and frequently vast supplies of wheat were buried or burned to get rid of it. Now it can be easily sent to tide-water, at comparatively small cost, from many productive regions, and it is the supply of cheap Indian wheat that has chiefly caused the great fall in price in Great Britain during the past year. The agricultural laborers in India are content with from 8 to 9 cents a day, and many of them can live on rice at a daily cost of less than 2 cents. The lands are fertile, and the ryot easily secures a yield of from 9 to 13 bushels an acre, even under the ancient and primitive fashion of tilling the soil, which is largely followed. It is claimed by competent authorities that these seemingly rude methods of tillage are, after all, well adapted to the peculiar climate and soil of India, and that experiments made in the hope of introducing European modes of cultivation have not been as successful as was anticipated. The chief difficulty lies in the fact that labor is very cheap, and the native is wedded to old ways, and does not readily take up new and, to him, distasteful methods of tilling the soil. The way his forefathers worked for ages is good enough for him, and this universal feeling renders much progress on new lines exceedingly difficult. However, the use of modern agricultural machinery is making some headway amongst them, and must eventually become general, when better results will be certain to follow.

The wise and far-seeing policy of the Government of India in developing the country through building railways and other public works is now bearing fruit in the vast and growing volume of wheat and cotton now finding a market in this country. If the great increase in quantity keeps up for ten years to come in the ratio it has during the past five years, Indian wheat and cotton are likely to find a market in the seaboard towns in the United States before many years, our duty on wheat to the contrary notwithstanding.

The following data, culled from official sources, will furnish some idea of the development which has attended the policy pursued by the Indian Government, in connection with the products of the soil, during the past twenty-three years especially.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

The first Indian railway was built in 1853, or rather the first 20 miles was constructed out of Bombay. Broadly speaking, all the railways constructed in India during the period included between 1853 and 1873 were built by companies to which the Government of India guaranteed 5 per cent. interest. The later policy has been for the Government to construct the lines, except in some few instances, where interest at the rate of 3½ to 4 per cent. only has been guaranteed by Government. Up to the end of March, 1883, 10,317¼ miles of Indian railways were open,

and 2,333 miles were sanctioned and under construction, making a grand total of actual and promised mileage of railways in India at the above date, of 12,650¼ miles. These lines of railways have been built with an expenditure as follows:

Guaranteed lines	$496,383,000
State lines	175,194,000
Lines made by native states	14,599,500
Total cost	686,176,500

The payment of interest on the guaranteed lines and on loans for state lines up to the end of 1882, was $118,255,950 in excess of the revenue from the railways. These heavy payments were, however, nearly all made previous to the year 1881. Since that date the Indian railways as a whole have been paying full interest, and in some years have earned a surplus, even including the capital spent on railways which were not yet opened. The present policy of the Government of India is to build about 500 miles of new railway each year for the next five or six years. Two main objects are kept in view in constructing the new railway system: (1) protection against famine, and (2) to develop the natural resources of the country. As to the first consideration, the fear of famine is a great cloud always hovering over the people in remote regions in India; and the wise English heads of the Government there see the power which an easy avenue of reaching every section by good lines of railway place in their hands. The lamentable mortality of the last great famine in India, where it is estimated 4,000,000 souls perished of hunger, could have been largely averted had there been railway connections between distant portions of the vast empire.

The present policy, when fully carried out, will intersect the country with railways so as to render impossible any wide-spread ravages from famine in the future. The second object is one of commanding importance to Great Britain, under the controlling direction of which the Government of India acts. Already great changes have been secured through the increased supply of wheat and cotton from India.

INDIAN WHEAT TRADE.

The Indian wheat trade has developed rapidly during the past ten or twelve years, and this surprising increase has been the result of the direct advantages which the Suez Canal provided in the way of quick and cheap freights from India. The heat of the extreme southern trip around the Cape of Good Hope damaged the grain, and the time occupied in making the distance in a sailing vessel, about four months, as well as the heavy cost per steamer, owing to the distance, rendered the risk and expense so great that it was not profitable to send wheat that way. The success of the Suez Canal changed all this, and now the surplus of wheat of India can be laid down in England at a comparatively low rate. The export of wheat from India in 1872–'73 amounted to 14,385 tons; 1881–'82, to 2,993,176 tons. This enormous increase in nine years has arisen from the increased price which new railways and cheap freights to England have secured for the wheat growers of India.

In the report of the Government of India on wheat early in 1884 the area of wheat lands is set down as follows:

	Acres.
In British territory in India	20,000,000
In native territory in India	6,000,000
Total wheat acreage	26,000,000

The estimated yield from above acreage is 7,000,000 tons yearly. In addition to the 26,000,000 acres now available for wheat cultivation in India, it is estimated that, with new railway lines, 9,000,000 acres of good wheat lands can be opened out in the Punjab alone! A competent authority gives it as his opinion that the wheat lands of India are fully equal in extent to the wheat lands in the United States, and that the rapidly extending wheat area promises a largely increased yield from India in the future at very low cost.

These facts are important and impressive and should be duly considered by our people, for, as the outlook now appears, the American markets and those of the South American states must soon mainly provide consumers for our American wheat. In discussing and adjusting any future commercial policy in the country, this point should be kept prominently in view.

INDIAN COTTON.

The opening up of railways in India enabled growers of cotton, as well as of wheat, to cheaply transport their crop to the principal shipping ports, and the improved prices which followed better means of transportation and of cultivation, led to a large increase in the production. Much attention has been given to this staple crop by the Indian authorities, and special legislation has been passed to compel inspection of all cotton baled for export. This action, however, did not practically meet the approval of those who were actively engaged in the cotton trade. It was found to be expensive, and that even when officially "inspected" the grade was uneven and the cotton inferior in quality. The rivalries of business houses engaged in the cotton trade in India have led to a system of doing the work of collecting the cotton from the interior in a fashion that secures perfect grading and careful assorting before it is finally baled at the ocean ports.

The cheap and abundant labor of India enables those who raise cotton to produce it at very low cost. Not only does this apply to the inland points, where farm hands or laborers are employed, but in large seaboard towns also. Coolie laborers will work for from $3.89 to $4.38 a month, and *provide their own food and lodging!*

In remote agricultural districts good labor is obtainable as low as $2.50 per month, including food, or a little over 8 cents a day! One of the principal articles of diet consists of rice, which is very cheap all over India. The following data will show the steady growth of the exports of Indian cotton since 1878, and it should be borne in mind also that an increased native consumption has taken place during the same period:

	Number of cwt.
1878–'79	2,966,060
1879–'80	3,948,476
1880–'81	4,541,539
1881–'82	5,627,453
1882–'83	6,168,278

The largest proportion of this Indian cotton is used on the European continent, where, owing to its cheapness, an increasing yearly consumption is taking place. When the cheap rate of wages in India is considered, and the further fact that there are still vast tracts of land suited to the cultivation of cotton to be developed the outlook is very promising for a greatly increased supply in the near future from this source. The ease with which the cotton crop is cultivated and the abundance and low cost of labor for its manipulation combine to render the crop profitable to the natives, although the yield per acre is often

as low as 50 or 60 pounds! Indian cotton is in much favor on the Continent especially on account (1) of its cheapness and (2) because the thread spun from it will take on a high polish, thus enabling silk manufacturers to largely use it in imitation of pure silk. In fact so closely can the thread spun from Indian cotton be made to resemble silk that it sometimes takes a good judge to tell the difference.

The value of last year's exports of cotton from all Indian ports was, in round numbers, $78,102,591.

BENEFITS DERIVED FROM GOVERNMENT AID IN EXTENDING RAILWAYS IN INDIA AND ESTABLISHING STEAMSHIP LINES TO FOREIGN PORTS.

The brief reference made in this report to the development now taking place in India, as well as of its past history, is worthy of careful study. It shows how vast the increase in the Indian wheat and cotton supply has been within the past ten years, a direct result of the policy of the Government aid.

New railways, cheap labor, and low freights have enabled Indian producers to come to the front as successful competitors in the principal markets of the world to such an extent, in fact, that the price of wheat is to-day lower in Great Britain than it has been during more than a hundred years. The wise policy of extending Government aid in building railways and in liberally supporting new steamship lines to distant portions of the globe is now bringing forth fruit an hundred-fold. This is a subject of great importance to the people of the United States, and there are valuable lessons to be learned in a study of the far-reaching policy of the Government of Great Britain, in so far as the aid that the Government extends to the establishing of steamship and railway lines is of commanding importance to all the manufacturing interests of the Empire. When it is borne in mind that the present railway system in India is, in the main, under the direct control of the Government, and that it has been developed under their guarantees, as a charge upon the imperial treasury, in case of deficiencies in income, it will be seen that the brave and liberal policy of the rulers in India, seconded by the home Government, has been to develop the productions of the Indian Empire in order that cheap raw materials may be secured for Great Britain. Plainly stated, this is a policy of protection to the manufacturers of Great Britain to an extent and in a way few nations have ever fostered their vital industries. This dual policy (1) that of securing the development of far-away dependencies so as to provide a large and cheap supply of raw materials for home use and (2) at the same time open up new markets for home manufactures covers a field in practical political economy at once vast and comprehensive. It will not be overlooked that new Indian railways call for no end of rails, engines, rolling stock, &c., all of which is sent out from this Kingdom. With war expeditions almost constantly on the march, calling for immense supplies to keep up the waste of campaigns, with extensive railways and other enterprises fostered by Government going on in India, it is clear to see that all these united sources of demand for supplies, focussed upon the manufacturers of Great Britain, create a market for manufacturers of an unprecedented character and in an unfailing volume.

ALBERT D. SHAW,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Manchester, January 8, 1885.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION I ENGLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL SHAW, OF MANCHESTER.

I have frequently called attention to this very important system of technical education in former reports, and the subject is one of such interest to vast and vital industries in our country that I again recur to the subject.

Great zeal is being manifested in the development of technical schools in Great Britain at the present time, and a royal commission has for some months had under consideration the whole wide range of this system. Able and skilled representatives have visited foreign countries in connection with the work of the royal commission, and the two volumes of reports already published cover an extended field of observation. I have the honor to transmit copies of these valuable reports for the use of the Department, and I am indebted for the same to John Slagg, esq., M. P., of Manchester, to whom I desire to return my best thanks for this courtesy. The commission were fortunate in securing the services of William Mather, esq., of Manchester, to visit the United States and Canada and make a report upon the technical schools in America. I believe his able and impartial review of our progress in this comparatively new educational line is well worthy of being republished in the consular reports, for the information of our people.*

Mr. Mather is a gentleman of high character and great familiarity with English educational systems, and his frank and honest views cannot but be valuable as showing how our present technical educational facilities and methods compare with those in use in his own country, and also how, in his opinion, improvements can be brought about.

An increasing activity is being manifested in behalf of technical education in this country, and great reliance is felt in the work this new system will be able to accomplish in the near future. The aim is to combine skill in manipulating raw materials with a thorough scientific knowledge of chemistry and of all raw products from which manufactures are here turned out. It is, in brief, the harmonious combination of practical skill with a full knowledge of the best scientific methods of working up raw materials of every kind in the cheapest and most practical way.

Germany has taken the lead in calling to the aid of her manufacturers a rare knowledge of chemistry, and this has enabled them to turn out the best products at the least cost, aided by the discoveries of their chemical experts in compounding colors and securing advantageous results at small cost. New discoveries made from time to time in coloring mixtures have afforded special advantages to their textile industries, and the range and beauty of their colors are the admiration and envy of the world.

A thorough scientific knowledge of chemistry is an almost invaluable necessity in all large textile manufacturing establishments. The day has gone by when a mere routine knowledge of delicate and difficult chemical combinations can safely be trusted, in competition with the best technical development possible under the new system. A manufacturer from a New England State only recently informed me that he

*The report mentioned will be published in the volume relating to "Trade Guilds in Europe."

became convinced a few years ago that his bill for indigo was far too large. The result of his inquiries led him to send abroad for a skilled dyer, who had been carefully educated in the best technical and chemical schools in Germany and England; "and," said he, "in the first year he reduced my indigo coloring account from $80,000 to $30,000." This striking case illustrates very forcibly the improved methods of dyeing over the old system. It was not because his long time dyer was not as efficient as one could be with his limited and imperfect knowledge of chemistry, but for the reason that his new man was master of the latest methods in his art. One hoped-for reform in this technical system of education is that of educating young men in such a way as to make them feel an interest in combining manual labor with scientific instruction. It is of great importance to develop a sentiment among students in favor of honest toil, combined with the desire for improvement in all things entering into the manufactures in which special interest is taken. Wrong ideas about the dignity of labor work great evil at present. Young men seek to find out a way to earn a livelihood without entering the workshop or the factory, in the too often mistaken belief that the store, the counting house, or some profession offer more dignified occupations. The result is an over-crowded and poorly-paid class, and no end of sad failures, owing to temptations bred of extravagance and false views of life and its true aims. Education should fully equip a young man to become expert in the pursuit of life he chooses for himself. No false notions about the various occupations, which open a wide range of healthy and useful work, should be allowed to influence the minds of students. If a high-class scientific education is to be looked upon as a reason why some profession must be followed then it is evident that popular education of a high scientific class will soon lead to an embarrassing plethora. Technical education presents a wide and rare field for practical instruction of a most useful kind, and in the highest sense educates students to be of commanding usefulness in all the manufacturing centers.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

In England the evening schools for the artisans and working classes generally are a great boon. Instances are numerous where engineers and mill managers of high efficiency and standing owe their success in life to the evening schools of their native towns. I am well acquainted with the secretary of a co-operative society in this section of England who occupies a position of great importance and usefulness. Ten years ago he was a weaver in a cotton mill, earning his $7 a week. He made up his mind to try and improve his position by attending the evening classes in his native town, and so well did he make progress that in three years he was at the head of the prize winners.

During this period he learned short-hand reporting, and, having a practical knowledge of the cotton trade, he soon rose to the position he now worthily fills. High intelligence combined with thrift and industrious habits, lead to the best possible results in all manufacturing industries. In the future it is to be the most skilled labor that will be paid best, and the workers in which will be the happiest. For this reason the excellent evening classes now carried on in England are doing a wise and good work, and similar evening schools would be a great blessing in the manufacturing centers in the United States.

These schools furnish opportunities for valuable mental training, so that the delights of books take the place of idle and often evil associations in the streets.

Where operatives work chiefly during the day it is found that lack of instructive occupation, or of no occupation at all, for the evenings, tends to idle and shiftless habits, and where these evening classes have been established a very great improvement in the *morale* of the working people has taken place.

ALBERT D. SHAW.
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Manchester, January 8, 1885.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP-CANAL.

REPORT BY CONSUL SHAW.

The old project of connecting Manchester with tide-water at Liverpool by a ship-canal has been revived with great energy and vigor during the past two years. Parliament has been twice petitioned to for the necessary legislation, and both applications have been refused. The main reason assigned for this action was the doubt about the effect the new canal scheme would have upon the estuary of the river Mersey, at and above Liverpool. The promoters of this proposed canal have shown, and are still displaying, great enterprise in behalf of their favorite scheme, and they have just recently succeeded in securing the adoption of necessary authority to levy a rate upon Manchester, Salford, and Warrington to aid in defraying their heavy preliminary expenses. A third application is to be made to Parliament for the granting of necessary powers to enable the company to construct the canal, and it is generally believed that this will succeed.

The total preliminary and parliamentary expenses thus far incurred in the two previous applications before parliamentary committees have amounted to over $540,000. Those who opposed the application, the various railway companies, and the Liverpool Dock Board, are said to have expended even a larger sum. The enormous expenses attending an application to Parliament for any public enterprise are a severe tax upon the cost of construction and the patience of promoters. In this instance the feasibility of the ship canal was acknowledged, and no serious engineering difficulties presented themselves so far as the canal proper was concerned. The uncertainty of the effect which the new work might have upon the river Mersey, a point upon which a vast amount of conflicting testimony was given before the parliamentary committees, led to the rejection of the proposed scheme.

Nothing daunted by repeated reverses, the energetic promoters have now ready a third and amended proposal to be laid before Parliament at its next session which it is believed will meet the assent of that body. The first and second propositions were to cut a canal from Manchester to tide water, following substantially the River Irwell along its course and entering the upper estuary of the Mersey at Runcorn, and then to cut a channel through the shallow estuary so as to secure the necessary depth of water to a point where deep water could be found; the "cut" to be supplied with low training walls, so as to prevent its silting up, and thus keep open a constant channel whereby vessels at all times could enter and leave the canal proper.

The promoters of this great work maintain that such a ship-canal would add vastly to the mercantile prosperity of Manchester and vi-

cinity. Especially do they lay stress upon the facilities with which cotton and other freights of raw materials could be cheaply and expeditiously laid down in Manchester without breaking bulk.

Briefly stated, the claims urged in behalf of this scheme are as follows: (1) That the terminal charges at Liverpool are now greater than they should be; (2) that the freight charges between Manchester and Liverpool are exorbitant; (3) that the proposed canal would enable Manchester manufacturers to effect a considerable saving in expenses by receiving their raw materials direct without breaking bulk; (4) that this direct highway to the ocean would place Manchester in a position to favorably compete with sea-side towns in all the various industries which such location at tide-water furnish rivals at present decided advantages. The popular view is enthusiastically in favor of the proposed canal. There is, however, great diversity of opinion among high authorities as to the financial wisdom of the enterprise; but all admit that, once completed, it would be a good thing for Manchester.

The company is seeking power to raise $50,000,000 of capital, $40,000,000 to be in subscribed capital at $50 per share and $10,000,000 to be "loan capital." The estimated cost of the canal is $36,000,000. The length of the canal is 36 miles from Manchester to Eastham, where it debouches into deep water in the river Mersey. Of this distance about 21 miles is practically a new inland canal. There are three sets of locks of three each, with a total rise of between 70 and 80 feet. The proposed depth of the canal is 28 feet, average width of top 186 feet, or more than double the width of the Suez Canal. Taken as a whole, this proposed canal is an ambitious scheme, and if built will no doubt add much to the already commanding commercial importance of this great center of trade. It has an indirect interest to growers of raw materials in the United States, inasmuch as everything that tends to lessen freight charges or the tolls of middlemen is a gain to the producer. Doubtless a feeling of independence and a desire to be free from the vexatious control of the port of Liverpool has much to do in arousing manufacturers and others in this vicinity to lend a helping hand in behalf of this great enterprise; and those well able to form an intelligent opinion assure me that the necessary capital to build the canal will be forthcoming at once the necessary parliamentary powers are secured.

The Manchester Ship-Canal Company has presented through me a complete engineering plan of the proposed canal in all its details neatly bound for the Department of State, with the understanding that the same shall be loaned to the New Orleans Exhibition while it remains open.

When I state that the cost of the plans, maps, &c., is about $400, it will be seen that the gift is one of no inconsiderable value, and it will no doubt be very interesting to many in our country.

ALBERT D. SHAW,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Manchester, January 8, 1885.

WAGES AND AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL SHAW, OF MANCHESTER.

WAGES, COST OF LIVING, ETC.

Owing to the fact that I recently made a very careful and full report concerning the whole question of wages, cost of living, &c., in this district, and inasmuch as there has not been any general change since, I have not thought it desirable to go over the same ground again at this time. Notwithstanding the pressure of "hard times" in this district, wages have not been materially reduced, and the exceptionally low price of food enables the operatives to enjoy a rare period of "good times," as a rule, in the "cottonopolis" of England.

The admirable organization of labor, and the able management of such societies has had a great influence in giving operatives great power, and it is now no easy thing for manufacturers to lower the rate of wages.

The past year has been one, in the main, of serious commercial depression in this consular district. Manufacturers, as a rule, have found it very difficult to run their mills and earn anything like adequate profits. In many instances, even with the most careful oversight and economical management, losses have been made on the year's operations. Prices have ruled low all through the year, and the margin between the cost of raw materials, labor, and other necessary expenses on the one hand and the amount received for the manufactured product on the other has seldom been as small in the past. Nor is there apparently any very bright or promising outlook in the near future for more profitable and satisfactory returns to the general business interests in this great manufacturing center. It is not easy to give a clear and right reason for this trying state of trade in this important business district at the present time. No doubt that severe competition, both at home and abroad, is the chief reason for the slack trade and low prices which now prevail, not only in Manchester, but all over the civilized world as well. It appears as though the manufacturing interests of the world have developed the power to produce more than consumers can take, under the stimulus of perfected machinery, cheap capital, and quick transit, and with this condition of things, severe competition and overstocked markets result. The much-needed relief, "better times," is likely to come from the increase in population and wealth, which are rapidly taking place in many countries, while general depression among manufacturers will tend to restrict further large extensions of their power of production. In this manner the demands of consumers will increase, and increased demands for manufactures will naturally lead to busy times and better prices.

There is no question but that the tariffs of other countries largely restrict and handicap the manufacturers of this country. If they could have free access to the markets of the world at the present time nearly every manufacturing concern in the Kingdom would now be fully and profitably employed. The reasons for such a state of things are not far to seek.

Cheap labor, a race of skilled operatives, great economy in working up materials, favorable wages, perfection in machinery, and high development in the various lines of manufactures, united with the splendid

aid which the policy of the Government renders by opening up and maintaining new markets and the avenues to them have led to an almost matchless system of manufacturing in this country.

OLDHAM COTTON SPINNING.

The great cotton spinning district of Oldham continues to develop its specialty, as about a dozen new spinning mills are being built, averaging from 70,000 to 80,000 spindles each. This evidence of prosperity proves chiefly that new mills equipped with the latest and most economical machinery, owing to the low price of both building materials and machinery, are able to earn fair dividends. This time of low cost of machinery is being taken advantage of by the owners of old mills to replenish them with new and improved machinery, so as to enable them to hold their own as well as they can with the new mills built when all materials are cheap, as they have been latterly.

THE AGITATION AMONG FARMERS.

The farmers of Great Britain are suffering greatly, owing to high rents, taxes, and low prices for their products. An agitation of growing importance is now spreading among them, which has for its clearly-avowed object the securing of relief in some form.

The way to win the object in view does not apparently seem clear to many of the chief agitators. The policy of free trade seems to be a stumbling block in the path of many who are much interested in the lowering of rents and securing better prices for farm products.

The free-trade leaders counsel a change in the system of farming as a promising feature in their present gloomy position. (1) Raising of beef cattle and mutton, and (2) the cultivation of fruit are two of the leading features recommended.

The former alternative is not regarded as very hopeful by farmers in general, because foreign meats can be laid down in England at less cost than it can be raised here under present rents and burdens. And, besides, to largely engage in raising meats a great reduction in the employment of labor would have to be made, and this would lead to great distress upon a class of farm laborers already poorly paid and badly off. Without occupation and without money the only hope for this class would be through emigration, and this the benevolent or the State would have to undertake to provide for. The second recommendation strikes farmers as a precarious and doubtful one, owing to the nature and unreliability of the English climate for growing fruits. Lack of sunshine or continued wet weather, very common experiences with the farmers of Great Britain, would be fatal to fruit-raisers on an extended scale, and for this reason there is not much enthusiasm shown over this proposal.

Interested parties have proposed a variety of plans for securing relief, the commonest being that of a sharp reduction of rents and taxes. But this is not an easy or even certain remedy, for the reason that in a great multitude of cases fixed incomes have been settled upon landed estates, and lowering of rents means no end of difficulties in many ways. To my mind there can be no general improvement in agricultural matters in this country until the farmers here, as in the United States and Canada, generally own the land they till. This means the breaking up of large and unwieldy estates, and ownership of the soil by the *workers* instead of by *capitalists*. The land here, under present conditions, cannot furnish support to landlord, tenant, and laborers in direct and easy competition with foreign producers who largely own and work their

own land in farms of from 100 to 300 acres each. To expect this is to shut one's eyes to the vast advantages (and cheap, well-fertilized lands as well), lands in new countries have over dear and long-cultivated lands in Great Britain, with numerous burdens pressing upon them. Moreover, the system of working farms here must approximate nearer to that in force in our own country and in Canada. From a careful study of the cost of preparing the ground and putting in and harvesting crops in this country, I am fully satisfied that farm expenses are more than 100 per cent. dearer in many cases here than they are in America, notwithstanding the much higher wages paid with us.

The fact is that the employment of labor-saving agricultural machinery is much more general and varied in our country than it is in this. In the matter of hay gathering, as an illustration in point, I recently saw a field of some 10 acres in extent, the crop of which was being secured. The following was the *modus operandi:* Two horses attached to a cart, "tandem"; a boy to lead the horses; one man to pitch up the hay; two men to load, *with their hands*; a boy to rake after; and there were three sets of work-people after this fashion in this one field. Now, in America, with one man to load and drive his span of horses, and one man to "pitch on" the hay, with a horse hay-fork to unload, more hay would be secured in one day than the three sets of workers were able to manage. The "raking after" would have been done by a boy with a horse-rake after the field had been cleared of shocks of hay.

This is not an overdrawn picture, but an important statement of an actual fact. What is true in the hay-field applies with equal force to the harvest-field. In passing by a field of wheat last season I saw a reaping machine at work, and six men, two women, and three boys binding up the sheaves. In the United States a "reaper and self-binder," with the help of two men, would do the same work equally as well, thus saving the wages of *five men, two women, and three boys.* These instances clearly show that English farmers are *very* unequally handicapped in the cost of handling crops alone. An English settler in the United States told me not long ago that he had learned to do twice as much work on his own land in one day as he used to accomplish in a day in England, and he added that "he really believed he could go back to England and make money farming" as the result of his improved knowledge of how to expeditiously put in and gather crops at a great saving of manual labor, and consequently of expense.

The present so-called free-trade policy in this country undoubtedly secures cheap food, yet the cheaper the food the greater is the protection afforded to manufacturers, for cheap food means an element in cheap labor. But this cheap food, wheat and cheese and meats and butter, &c., mean hard times for agriculturists, for *they* are forced to grow food products *in Great Britain*, handicapped by oppressive conditions as to the ownership and burdens on the land, with a fickle climate for grain or fruit raising, and at the same time are called upon to pay heavy taxation in various ways to compensate for the cheap food of foreign lands which forces down their own prices and pays no part of their home burdens.

The competition which comes to their interests by reason of the food products sent into the country from foreign sources is distressing to agriculturists in this country at the present time. The situation of English, Scotch, and Irish farmers is one of serious depression, and some relief must be found, and that very soon. Already lands have fallen sharply in value, an increasing acreage is going out of cultivation, and the demand for lower rents and less taxation is loud and general.

Under any plan of relief, however, the deepening difficulties surrounding this question of agricultural distress in Great Britain renders it a work of no common magnitude to solve the perplexing problem which now urgently demands solution.

FOREIGN MEAT SUPPLY.

The question of an increasing cheap meat supply for this country is becoming one of importance to our people. Recent experiments have conclusively proved that frozen fresh meats can be sent from Australia and New Zealand to this market in prime condition and sold at remunerative prices here, and at the same time much below English prices for meats of similar quality.

The area of cheap grazing lands in Australia and adjacent islands is so vast that the supply possible from these sources is practically limitless.

The result must be, as appliances for preserving the meats are perfected and freights become cheaper, that at a not distant date the price of meats must fall in the markets. In fact prices have come down sharply within the past year. It will be well for American meat-growers to bear this new and increasing supply for this market in mind, because I am informed by reliable authority that the volume from the sources named is to be greatly increased.

The inevitable tendency of an enlarged supply must be to lower the price, and it is only right that our farmers should be fully advised of the probability of an early change in the conditions surrounding this market so far as this branch of farm products is concerned.

Steam, the telegraph, and science are factors in this problem of cheap food in this country which are rapidly working great changes, especially in the price of meats and wheat.

ALBERT D. SHAW,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Manchester, January 5, 1885.

TRADE OF LEITH IN 1884.

REPORT BY CONSUL MALMROS.

While complaints of dull trade have been very general throughout Great Britain during the past year, the great depression experienced in most of the large centers of industry has not weighed so heavily on the port of Leith and its vicinity as may have been apprehended.

According to the returns of the Leith harbor and dock commissioners for 1883–'84, the revenue has not only largely increased, but the aggregate tonnage which entered the port during that year exceeded the tonnage of any previous year in its history, notwithstanding the reduction of 32½ per cent. on vessels and goods granted by the commissioners in 1882.

Iron ship-bilding started into existence as an important industry in Leith only a few years ago, and, although the tonnage of vessels launched during the year 1882 amounted to 16,251 tons, an event unprecedented in the history of the port, such prosperity in this line could hardly be

expected to continue. During 1883 upwards of 13,722 tons were launched, but only 5,000 tons during the past year.

The regular trade with the continent of Europe, which is carried on principally by the steamships of Messrs. James Currie & Co. and Messrs. George Gibson & Co., has been fairly brisk during 1884; the fine new steamers provided by the first-named firm having doubtless done much in the way of fostering trade.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. Hugh Black & Co.'s "Arrow Line" steamers from New York have brought large cargoes of American produce. The arrivals from New York during the past year number over twenty steamers. This number is perhaps not so great as in previous years, but the quantity of goods imported has been fully as large, the vessels running being of a much larger type. Taking the imports roughly, about 50,000 tons of American produce and manufactures have arrived by these steamers, destined chiefly for the Edinburgh and district markets. A great increase is observable in the through traffic to Dundee and Aberdeen, and the same may be said of the Baltic and continental through traffic, heavy consignments of cotton and sewing-machines, &c., having been sent forward. The bulk of the imports has consisted of grain, flour, and granulated sugar—the latter being quite a new feature—but there have arrived large quantities of provisions, in which a heavy trade is done by Leith merchants. Provisions are a class of imports which the Arrow Line is very desirous of cultivating. Being a perishable commodity, they have hitherto almost entirely come via Glasgow, as, owing to the more speedy transit, importers were disinclined to risk shipment by the Arrow Line, even at less cost. However, the steamers now running, being much more regular, high-powered, and well ventilated, it is expected that this important branch of the import trade will ere long be greatly if not entirely diverted to these Leith steamers. The same is expected in regard to fruit, of which none ever comes to Leith direct.

Among the miscellaneous imports from the United States by the Arrow Line may be mentioned oil, tallow, soap, linseed-cake, seeds, rosin, chemicals, tobacco, lumber, and all descriptions of wooden manufactures. The last named are becoming quite an important trade, more especially in agricultural implements, forks, washboards, handles for implements, &c. The low price of material in the United States seems to serve as a counterpoise to the high cost of labor, and, with improved mechanical arrangements, American manufactures are certain to compete successfully with those of Great Britain.

Freights have been exceedingly low, and in some cases have reached a minimum never dreamed of a year or two ago. This is largely accounted for by the overproduction in shipping, which, combined with a general depressed state of trade, has caused the year 1884 to be the worst financial year on record for ship-owners. Fluctuations have of course occasionally taken place, sometimes quite unexpectedly. Nevertheless higher freights have been obtained by the Arrow Line than by any other line of steamers out of New York. The depression still exists, but there is reason to hope for more profitable work in the future.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Hitherto there has been practically no outward trade from Leith to New York, as the manufacturing districts have been sufficiently suited by shipment from Glasgow, and vessels, after discharging at Leith,

sailed for other ports to load; but in future the Arrow Line steamers will take goods from Leith, and in the event or any occasion of a full cargo not being obtainable there will call at Dundee or Newcastle. It is expected also that ere long this line will have passenger traffic. There is encouragement in such prospect from the fact that Leith is exceedingly well adapted for the transit of emigrants from Germany and Scandinavia who are bound for the Far West. Numbers of such emigrants come to Leith by James Currie & Co.'s and other steamers from the continent of Europe, and, going by rail to Glasgow, proceed thence by steamer to New York.

TRADE WITH ICELAND.

The trade with Iceland is yearly increasing in importance, and the statistics of imports from there into Leith of both goods and live stock are much above previous years.

GENERAL IMPORTS.

The live-stock importations have been up to the average, and large quantities of fresh fish, packed in ice for the London market, were brought from Shetland in the course of the spring and early summer. As usual heavy consignments of grain have been imported, the total quantity during 1884 as compared with 1883 being as follows:

Grain, &c.		1884.	1883.
Wheat	cwt.	1,382,207	1,877,627
Barley	do.	1,065,367	1,248,067
Oats	do.	549,321	737,922
Beans	do.	65,683	119,340
Peas	do.	144,330	167,310
Maize	do.	345,409	255,557
Rye	do.	115,709	66,640
Tares	do.	11,735	9,252
Flour	sacks.	338,814	459,979
Do	casks.	133	303

INCREASE IN TONNAGE.

During 1884 twenty-two vessels have been registered at the custom-house as belonging to the port of Leith, having a gross tonnage of 10,820 tons, as compared with twenty-two vessels aggregating 30,451 tons in 1883. The total tonnage registered as belonging to Leith amounts to 140,320 tons, and represents two hundred and five vessels.

The following is a list descriptive of the classes of vessels and tonnage added to the register during 1884:

Vessels.	Number.	Tons.
Screw steamers	8	9,865
Paddle steamers	4	412
Steam fishing vessels	6	283
Sailing vessels	3	228
Yacht	1	32
Total		10,820

The gradual increase in steam tonnage and larger size of ships entering the port are shown by the statistics of arrivals in the following years, as quoted from the returns of the Leith harbor and dock commissioners:

Year.	Sailing vessels.		Steam vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1865	4,058	313,703	1,297	291,830	5,355	605,533
1875	2,301	304,201	1,853	534,479	4,154	838,680
1880	1,634	261,407	2,674	678,793	4,358	940,200
1882	1,648	241,993	3,052	809,707	4,700	1,051,730
1884	1,174	182,247	3,293	947,986	4,467	1,130,233

BUTTER IMPORTS AND BUTTER TRADE.

The price of Danish, Swedish, and Holstein estate fodder butter in the month of January was 150 shillings ($36.50) per cwt., but as the quality was, as usual at this season, not very suitable for the market, a gradual decline took place, until the pure new milk production came forward in the beginning of February, when a recovery was established, which continued till the second week of March, the top price then being 156 shillings ($37.95). A sudden decline, however, of 16 shillings ($3.89) per cwt. taking place, business was unsettled, and drooping prices continued during April, May, and June. It was not till well on in July that confidence returned, the unusually low range of prices for choice estate butter, 112 shillings ($27.25) to 116 shillings ($28.22) per cwt., inducing a speculative movement. A steady reaction ensued from week to week till the end of October, when the top price for estate grass butter reached 158 shillings ($38.44). In November stall or fodder butter began to come forward, and, being oily in flavor, and not suitable for keeping purposes, was forced off at reduced prices, and had, therefore, a very depressing effect on the trade even for choice marks. As the quality showed improvement and the production fell off a better demand sprang up, and prices having recovered from the depression, closed at 152 shillings ($36.98) to 154 shillings ($37.47) for choice fodder butter. Danish factory and Mejeri butters attracted considerable attention this year, the quality being solid, waxy, and keeping.

In American butter a large business was done in the grass production from June, as prices were comparatively moderate and quality greatly improved.

Only a moderate amount of trade was effected in Irish butter during the season, notwithstanding that prices on the whole were low.

The direct arrivals from the continent of Europe for the year were as follows:

Whence.	Year 1884.	Year 1883.
From Germany and Denmark .. ..casks..	33,986	91,740
From Holland (principally butterine)..packages..	134,595	190,372

This does not include the indirect arrivals via Newcastle, Hull, &c., received by railway, of which no returns are made, although they assume a very material accession to the supplies for the Leith market.

The following table shows in United States value the average monthly quotation of finest estate butter for the past five years:

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1880	$36 50	$37 71	$39 42	$37 95	$31 14	$30 16	$32 12	$34 55	$36 74	$37 71	$38 44	$37 95
1881	38 93	39 90	35 52	34 55	33 09	30 65	34 06	35 27	36 50	37 47	37 95	39 42
1882	40 39	39 90	39 42	37 47	30 16	30 16	31 14	31 14	34 06	35 03	36 50	37 47
1883	36 98	37 95	36 98	32 12	30 65	29 19	30 16	31 14	32 60	35 52	37 23	36 98
1884	36 50	37 47	35 03	31 14	28 70	27 74	28 22	31 14	34 06	37 95	36 50	37 47

Secondary kinds of genuine dairy butter have again met a strong competition from butterine, which in many cases is a safe enough compound, if it were only sold for what it really is; but being now packed in every conceivable kind of package, and branded in imitation of genuine butter, from all countries, it often leads to confusion.

The importation of American cheese during 1884 has been of about the same magnitude as the previous year, and the quality continues to improve. Holders have not been alarmed at the year closing with a dull market, as stocks were very moderate.

Lard fluctuated to the extent of 20 shillings ($4.86) per cwt. during the year, and closed at the lowest point touched since 1879.

Long cut hams of 15 to 16 pounds average—the favorite weights in this part of Scotland—and Cumberland cut bacon of 26 to 28 pounds average, were in brisk demand all summer, but shoulders have been dull. The experience of the last three years would show that the latter cut isgoing out of favor in Scotland.

CANNED MEAT TRADE.

The sale of canned goods generally has been slow, and commencing in the month of March, the falling off in the sale rapidly increased until it reached a period of comparative stagnation. Large concessions in price had no effect—storekeepers would not buy—the consuming public did not want the goods. This is said to be largely attributable to the inferior class of goods which manufacturers sent to this country.

Quantity rather than quality seems to have been the aim of packers in their exportations. I am informed that this is particularly observable with regard to salmon, and although packers were made aware last year that sufficient stock existed in this country to serve probably for another twelve months, they nevertheless packed as many cases as they did the previous year.

The only article in canned goods for which there may be said to have been any demand is lobsters. In 1883 the pack was a small one; in 1884 it was even less, with the result that latterly no one had stock, while every one wanted the goods.

SUGAR TRADE.

Perhaps the most interesting feature in connection with the import of goods from the United States into Leith during 1884 is the sudden rise of the sugar business.

During former years a little American sugar occasionally found its way to Leith via Glasgow, but only at rare intervals, as prices were seldom

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low enough in the United States to enable it to compete with British goods and those from the continent of Europe.

In early spring a few lots found their way here, still via Glasgow, and the rapid reduction of prices in New York having brought prices down to the level of the best Dutch sugar, direct shipments to Leith were commenced in the month of March, the first consisting of 250 barrels, which arrived by the steamship Viola on the 27th of that month. Since then a shipment has been received every two or three weeks.

Altogether upwards of 19,000 barrels, or over 2,700 tons, of this American sugar have been imported to Leith during the year 1884.

The largest shipments were made during summer, the sugar being then mostly in request for fruit preserving, but there is strong evidence to show that it is now coming greatly into favor for table use and other domestic purposes, and is, to a considerable extent, in many parts of the country, taking the place of London and Greenock made sugars, which previously were in universal use. Indeed, there is every reason to expect that if the price remains in the same relation to that of British sugars as it has been for some time, its use will extend into many parts, for the table and otherwise, where as yet it has only been used for preserving purposes.

The imports into Leith must not all be considered as intended for the Leith district, a large quantity being sent here merely to be forwarded to Dundee and other north-country towns. But, on the other hand, almost as much sugar comes to Leith and Edinburgh merchants via Glasgow as to Leith direct. The more frequent steam communication between Glasgow and New York, and the great railway facilities obtainable in the former city, enable merchants here to supply their customers in many places as conveniently, and sometimes more so, in that way than by direct importation.

The great bulk of the American sugar dealt in by Leith houses is granulated, not over 10 per cent. being cubes or cut loaf. Considering how much favor is shown to "lump" sugar for domestic purposes in Scotla nd, this is a little surprising. However, the fact is that molded sugar · such as cubes, is not a favorite, people liking a roughish lump, such as is got from a loaf broken up. The cut loaf might meet this requirement, but the lumps are too large. People like a small lump, not exceeding three-quarters of an inch in size, or even less, and American cut-loaf lumps are rather too large. In evidence of this I am informed that by far the most popular lump sugar is that made by H. Tate & Sons, London and Liverpool, which is little over half an inch in size. No doubt, if prices remain to warrant a continuance of the export trade, American refiners will meet this demand.

Another point worthy of notice by refiners is the nature of package. At present the shipments are made entirely in barrels. These are not convenient packages for shipment, as they take up a good deal of room and are easily damaged. When a barrel of granulated sugar gets damaged the space between the different packages allows a great deal of the sugar to escape. Such being the case, it is believed that the same reasons which have already produced change in the shipment of flour are worth consideration as being equally applicable in regard to the mode of shipping this granulated sugar. Formerly flour was shipped mostly in barrels; now it is shipped almost entirely in bags, as such packages, being handier for shipment and less likely to damage, enable the goods to be carried for less freight and entail less loss in weight. Moreover, they are cheaper. It is quite true that in stating the merits of granulated sugar, the fact that it is in barrels is al-

ways claimed as one of those merits, because the empty barrels fetch more than bags; but, on the other hand, the supposed advantage has not prevented people from importing Dutch sugar almost solely in the cheaper package. The difference in price between bags and barrels is 12 cents per 112 pounds; but very few buyers care to pay this small additional price to secure barrels, and those few become fewer every year. Ten years ago Dutch contracts were almost always made on the basis of barrels, with a reduction of 12 to 13 cents if bags were taken; now they are always made on a basis of bags. Therefore it may be assumed that sugar from the United States would also be preferred in bags if a similar difference in price could be made, and the cheaper the cost can be made to the consumer the more is the trade likely to develop. It is obvious, of course, that cubes and cut loaf are not suitable for shipment, except in wood.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The quantity of lumber imported into Leith during the year 1884 has not been so large as in either of the two preceding years, and this decrease in the local importation reflects the general tendency throughout Great Britain, a tendency to restricted importation, shown, perhaps, least in this article of lumber of all raw materials. Whilst it is no doubt to be regretted that the state of the country during the past year has been such as not to be able to utilize the usual quantity of foreign lumber, it is well that importers, with a prudent foresight and estimate of the probable requirements of the trade, restricted, to some extent, the imports. The lumber trade is not a speculative one, and goes on very steadily from one year to another, so that there are seldom any events of striking importance in it to record.

The stocks of lumber carried over from the year 1883 were fully ample for all probable requirements, but those stocks having been laid in at very moderate prices, imparted a feeling of confidence in the future which would not have been otherwise warranted, there being no great promise of a busy year in house-building, and the prospects of the shipbuilding trade being gloomy. In the course of the spring it became evident that there would be abundant supplies of lumber in all the producing countries, and that from this and other causes no advance on the low level of the previous season's prices, free on board, at the shipping ports could be anticipated. In addition to this, freights ruled very low, and that circumstance, perhaps more than anything else, stimulated the imports during the first part of the season. By the month of September, however, the rate of importation sensibly slackened, and this curtailment continued, with but temporary exceptions, on to the close of the season. Prices of lumber, on the whole, as of most other articles, have this year had a downward tendency; but although such a state of matters is not favorable to dealers making large profits, the decline has not been so great as to affect, to any great extent, legitimate business, whilst no doubt the lower values have prevented a further diminution in the consumption, if they have failed actually to stimulate the demand.

A satisfactory feature in the trade of 1884 is a decrease in the number of failures among housebuilders and other customers of the local lumber merchants, which is the more remarkable as loud complaints have been made on all hands by builders and carpenters that the margin of profit on estimate work is almost nil. It is felt that the house-building trade has by this time been weeded of its worst elements, and merchants feel justified in speaking hopefully of the future.

CATTLE-SHEDS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES FOR THE PORTS OF LEITH AND GRANTON.

The Leith harbor and dock commissioners have erected on the north quay of the entrance to the Albert Dock large cattle-sheds and a slaughter-house in order to meet the requirements of the privy council with regard to the landing of foreign cattle. There are two sheds, each 80 feet in length and 45 feet broad, built on the most approved principle. A large yard with a high fence surrounds the sheds, the floors of which are laid with the finest cement in such a way as to allow of their being washed perfectly clean. In case of an animal being injured or having to be killed from any other cause, a slaughter-house adjoins the sheds. From the position of the sheds, the animals go direct into them from the vessel without passing over any roadway, this being one of the most important conditions insisted upon by the privy council. These sheds were occupied for the first time in October, 1884, by cattle and sheep brought from Iceland.

At Granton Harbor, also, located about a mile west from Leith, cattle-sheds, lairs, slaughter-houses, &c., have been built. They were completed last month, and thereafter officially visited and reported upon by one of the inspectors of the agricultural department of the privy council. The lairs, two in number, for the detention of animals for inspection, are estimated to contain about 5,000 sheep. Communicating with each lair is a substantial cattle-shed, admirably drained, ventilated, and lighted, with fixed water-troughs and hay-racks, and a concrete floor. Between the cattle-sheds, and also communicating with the lairs, is a slaughter-house, 44 feet by 21 feet and 13 feet in height to the under side of the beams, where, in the event of the arrival at the port of a diseased cargo, the animals—either cattle or sheep—could be disposed of with the greatest rapidity. The rails of the western wharf are laid along the north side of the cattle-sheds and lairs, consequently the animals which are brought to the harbor can, after the requisite detention and examination, be trucked without further delay, and dispatched to any part of Great Britain. The landing place is situated at the extremity of the western wharf, where the depth of water is sufficient to allow steamers to discharge at all but the very lowest tides. The situation is considered to be exceptionally good on account of its isolation and the facility with which animals can be transferred from the steamers to the place of detention, only 5 feet 9 inches separating the boundary fence of the lairs from the edge of the wharf. I understand that the privy council inspector expressed complete satisfaction with the landing place and all the arrangements, particularly with the divisions of the lairs into pens, capable of holding about 200 sheep each, which will facilitate the examination of large flocks and insure the inspection of every animal.

ADDITIONAL FACILITIES IN LOADING COAL VESSELS.

In the export of coal it is understood that ere long increased facilities will be afforded to shippers, and thus many of the orders for Leith firms, which at present go to other ports, could be executed at Leith. Amongst the improvements proposed in this respect the following may be specially mentioned: (1) That steamers be loaded by night as well as by day; (2) that another coal-hoist be erected at the Edinburgh dock; (3) that hydraulic capstans be got to supersede or at least to supplement horse haulage, and (4) that the rates for shore and crane dues be reduced from 4 pence to 3 pence per ton.

IMPORTANT REVISION OF THE RATES ON GOODS AND SHIPPING.

A special committee appointed by the Leith harbor and dock commissioners have had under consideration the subject of revision, reconstruction, and simplification of the tables of rates on goods and shipping.

In May, 1882, a reduction from the statutory rates of 20 per cent. on vessels and 12½ per cent. on goods came into operation, as notified in a report from this consulate, inclosed in dispatch number 31, by Consul Leonard, dated April 28, 1882, and it was now proposed to make a further concession to merchants and shippers. While giving effect to the reduction already made, it is intended to fix the dues on goods at per ton weight, instead of ton weight, on measurement, and barrel bulk, as at present, so as to allow of all the different goods being put into as few categories or classifiations as possible. These important changes in the table of rates will not come into operation until May, 1886. It is anticipated that they will tend materially to foster and develop the trade of the port.

THE SCOTTISH TWEED-CLOTH TRADE.

The Scottish tweed cloth trade is an industry carried on almost exclusively in the southern portion of this consular district.

During the year 1884 this branch of manufacture has not been a prosperous one. This is attributable to a variety of causes. The general unsatisfactory state of trade abroad has necessarily affected it, especially in those countries where cholera has prevailed, but to no inconsiderable extent is it due to the continued predominance of the taste for worsted goods. Notwithstanding the abundant harvest, which is generally the harbinger of good trade, the price of grain and other produce has been too low to benefit trade generally. As a matter of fact, the woolen trade for the winter season of 1884–'85 has been more lifeless than for many years back, and the outlook cannot truly be said to be cheering.

The effects of change in taste and fashion must soon be felt in a trade which exists not only for the comfort but for the adornment of man, and it is necessary to exert constant efforts to produce novelties in design and color, and at the same time to maintain a high standard of intrinsic value in order to insure trade at all. The worsted goods of English manufacture are still considerably bought, but the demand for them is believed to be on the wane, and the caprice of fashion which regulates the course of trade may, perhaps a year hence be substituting cheviot tweeds for the higher class and higher priced worsted fabrics. In respect of pattern the prevailing taste is for checks, both large and small.

For a considerable time the introduction of a silk warp in Scotch tweeds from 3 per cent. upwards of weight was popular, but owing almost entirely to the imposition of a heavy duty on the import of such manufactures to certain countries, France in particular, this style of goods, I am informed, is becoming obsolete, and for the silk fancy yarn mohair is being substituted. Though the same effects cannot be produced with mohair, it has the advantage of being admitted without extra duty.

OSCAR MALMROS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leith, February 27, 1885.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA.

REPORT BY CONSUL LANGE, OF SAINT STEPHEN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The following is an abstract from the official returns of the trade and navigation of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884:

The volume of trade of Canada was last year considerably less than the previous year. The value of the exports amounted to $91,406,496 and the imports to $116,397,043, making a grand aggregate of $207,805,539, while in 1883 the total exports were $98,085,804; the total imports, $132,254,022; grand total, imports and exports, $230,329,826. This shows a decrease in 1884 from the previous year to the amount of $22,523,287. The amount of trade for the year 1884 with various countries was as follows:

United States	$89,333,366
Great Britain	87,154,242
West Indies	6,726,486
South America	2,756,371
Germany	2,171,346
France	2,160,804
China and Japan	1,970,541
Belgium	746,528
Spain	648,569
Italy	322,499
Holland	333,977
Switzerland	242,380
Portugal	240,235
Newfoundland	2,701,120
Other countries	2,078,676

The grand aggregate trade from the time of the confederation in the year 1868 to 1884 in exports, amounts to $1,399,946,803; imports, $1,723,983,466; grand total, imports and exports, $3,123,930,269. The value of dutiable goods brought in and entered for consumption amounted to $88,236,897, and the free goods to $28,110,146, being about one-third of the value of dutiable goods entered for home consumption.

The principal of the heavier items of imports classed among dutiable goods are:

Flour and meal	$2,821,189
Grain	1,604,191
Carriages	699,205
Coal and coke	7,503,871
Cotton manufactures	7,538,139
Glass, and manufactures of	996,483
Hats, caps, and bonnets	1,097,752
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	10,281,997
Leather, and manufactures of	1,449,717
Paper, and manufactures of	1,014,994
Provisions, butter, cheese, lard, and meats	2,144,294
Silk, and manufactures of	2,221,484
Spirits and wines	1,534,719
Sugar, all kinds	5,358,560
Molasses	1,175,940
Wood, and manufactures of	1,159,364
Woolen manufactures	8,411,592

Of free goods the following are the imports and exports:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Produce of mines	$612,876	$3,442,491
The fisheries	683,258	8,609,313
The forest	1,250,149	27,296,083
Animals and their products	4,049,936	22,946,108
Agriculture products	2,440,278	12,397,843
Manufactured and partially manufactured articles	8,160,278	3,577,535
Miscellaneous articles	7,825,486	560,690
Special exemptions, Newfoundland	758,899	.....
Special exemptions, Canadian Pacific Railroad	2,266,391	.....

The following are the principal of the heavier items of imports classed among dutiable goods imported from the United States:

Flour and meal	$3,048,116
Grain	7,742,533
Carriages, carts, railroad cars, &c	392,854
Coal and coke	7,474,200
Cotton manufactures	1,474,644
Glass, and manufactures of	440,676
Hats, caps, and bonnets	570,199
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	4,840,758
Leather, and manufactures of	798,137
Paper, and manufactures of	598,628
Provisions, butter, cheese, lard, and meats	2,947,005
Spirits and wines	108,803
Sugar, sirup, molasses	570,558
Wood, and manufactures of	948,619
Tobacco	1,702,356
Oil, mineral, animal, and vegetable	661,081

The United States and Great Britain are the two countries with which Canada trades most. The duty collected from imports amounted in 1884 to the sum of $20,156,447. The amount of customs duties per head of the population is $4.53. The percentage expense of collection of duties is 3.96.

NAVIGATION.

The number and tonnage of vessels built, registered, and entered inwards and outwards, inclusive of coasting vessels in 1884, is as follows:

Number built, 53 steam and 305 sailing vessels; tonnage built, 70,287; tonnage registered, 80,822; number of vessels entered inwards and outwards, exclusive of coasting vessels, 55,156; tonnage entered inwards and outwards, 14,359,026; quantity of freight handled by these vessels, 4,233,378 tons weight, and number of crews, 576,724.

Of these vessels which entered the Dominion ports 2,769 bore the United States flag and 7,477 the British flag; 713 were Norwegian and Swedish, 69 German, and the remaining 132 were distributed among other nationalities. Number of sailing vessels, 8,423, and of steamers, 2,737.

The number of vessels employed in the coasting trade of Canada, as shown by the arrivals in port, is 40,145, of which 39,990 are British and 155 foreign. The total tonnage is 8,114,637, and crews numbered 387,937. Of these vessels 17,728 were steamers and 32,313 sailing vessels.

PAUL LANGE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Saint Stephen, February, 1885.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF CANADA.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT ROBBINS, OF OTTAWA.

TRADE.

The trade of the Dominion of Canada, as shown by official reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and compared with 1883, was as follows:

Aggregate trade of Canada with all countries on the basis of total imports and exports.

Description.	1883.	1884.
Total imports	$132,254,022	$116,397,043
Total exports	98,085,804	91,406,496
Total	230,339,826	207,803,539

Decrease in imports in 1884	$15,856,979
Decrease in exports in 1884	6,679,308
Total decrease in 1884	22,536,287

DUTIES COLLECTED BY CANADA.

The duties collected by Canada from all countries for the fiscal year 1884, and compared with 1883, are as follows:

1883	$23,172,308 97
1884	20,164,963 37
Decrease in 1884	3,007,345 60

Exhibit showing the value of exports from Canada by countries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Countries.	Value.	Countries.	Value.
Great Britain	$43,736,227	Newfoundland	1,920,450
United States	38,840,540	West Indies	3,119,569
France	390,955	South America	1,277,383
Germany	195,575	China and Japan	60,979
Spain	140,092	Australia	502,181
Portugal	172,252	Other countries	496,264
Italy	247,151		
Holland	15,500	Total exports	91,496,496
Belgium	287,378		

Exhibit showing the value of goods entered for consumption in Canada by countries and the amount of duties collected for the fiscal year 1884.

Countries.	Imports.	Duties.
England	$43,418,015 00	$8,001,370 74
United States	52,492,826 00	7,420,461 79
France	1,769,849 00	645,152 71
Germany	1,975,771 00	554,181 88
Spain	504,477 00	192,946 21
Portugal	69,983 00	34,228 80
Italy	75,348 00	82,186 80
Holland	318,477 00	493,807 39
Belgium	459,150 00	103,953 96
Newfoundland	780,670 00	4,158 34
West Indies	3,606,917 00	1,397,926 55
South America	1,478,988 00	688,702 68
China and Japan	1,909,562 00	273,708 37
Switzerland	242,380 00	56,966 92
Other countries	1,080,231 00	265,210 23
Total	108,180,644 00	20,164,963 37

The following statement shows the value of merchandise imported into Canada via the Saint Lawrence River during the fiscal year 1884:

Provinces.	Dutiable goods.	Free goods.	Total.
Ontario	$5,421,622	$826,138	$6,247,760
Quebec	18,384,200	4,336,968	22,721,168
Total	23,805,822	5,163,106	28,968,928

The following statement shows the value of goods exported via the Saint Lawrence during the fiscal year 1884:

Provinces.	Produce of Canada.	Not the produce of Canada.	Total.
Ontario	$1,881,221	$84,472	$1,965,688
Quebec	26,134,256	6,577,951	32,712,207
Total	28,015,472	6,662,423	34,677,895

The following statement shows the value of goods exported to other countries in bond through the United States from Canada during the fiscal year 1884:

Provinces.	Produce of Canada.	Not the produce of Canada.	Total.
Ontario	$1,996,504	$148,002	$2,144,506
Quebec	1,313,637	82,865	1,396,502
Total	3,310,141	230,867	3,541,008

TRADE OF CANADA WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement shows the aggregate trade of Canada with the United States, on the basis of goods entered for consumption and exports, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and compared with 1883:

	1883.	1884.	Decrease in 1884.
Aggregate trade	$97,701,056 00	$89,333,366 00	$8,367,690 00
Exports	41,668,723 00	38,840,540 00	2,828,183 00
Entered for consumption:			
Dutiable goods	38,652,045 00	35,796,697 00	5,539,507 00
Free goods	17,380,288 00	14,696,129 00	
Duty collected from the United States	8,158,023 35	7,420,461 79	737,561 56
Duty collected from the United States on goods entered for home consumption	8,148,267 67	7,411,946 37	736,321 30

The following statements show the character and value of goods (by provinces) entered for home consumption in the Dominion of Canada from the United States, the amount of duty collected thereon, and the exports for the fiscal year 1884:

IMPORTS.

Provinces.	Dutiable goods.	Free goods.	Total.	Duty.
Ontario	$18,014,092 00	$5,874,835 00	$23,888,927 00	$3,617,447 74
Quebec	8,785,793 00	5,567,180 00	14,352,973 00	1,815,599 34
Nova Scotia	2,203,152 00	754,602 00	2,957,754 00	339,038 80
New Brunswick	2,049,774 00	1,048,518 00	3,098,292 00	152,629 92
Manitoba	2,170,520 00	970,165 00	3,140,685 00	494,748 53
British Columbia	2,060,710 00	246,902 00	2,307,612 00	480,181 44
Prince Edward Island	179,938 00	79,906 00	259,844 00	41,952 44
Northwest Territory	332,718 00	154,021 00	846,739 00	70,148 16
Total	35,796,697 00	14,696,129 00	50,492,826 00	4,171,946 37

EXPORTS.

Provinces.	Produce of Canada.	Not the produce of Canada.	Total.
Ontario	$19,570,215	$464,072	$20,034,287
Quebec	4,384,077	473,904	4,857,981
Nova Scotia	3,379,611	78,764	3,458,372
New Brunswick	2,006,527	1,089,782	3,096,309
Manitoba	131,571	197,378	328,949
British Columbia	1,691,767	20,054	1,711,821
Prince Edward Island	467,854	243	468,100
Total	31,631,622	2,324,197	33,955,819
Coin and bullion			2,183,702
Estimated amount short, returned at inland ports and exported to the United States			2,701,019
Total exports			38,840,540

The following exhibit shows the character and value of all goods imported into Canada from the United States and entered for home consumption during the fiscal year 1884 where the amount of duty collected on each enumerated article exceeded the sum of $10,000:

Articles.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, beer, and porter in casks	$21,693 00	$10,340 10
Animals, living:		
Horned cattle	213,888 00	42,776 00
Horses	207,988 00	41,597 70
Swine	93,771 00	18,754 20
Baking-powders	85,403 00	17,090 50
Books	387,194 00	58,080 63
Blank books	40,528 00	12,156 97
Printed lithographs	119,514 00	35,856 11
Posters, &c	26,523 00	11,283 06
Printed music	53,679 00	10,202 05
Valentines, &c	41,498 00	10,374 68
Breadstuffs:		
Rice	410,196 00	16,045 57
Corn	1,277,131 00	171,722 04
Wheat	291,940 00	44,791 17
Corn-meal	370,272 00	51,455 98
Wheat flour	2,423,086 00	264,688 58
Drain and sewer pipes	66,170 00	16,542 50
Buttons	118,164 00	29,541 00
Carriages, &c.:		
Farm wagons	36,583 00	12,607 30
Railway carriages, first class	160,684 00	42,205 20
Carriages and parts of	64,538 00	22,542 09

Articles.	Value.	Duty.
Clocks	$89, 868 00	$31, 453 80
Coal, anthracite	3, 829, 418 00	433, 510 76
Coal (bituminous)	3, 340, 815 00	592, 348 38
Collars, cuffs, &c	49, 923 00	14, 976 51
Cordage	93, 194 00	18, 640 05
Cottons and manufactures of:		
Sheetings	356, 491 00	76, 662 01
Denims	159, 255 00	44, 546 73
Printed cottons (not elsewhere specified)	153, 268 00	37, 134 53
Jeans, cambrics, &c	149, 436 00	29, 894 50
Wadding, batting, &c	28, 136 00	10, 241 24
Clothing	171, 877 00	51, 572 51
Drugs:		
Acid, sulphuric and nitric	67, 484 00	16, 868 20
Glycerine	58, 974 00	11, 794 80
Patent medicine (liquid)	33, 727 00	16, 863 49
All other patent medicines	74, 290 00	18, 572 79
Electric light, apparatus for	55, 898 00	13, 981 15
Fancy goods, laces, &c	72, 644 00	14, 531 05
Fruits, nuts, &c:		
Dried apples	164, 628 00	46, 970 36
Raisins	131, 968 00	22, 794 90
Apples (green)	79, 054 00	10, 232 90
Peaches	78, 633 00	11, 360 82
Oranges	171, 345 00	34, 276 30
Fruit in cases	36, 037 00	17, 144 03
Furs and skins (dressed)	178, 007 00	26, 701 05
Glassware	252, 385 00	75, 726 84
Glass and manufactures of	135, 632 00	40, 689 60
Electro-plated ware	120, 780 00	36, 242 50
Gun cartridges	38, 964 00	11, 700 75
Gutta-percha and India-rubber goods:		
Boots and shoes	78, 638 00	19, 659 50
Belting	55, 306 00	13, 827 12
Clothing	119, 117 00	41, 698 85
Hose and tubing	52, 504 00	13, 151 80
All others not elsewhere specified	143, 154 00	35, 794 73
Hats, caps, and bonnets	348, 945 00	87, 236 25
Hats, caps, and bonnets, straw	170, 720 00	42, 678 05
Hops	77, 702 00	17, 516 40
Iron and manufactures of:		
Spades and shovels	36, 088 00	12, 625 47
Castings and forgings	307, 786 00	77, 019 57
Engines:		
Locomotive	414, 220 00	103, 555 00
Other	85, 961 00	21, 497 75
Hardware	426, 607 00	128, 055 39
Hollow ware	76, 996 00	19 254 75
Iron bridges	310, 057 00	78, 187 25
Locks	70, 880 00	21, 267 87
Portable steam-engines	29, 618 00	10, 366 30
Sewing-machines	194, 479 00	57, 873 90
Pig iron	129, 675 00	22, 840 20
Scales	42, 631 00	12, 790 00
Sheet-iron	89, 802 00	15, 719 30
Stoves	46, 392 00	11, 598 37
Tubing, 2 inch or under	45, 097 00	11, 184 25
Wire work	58, 807 00	13, 953 70
Cutlery	52, 035 00	10, 408 96
Files and rasps	31, 002 00	10, 850 30
Muskets and other fire-arms	64, 686 00	12, 939 00
Saws	62, 054 00	18, 617 50
Carpenter and mechanic tools	169, 726 00	50, 937 75
Jewelry	309, 629 00	61, 934 26
Leather and manufactures of:		
Calf, kid, and sheep skins (dressed)	69, 419 00	12, 886 30
All other skins (dressed)	98, 044 00	19, 612 45
Boots and shoes	159, 723 00	39, 937 55
Harness and saddlery	44, 986 00	11, 261 10
Metals and manufactures of:		
Britannia, not plated	94, 733 00	23, 683 25
Gas and coal-oil fixtures	57, 624 00	17, 281 56
Musical instruments:		
Cabinet organs	28, 512 00	10, 023 30
Square piano-fortes	84, 931 00	24, 566 15
Upright piano-fortes	99, 520 00	27, 020 20
Oils, coal and kerosene	380, 048 00	227, 556 61
Oil cloth	114, 827 00	34, 464 75
Packages	284, 889 00	57, 107 01
Paint ground in oil	71, 241 00	17, 821 25
Paper:		
Wall	179, 504 00	53, 862 65
Envelopes, &c	163, 891 00	40, 998 94
Printing paper	111, 282 00	11, 128 70

Articles.	Value.	Duty.
Provisions:		
Butter	$67,305 00	$11,190 01
Lard	337,458 00	73,884 30
Beef	206,230 00	32,495 58
Pork	931,292 00	137,070 84
Prepared meats	79,378 00	12,747 59
Seeds, flower, garden, &c	224,105 00	33,627 59
Silk and manufactures, not elsewhere specified	46,461 00	13,938 25
Spirits and wines, whisky	12,254 00	18,882 79
Sugars, &c.:		
Not imported direct	29,480 00	15,295 42
Imported direct	30,197 00	14,686 87
Below No. 9 Dutch standard	113,465 00	49,604 54
Sirups	52,549 00	28,325 41
Sugar candy	56,608 00	23,218 54
Glucose sirup	26,419 00	12,876 38
Tea	227,744 00	22,774 78
Tin, manufactures of:		
Cans and packages containing fish	.....	10,446 87
Manufactures of tin not elsewhere specified	131,580 00	32,893 36
Tobacco, manufactures of:		
Cigars and cigarettes	70,352 00	37,483 51
All other manufactures of	66,203 00	39,797 70
Turpentine, spirits of	135,178 00	13,529 66
Trunks	61,066 00	18,322 63
Twines	63,619 00	15,906 53
Vegetables:		
Potatoes	80,486 00	17,086 18
Sweet potatoes	74,959 00	14,991 15
Watches and cases	208,060 00	51,989 45
Watch movements	167,320 00	33,465 50
Wood, manufactures of:		
Furniture	187,912 00	65,803 87
Wood manufactures not elsewhere specified	567,306 00	141,865 19
Lumber and timber	202,813 00	40,563 15

NAVIGATION AND SHIPPING.

The navigation and shipping of Canada with all countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, was as follows:

Sea-going vessels.

Description.	Number.	Tons.	Crew.
Entered	11,160	969,904	159,063
Cleared	11,183	1,432,865	156,392
Total	22,343	2,402,769	315,455

Nationalities.

Description.	Number.	Tons.	Crew.
British	3,327	1,181,931	95,067
Canadian	11,796	715,418	83,675
Foreign	7,220	505,420	136,713
Total	22,343	2,402,769	315,455

Shipping of Canada with the United States.—Sea-going vessels under the United States flag.

Description.	Number.	Tons.	Crew.
Arrived	2,769	1,124,508	57,295
Departed	2,658	1,115,068	55,047
Total	5,427	2,239,576	112,342

Inland navigation between Canada and the United States (exclusive of ferriage).

Description.	Number.	Tons.	Crew.
Arrived	16,768	1,340,309	136,545
Departed	16,045	490,300	124,724
Total	32,813	1,830,609	261,269

RECAPITULATION.

Arrived, United States	6,750	585,370	43,977
Arrived, Canadian	10,016	754,939	92,568
Departed, United States	6,597	70,087	41,808
Departed, Canadian	9,448	420,213	82,916
Total	32,813	1,830,609	261,269

British and foreign vessels employed in the coasting trade of Canada.

Description.	Number.	Tons.	Crew.
Arrived:			
British	40,145	8,017,993	384,698
Foreign	155	96,644	3,239
Total arrivals	40,300	8,114,637	387,937
Departed:			
British	38,898	7,265,945	335,723
Foreign	172	93,125	3,586
Total departures	39,070	7,359,070	339,309

Statement (by provinces) showing the description, number, and tonnage of vessels built in Canada during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Provinces.	Steam.		Sail.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Ontario	31	3,225	8	682	39	3,907
Quebec	10	1,318	21	2,885	31	4,203
Nova Scotia	6	118	189	34,495	195	34,613
New Brunswick	2	93	65	21,561	67	21,654
British Columbia	3	135	1	23	4	158
Prince Edward Island	1	189	21	5,563	22	5,752
Total	53	5,078	305	65,209	358	70,287

R. B. ROBBINS,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Ottawa, February 17, 1885.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF CREFELD.

REPORT BY CONSUL POTTER.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

During the last quarter of the present year there has been a very great and sudden falling off in the amount of the textile productions of this consular district, particularly in its great specialty, silk and half-silk goods, and trade and business of all kinds is nearly at a stand-still. It may be said, without exaggeration, that the condition of the industrial classes, resulting from such business inactivity, is unprecedentedly deplorable, and that the humane and charitable societies of Crefeld, which are numerous and liberal, will have demands made upon them to an extent not before experienced.

The causes for the collapse in the manufacturing industries peculiar to this locality are, it is stated by some, attributable to the fact that in Italy and France, where cholera has prevailed, the demand for silk goods, velvets, &c., was, as a consequence, suddenly checked, while manufacturers, in order to furnish employment for distressed and needy operatives, continued to produce, and that the natural result has been the crowding of stock-rooms with goods for which there is no demand, and that the few sales made have not yielded remunerative prices.

The orders which, during the fall season, usually reach this locality from France and England, and to some extent from Italy, have not this year been received, and the stock-rooms of Crefeld are also filling up for lack of them. Owing to the disturbing influence of the "Presidential campaign" upon trade, or for some other cause, it is said, orders from America for Crefeld silk goods have been so meager, that manufacturers here characterize the business of the year as "a lost season." Large stocks of goods from this district are held in New York, and when sales are made they usually net a loss to the producer.

A very large number of hand-looms are now idle. For those that are running, in order to curtail production and at the same time provide a minimum support for the operator, a long time is stipulated for the performance of a small amount of work. In this way production has been curtailed to the extent of about 75 per cent.

A large number, also, of power-looms are idle, and short time is fixed for those that are running.

DECREASE IN WAGES.

The average wages paid to hand-loom weavers at the present time is about 1.30 marks per meter, which is a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent. on prices paid during the summer. Even less rates are paid. In fact, there are no established prices for labor on textiles now, operatives being obliged from necessity to take any sum offered. The highest wages were paid in 1870–'71, when the rates per meter for velvets was about 2 marks. The lowest rates prevailed two years ago, when only 90 pfennige were paid per meter. These prices refer to plain velvets of the lower and medium qualities. For fancy velvets somewhat higher rates are given, according to design and quality and the difficulties encountered by the operative.

A weaver of plain velvets cannot make more than 1 meter in a long day's work. At 1.20 marks he would earn about $1.85 per week. Upon such wages existence, especially with a family, would be impossible in large towns like Crefeld. The homes and looms of the weaver, as often previously reported, are spread over a large district of country, where they gather in small villages and cultivate a piece of land which is connected with their dwellings. This piece of land is their salvation. With the aid of the produce which this gives them they support life, and that is all. They very rarely taste meat. There are places in the city where horse-flesh is sold at 25 pfennige (6 cents) per pound. Of this meat they occasionally make purchases from which they first make a soup, and then eat what remains of the overcooked flesh.

No attention whatever is now given to the rate of wages agreed upon some years ago in a convention between employers and operatives, the laws of supply and demand having entirely superseded all other arrangements regarding the price of labor.

OVERPRODUCTION.

Various reasons are assigned for the unprecedented depression in trade and business in this district. The theories entertained upon the subject are as numerous and various as are the manufactures produced and the merchants selling them. These opinions are, no doubt, largely influenced by the business situation and financial condition of those expressing them. But the undoubted cause of the present depression in industries connected with the manufacture of silk goods may be found in the fact of overproduction.

During the first part of the present year fickle fashion was much in favor of velvets, and the production of this article was stimulated to such an extent that the supply was at all times in excess of consumption, which was unusually large. When a slight check in demand occurred, arising from a disturbance of the elements of trade, such as those referred to, and a sudden change in the whims of fashion, the result naturally following was an overstocked and lifeless market.

NEW LABOR-SAVING SILK TEXTILE MACHINERY.

Power-looms.—As mentioned in previous reports, there is a great and rapid change taking place in this district in the methods of manufacturing silk and velvet goods, viz, the substitution of power-loom for hand-loom weaving. There is already a large number of power-looms in operation, and it is not doubted that the number will steadily increase, to the detriment of hand-loom manufacturing. At present only low and medium qualities of shoppe velvets and some better qualities of silk-faced velvets and stuff-goods are made on power-looms. Superior qualities and jacquard goods are, up to the present date, made only on hand-looms. Some experiments have been made with fancy velvets upon power-looms, but the result has not been entirely satisfactory. These machines are, however, being rapidly improved, and it is confidently predicted that the time is not distant when plain velvets of all grades will be made on power-looms.

The introduction of these machines, propelled by artificial power instead of human hands, is an event in keeping with the progressive character of this scientific age. It is an advanced step in the progress of scientific manufacturing, and in utilizing brain power in place of muscular force, and is, therefore, upon general principles, to be welcomed

as a discovery which, like all discoveries resulting from intellectual search after undeveloped principles in physical laws, will in some way benefit mankind. But at the present moment it cannot be called a blessing to the poor people of this district, who, for more than a century, have thrived in pursuing what is here termed "home" or "house industry." This important specialty among the industries of Crefeld and vicinity is now likely to disappear, and *one* man in a great factory building in the city will hereafter perform the work which has heretofore kept *ten* men and their families comfortable and busy in cozy little homes scattered over the surrounding country.

Thousands of these weavers have already been thrown out of employment by the introduction of "power-looms," and not yet has any substitute been found for their lost occupation. What are these poor people, who are, in a limited sense, skilled and artistic workmen, to do? They cannot seek the farm and the plow and spade, because all the farms in their fatherland are already overpopulated. There appears to be no room for them in the country and none in the town. Their status presents a looming question for the future consideration of Germany. The Government is not unmindful of the situation, and is providing extensive colonization districts in Africa and other distant countries. Therefore for the idle weavers there seems nothing left but a choice of emigration to these or to other lands, and America will probably be the choice of 95 per cent. of the number.

Previous to the introduction of power-looms the manufacture of shoppe-faced velvets was confined almost wholly to this district, and the business was regarded as secure and beyond competition, for the reason that the trained weavers of such goods had their homes here and could not easily be transferred to other places. All this is now changed, and while Crefeld holds its own, and, perhaps, an advanced position in this and auxiliary branches of industry, competition now comes from Lyons, Switzerland, Alsace, and many other places in Europe, also from the United States, where power-looms are in operation, but the quality of the goods there produced is greatly inferior to Crefeld manufactures. Improvements will, however, soon establish a level as to quality.

NEW IMPERIAL MUSEUM OF COMMERCE.

An idea which, I think, invites the consideration of the Government and business communities of the United States, has recently taken practical form in Berlin through an organized association of gentlemen who propose to establish, with Government aid, an "Imperial Museum of Commerce," to be located in the city of Berlin. After this new institution is placed upon a sound basis, it is proposed to establish branches in other great centers of trade in Germany, with a view of collecting complete information concerning commerce and the various industries of the country; also concerning production, consumption, condition of the markets, &c., in foreign countries, and any other information that may be advantageously used in promoting commerce and trade, and the various industrial and manufacturing interests of Germany.

An executive committee has been chosen to confer with the minister of commerce with a view—

1. Of selecting a suitable building in which to receive and arrange the collections for convenient exhibition, and for the offices of the managers of the museum.

2. For the purpose of petitioning the Imperial Government to instruct its consular officers throughout the world to purchase specimens

of such articles and products as can be manufactured and furnished by Germany, or which can be used as raw material for manufacturing purposes, and to furnish full particulars concerning such articles.

3. The Prussian minister of public works has established in Berlin an official bureau of information concerning railways and railway tariffs. On the recommendation of the Prussian minister of commerce the "Central Union of German Industrials" has decided to establish a bureau of information concerning custom duties. The executive committee of the proposed "Imperial Museum of Commerce" are requested to negotiate with the two Prussian ministers named, with a view of connecting the Imperial Museum of Commerce with the two bureaus having in charge matters relating to railways and custom duties.

4. The executive committee are instructed to confer with the proper authorities in important trade centers—like Frankfort, for instance—who may desire to have located in their district a branch of the commercial museum, and to establish rules which shall govern the relations of such branch establishments to the chief office at Berlin.

5. The executive committee is authorized to issue a public call for voluntary contributions from the commercial and industrial classes of Germany, and later on to apply to the Imperial Government to make good any deficiency which may be necessary to perfect the proposed commercial museum.

6. The executive committee are further authorized to prepare rules and present a plan for the organization of the commercial museum, and to engage, provisionally, the necessary staff of officials.

The value of an institution of similar characteristics in the United States cannot be overestimated. There the business community could obtain full and *reliable* information concerning the peculiar needs and requirements of peoples in all parts of the world, and specimens of articles and goods that were popular among them could be seen and examined, and fresh information relating to the condition of markets, custom duties, railway tariffs, and costs by other means of transportation could be obtained, and these statistics which would show the business of the world, and, through the aid of samples, present a picture of what is actually going on in it, could, like a panorama in motion, be seen, and constitute an unerring guide for the ship master, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the importer and exporter.

J. S. POTTER, *Consul.*

COMMERCE AND RESOURCES OF CORSICA.

REPORT BY CONSUL MASON, OF MARSEILLES.

AREA, PRODUCTS, AND PEOPLE.

The island of Corsica, which forms one of the departments of France, is not only a unique and most interesting portion of the French Republic, but has, during recent years, attained a commercial importance which fairly merits wider recognition than it has hitherto received. It is the largest island in the Mediterranean, after Sardinia and Sicily, and possesses not only a fertile and genial soil, but a climate which, although varied by different degrees of altitude, is uniformly mild and pleasant.

Corsica has an area of 353 square miles, a large part of which is absorbed by the bold and rugged range of mountains which extends throughout the entire length of the island, rising in certain peaks to a

height of 8,000 feet, and giving to it, when seen from the sea, a remarkably picturesque and striking profile.

The eastern coast is for the most part fringed with marshes and indented by alluvial valleys which resemble in character the "Campagna" in the neighborhood of Rome, and, like the valley of the Tiber, this part of the Corsican shore is malarial and unhealthy. Wheat, corn, the vine, and various vegetables grow luxuriously on these pestilent plains, but they are chiefly valuable as pastures for sheep and goats, and the inhabitants are compelled to retire to the mountains during the summer months to escape the fevers incident to a malarial climate. The northern and western coasts are, on the contrary, salubrious and pleasant, and are consequently far more thickly peopled and better cultivated. The uniform slope of the surface from the sea-shore toward the mountains of the interior gives to the surface a variety of altitude which produces an extraordinary range of temperature and climate. The vine, the olive, figs, lemons, oranges, citrons, almonds, mulberries, chestnuts, and all the smaller fruits of the temperate zone, grow side by side with the grains and vegetables of continental France.

The olive oils of Corsica are among the best of the Mediterranean, and the yield reaches, in good years, an aggregate value of 4,000,000 francs. Six million pounds of citron, valued at 1,600,000 francs, are produced in a single season.

The wines of the island resemble generally those of Spain and Madeira, and there is a large export of grapes to the markets of the Continent.

Timber grows with a remarkable rapidity, and for a long time lumber, fire-wood, and charcoal were the principal exports of the island. The development of iron-ship building has made the ship timber of Corsica less important than it was formerly, but the trade in fire-wood and charcoal still employs a large fleet of vessels which connect the ports of the island with Marseilles, Genoa, and Leghorn. The principal varieties of timber are several kinds of oak, the ash, chestnut, fir, and pine.

The silk cocoons of Corsica are highly valued for breeding purposes, the mild, equable climate and luxuriant mulberry growth being favorable for the production of healthy, vigorous, silkworms, which are exported for propagation to France, Italy, and the Levant.

Cork is gathered in nearly every part of the island, and forms an important article of export, the little canton of Portovecchio deriving therefrom an income of 150,000 francs annually.

The people of Corsica are mostly descendants of Italian families who settled there during the long period of Roman and Genoese domination. They are keenly intelligent, hospitable and chivalrous toward strangers, but revengeful and vindictive toward each other to a degree which has probably no parallel among modern civilized nations. The social and material progress of the island has been greatly retarded by the "vendetta," a code of revenge under which political and other personal quarrels are settled by bloodshed. Whole families have been exterminated by feuds growing out of trifling disputes, and it is only since the vendetta has been partially suppressed by the French Government that the commerce and industry of Corsica have begun a normal and steady development.

So marked has been this growth that the foreign trade of the island rose from 46,000,000 francs in 1873 to 62,768,909 in 1883. The figures of 1884 are not yet accessible, but it is expected that they will show a corresponding increase.

Corsica presents the unique spectacle of an enlightened, progressive people carrying on the business of life at the present period without railroads. A railway line has been located and partly graded from Bastia to Ajaccio, but financial difficulties have overtaken the enterprise, work has been suspended, and the heavy transportation of the Corsicans will probably long be performed, as it has been hitherto, by trains of carts drawn by mules and the wiry native horses over the superb roads which have been built throughout the country by the French Government.

CORSICAN HORSES FOR THE UNITED STATES.

The horses are of a peculiar breed, small, easily kept, fleet, and of astonishing endurance. If these qualities can be preserved when these animals are transplanted to other climates, it would, in my judgment, be a valuable experiment to introduce the tireless little Corsican horse into the United States.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The imports of Corsica far exceed its exports. They include all the manufactures of cotton, wool, and linen, metals, machinery, petroleum, cordage, sugar, and tobacco. The island has no minerals of value except antimony, and it may be said to be without manufactures. The people are almost exclusively farmers, shepherds, wine-growers, fishermen, and sailors. In deference to its industrial disadvantages, or for some other reason which I have been unable to discover, Corsica is permitted to enjoy a partial immunity from the heavy import duties which are enforced in continental France. Tobacco is not there, as elsewhere in this country, under a Government monopoly, but is free to be raised, imported, or sold by any one; and at Bastia and Ajaccio may be seen the unaccustomed sight of Havana cigars, Richmond tobacco, and cigarettes from New York and Lynchburg, exposed for sale in their original packages, and cheaper than almost anywhere else in Europe. American petroleum, sewing-machines, and cheap French and English imitations of American plows, cultivators, and other farming implements may by found on the estates of the more wealthy and intelligent proprietors, but the agricultural tools of the peasants are, for the most part, rude and primitive.

It is estimated that careful, thorough cultivation would nearly or quite double the present agricultural product of Corsica. This improvement is already in progress, and each successive year brings an increased demand for and ability to purchase the improved implements and the luxuries of the Continent and America.

The island has no direct trade with the United States, although the regular semi-monthly steamers from Marseilles to New York via Palermo pass close by the Corsican coast, and the ports of Bastia, Calvi, and Ajaccio lie in almost the direct course of vessels from the Strait of Gibraltar to Genoa and Leghorn.

IMPORT TARIFF OF CORSICA.

The following synopsis of the import tariff regulations of Corsica will show the conditions to which merchandise from the United States would be subject when imported to the island.

Under a special enactment, merchandise paying duty ad valorem or *otherwise than by weight*, is subject to the same conditions as when imported into France, but all goods subject to duty *by weight*—which applies to most articles included by the French tariff—are entitled to

entry in Corsica upon payment of *half the duties* which are levied in continental France when this rate exceeds 6 francs per 100 kilograms.

The same special tariff affords to Corsican importers particular advantages on a specified list of articles, which are herewith given, as being applicable to American merchandise when imported either directly or indirectly through a European country. For convenience of comparison and to illustrate the special advantages enjoyed by Corsican importers, the continental French tariff on the same articles is given in parallel columns.

Under the French tariff merchandise produced in countries out of Europe and imported through European countries is subject to an additional duty. American goods, being included in that special class of merchandise, would, therefore, pay the duty given in the first column if imported directly to France or to Corsica, and that given in the second column if imported through any European country. The special Corsican tariff provides that goods produced out of Europe pay, on being entered in Corsica from France, the same duty as if imported directly from the country of production.

Articles.	Imports into Corsica.		Imports into France.	
	From country of production.	From European country.	From country of production.	From European country.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Oxen.....per head..	1.20 and 4 p. ct..	1.20 and 4 p. ct..	15.....	Additional duty of 3.60 per 100 kilograms.
Cows .....do....	0.36 and 4 p. ct..	0.36 and 4 p. ct..	8.....	
Codfish...per 100 kilograms..	18 and 4 p. ct ...	18.00 and 4 p. ct.	48.....	51.60.
Rice	Free	1.20 and 4 p. ct..	Free	3.60.
Tobacco:				
Leaf..per 100 kilograms..	72.....	72.....	Prohibited.....	Prohibited.
Manufactured. do ...	120.....	120.....	(*)	(*)
Beer.....per 100 liters..	4.....	4.....	7.75	Additional duty of 3.60 per 100 kilograms.
Linen and hemp fabrics, per 100 kilograms	(†)	(†)	From 28 to 598 ..	31.60 to 601.60.
Waste silk tissues, per 100 kilograms	120.....	120.....	248.....	348.
Lambs .....per head..			0.50	
Hogs ..... do....			3	
Salt meat, per 100 kilograms..			4.50	
Hides and skins (raw) .do....			Free	
Cheese .....do ..			8.....	
Fish:				
Fresh .....do ...			5.....	
Preserved .....do....			10.....	
Salt, dried, smoked, other than codfish, per 100 kilograms			10.....	
Vegetables, dried, per 100 kilograms			Free	
Edible pastes, per 100 kilograms	(‡)	(‡)	6.....	(§)
Paper....per 100 kilograms..			11.....	
Printing machines.....do....			6.....	
Printing ink.....do....			20.....	
Printing type .....do....			8.....	
Corks .....do....			30.....	
Steel bars .....do....			9.....	
Iron bars .....do ..			6.....	
Iron ore.....do ...			Free	
Oils:				
Olive .....do....			4.50	
All other, fixed....do ..			6.....	
Essential.....do....			100.....	

* From 1,500 to 3,600 francs.
† One-half duty on continent.
‡ Same duty as on continent.
§ Additional duty of 3.60 francs per 100 kilograms.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, February 7, 1885.

STAMP LAW OF MEXICO.

REPORT BY VICE-CONSUL WINSLOW, OF GUERRERO.

I have the honor to state that with my dispatch No. 84 I forwarded to the Department a printed copy of the new interior-revenue-stamp tax for the Republic of Mexico, issued by President Diaz, January 8, 1885. I now forward a translation of the same decree, as corrected, issued January 27, 1885.

CHARLES WINSLOW,
Ve-C n

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Guerrero, March 9, 1885.

INTERIOR-REVENUE-STAMP LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY, SECTION 3RD.

The President of the Republic has pleased to direct the following decree:

Porfirio Diaz, Constitutional President of the Mexican United States, to its inhabitants be known:

That having noted that the law issued on the 8th of the present month labors under some errors and omissions that it is proper to correct, explaining and reforming some of its articles, I have thought best, exercising the authority granted to the Executive by the law of December 11 last, to issue the following decree:

ARTICLE 1. A tax is hereby imposed, called "interior-revenue-stamp tax," which shall be levied as follows:

I. One-half per cent. upon the value of transactions of buying and selling of every kind of merchandise, whether at wholesale or retail, in stores, warehouses, magazines, dispatches, manufactories, workshops, and in general, in whatever place or dispatch, established, or that may be established, throughout the whole Republic.

II. One-half per cent. upon the value of the following acts and operations:

(1) Sales and resales of country and city real estate.
(2) Exchange of movable and immovable property.
(3) Mortgages.
(4) Transfers or gifts, under gratuitous or obligatory title.
(5) Collateral or bequeathed inheritances.
(6) Bonds, when executed in a public instrument.
(7) Rents of farms, when the rent exceeds $2,000 annually.
(8) Contracts celebrated with the Government of the Union, with that of a State, or with any municipal government.

III. Eight per cent. on foreign wines, brandies, liquors, and ales upon the duty of importation which they pay, according to the tariff of maritime and frontier custom-houses of the Republic, in addition to ½ per cent. on retail sales, which fraction 1 establishes.

IV. Three per cent. on the value of the sales made by manufacturers, producers, or storekeepers, on national wines, brandies, liquors, and ales, at wholesale, remaining, besides, subject to a tax of ½ per cent. on these sales at retail, according to fraction 1 of this article.

V. Manufactured tobacco, snuff, and national playing-cards will be taxed according to the following tariff:

Cigars of the country in small boxes, or in rolls, and packages, with bands crossed circularly and longitudinally; for every 30 grams or a less fraction..	$0 00½
Cigars cut off at each end, in small bundles or fastened with circular or longitudinal bands; for every 60 grams or a less amount	00½
Perilla cigars in boxes; in every box of 25 up to 50 cigars, one stamp of	10
Perilla cigars in boxes; from 51 up to 100 cigars	20
Perilla cigars in boxes; from 101 up, for every 500 cigars or a less fraction	50

Single cigars will be delivered to the buyer wrapped up, in order to fix upon them the stamp on the extreme end of the wrapping, under the following basis:

Single cigars; for every 5 cents or a less fraction	$0 00½
Single cigars; for every 3 cents or a less fraction	00¼
Snuff of all classes; for every 30 grams or a less fraction	01
Tobacco in plug, for chewing; for every 30 grams, or a less quantity	01
Tobacco in shreds, for pipes and cigars; for every 60 grames or a less amount	01
Tobacco sifted or minced; for every 100 grams or a less quantity	00½

Playing cards.—Every package up to 50 cards, two stamps, inclosing the two ends of the wrapping, 50 per cent. upon the price of sale at retail.

Foreign manufactured tobacco, snuff, and foreign playing-cards will pay double the quotations which the anterior law appoints. Those articles will be considered as foreign, under this law, which in order to assume that character use the marks of some foreign factory, even when they are of national origin.

VI. Four per cent. upon the proceeds of passage on city railroads.

VII. Two per cent. upon the amount paid for entrance to every public diversion.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE TAX.

ARTICLE 2. Goods destined for exportation are exempted from paying this tax as well as the transactions of trade upon objects of national production which are to be exported from the Republic. In order to enjoy this privilege it is necessary to submit to what is ordered in Article 5 of this law.

ARTICLE 3. Neither will articles of chief necessity be subject to a tax on sales at retail that are made in the public markets or by ambulatory sellers, or in lines of business or establishments whose capital does not exceed $300.

In order that an establishment or business can enjoy the exceptions which the final part of this article permits, it is required that, the manifestation having been made by the interested party, the respective administrator of the revenue-stamp tax assure himself that it does not amount to $300, either in the opinion of an appraiser, who he will name for that object, or by ordering an inspection to be made of the establishment.

ARTICLE 4. The contracts and transactions spoken of in Article 1, fraction 2, whose value does not amount to $300, are free from this tax.

ARTICLE 5. In order to enjoy the exemption of which Article 2 speaks it is necessary to present to the maritime or frontier custom-house collectors the respective invoices of the goods or merchandises which are to be exported from that point, in order that the employés, subjecting themselves to the custom-house regulations, may ascertain whether said goods agree in quantity and quality to what is contained in the invoice, and may certify at the foot of said document the conformity mentioned, as well as the fact of such goods having left the Republic.

ARTICLE 6. The exporters will present this invoice, certified, to the respective administration of the revenue-stamp tax, in order that this office may pay them the value of the stamps which the said document contains, which will serve said office to prove the payment.

ARTICLE 7. The silver and gold coined will not enjoy this exemption, or in bars or in any other form in which it is exported out of the Republic.

PAY OF THE CONTRIBUTION.

ARTICLE 8. The pay of the tax established by this law will be made precisely by means of stamps, which will be denominated "interior tax of the revenue stamp," which will be issued according to the pattern and for the time which the ministry of the treasury shall determine. Their value will be: Ten dollars, five dollars, one dollar, fifty cents, twenty-five cents, ten cents, five cents, two cents, one cent, one-half a cent, one-quarter of a cent.

ARTICLE 9. Every inhabitant of the Republic who sells goods that are not expressly excepted in this law to the value of over $20, payable in cash or on time, or to be charged to current account, must give the buyer and this demand from the seller an invoice, note, list, annotation, or whatever other document which accredits the purchase. On this document the seller will affix, and will cancel by a thick line of ink, stamps of the "interior revenue-stamp tax," for the value corresponding to one-half per cent. upon the price of sale, or three per cent. in the case spoken of in fraction 4, Article 1.

The cancellation must include the paper and the stamp. The invoice, note, list, or annotation will not have the legal force of a receipt if they have not also the corresponding stamps for documents and books according to the law of September 15, 1880.

ARTICLE 10. When the value of the sale is to be paid at a specified date, there will be exacted from the buyer promissory notes, in conformity with the Code of Commerce, the which must be stamped with the stamps which fraction 65, Article 4, ordains, of the law cited in the anterior article.

ARTICLE 11. The stamps ought to be perforated, in order that they can be easily divided, so that the seller can affix the half of the stamp on the document which accredits the purchase, and reserve the other half, on which is the "talon," which he will preserve during the fiscal year for the purpose to which the forty-fifth article of this law refers.

ARTICLE 12. The pay of one-half per cent. imposed upon contracts and transactions, of which fraction 2, Article 1, speaks, will be made by affixing and canceling the stamps on the judicial record, under the responsibility of the notary public, who will affirm in the testimony or the testimonies which he dispatches that he has complied with this law. When it concerns a bilateral contract, half of the value of the stamp will be paid by each party, and by the person concerned alone when the writing which is executed in his favor redounds to his exclusive benefit.

ARTICLE 13. The pay of one-half per cent. levied upon collateral inheritances and deeded by fraction 2, Article 1, will be made by the testamentary executors, or by the accountant partitioners, according to circumstances, at the expense of the heirs and legatees; and the stamps of the "interior-revenue-stamp tax" which represent said pay will be affixed and canceled in the account of division and partition before its judicial approbation.

ARTICLE 14. The importers of goods of which fraction 3 of Article 1 treats will pay the tax in stamps of the internal-revenue-stamp tax, the which those concerned will affix and cancel on the permits of the custom-houses.

ARTICLE 15. The 3 per cent. of which the fraction 4 of Article 1 treats will be paid on the sales which the fabricator, producer, or storehouse keeper makes on sales at wholesale; and on those which are made at retail there will be levied one-half per cent. upon the value of the transaction, and conformably to the rules established in this law.

ARTICLE 16. The tobacco and playing-cards will pay the tax in conformity to the rules established in the respective tariff.

ARTICLE 17. Manufactured tobacco, snuff, and playing-cards which are encountered in places destined especially or secondarily to their sale at retail must have the corresponding stamps. The manufacturers of tobacco and their deposits or agencies which sell at wholesale are exempted from putting stamps on their merchandise; but every sale made exceeding the value of $5 will suffer a differential quotation of 2 per cent., payable in internal-revenue stamps, affixed to the invoice, according to what is ordered in Article 8, and under the penalties established by this law.

ARTICLE 18. For the pay of the tax upon products of city railroads the companies will subject themselves to the rules established for the commerce at retail.

ARTICLE 19. The pay of the quota established upon the products of entrances to public diversions will be made effectual according to the following rules:

A. The enterprises or companies on announcing to the public any performance, or any series of them, for a certain space of time, or by subscription, must present themselves at the respective administrations of the revenue-stamp tax, with a manifestation in triplicate, written on common paper, manifesting the probable and approximate product which they expect to have for each diversion, taking into account the nature of the spectacle, the price of entrance, the category, and the capacity of the respective buildings.

B. If the administrator of the revenue-stamp tax thinks the fixed sum exact, he will recover upon it the corresponding quota; but if he estimates that it is less than what probably the spectacle ought to produce, he will proceed according to article 24 and those that follow of this law, until he has finished making a definite quotation, according to what is there established.

C. When the enterprises or companies open subscription lists for a certain number of performances, the quotation will extend to each subscription. If it treats of a series of ordinary or extraordinary performances, or of a single diversion, the quotation can be verified at the pleasure of the manager, or of the company, by a single performance, or a determined number of them.

D. Whenever the collector of the tax from revenue stamps has well-founded reasons for believing that the quota which any enterprise or company pays is less than what corresponds to the true products of the performance, he will compel them to present their books to assure himself.

OF THE APPORTIONMENT FOR RETAIL COMMERCE.

ARTICLE 20. Whatever transaction is made with a single buyer whose value does not amount to twenty dollars is considered trade at retail. The reunion in a single invoice of various parcels, every one of which does not amount to twenty dollars, but

which together exceed that quantity, remain subject to the pay of one-half per cent., according to Article 9 of this law.

ARTICLE 21. When in a single establishment operations at wholesale and retail are transacted they will be subjected to the 9th and following articles, and these will pay the tax according to the articles which follow.

ARTICLE 22. The owners, agents, or administrators of whatever establishment in which sales are made at retail are obliged to make during the first fifteen days of the month of June of each year a declaration in triplicate, written on plain paper, under oath, to tell the truth, before the respective agent of the revenue-stamp tax. In this document they will express the site of the establishment, the name of its owner, the branch of trade to which it belongs, and the value probable and approximate in a year of the sales at retail which they expect to make, calculated from the proceeds of the former year. When it concerns any transaction or business newly established, the manifestation will be made three months after it is opened, within the first fifteen days of the fourth month, expressing in the manifestation the approximate calculation of the annual sale at retail from what has been had during the anterior three months. The qualification once made according to the law, the quota must be paid from the date of opening of the establishment.

ARTICLE 23. The agent of the revenue stamp will receive the manifestations, and if he thinks they tell the truth regarding the sales at retail which the houses referred to make, he will deliver immediately to each one a printed ticket of the necessary size, which contains—

I. The name "*Interior Revenue Stamp Tax,*" with which it will be headed.

II. The name of the municipality to which the agency that issues it pertains.

III. The name of the municipality to which the petitioner belongs, and the site of the establishment.

IV. The name of the social partnership of its owner.

V. The annual sale which has been manifested.

VI. The established quota imposed, at the rate of one-half per cent. a hundred upon retail sales, as well as that which must be paid every two months of the economic year.

VII. The six columns in blank, destined to receive the corresponding stamps every six bimestres (two months) of the economic year.

ARTICLE 24. In the last fifteen days of May of every year the municipal authority of each one of the populations in which there is an agency of the revenue stamp tax will form and remit a list of ten inhabitants, whom, in addition to their well-known character of honesty, unite that of having some mercantile or agricultural business, or a professional title, in order that they may discharge the functions of skilled appraisers, which will be detailed further on. An authorized copy of said list will be affixed on the door of the court-house, and another on that of the respective office of the stamp tax.

ARTICLE 25. If the agent of the stamp tax to whom a manifestation is presented, of those whom the anterior articles mention, believes that the annual sale at retail that is declared in it is less than which is generally well known the house has referred to in such manifestation, he will notify the person interested, of his inconformity, and will invite him to draw out of the amphora a slip of paper on which will be written the names of the ten persons of the list which the town corporation has sent him, according to Article 24; the agent will draw out another slip of paper, and the two appraisers thus designated by lot will form the qualified board of appraisers that confirms or alters the manifestation which the producer has made upon sales at retail.

ARTICLE 26. If the two appraisers were not agreed with one another as regards the sale at retail which ought to be computed to said establishment, the appraiser of the contributor will draw out a third slip of paper, in presence of the revenue-stamp agent, and the name which this contains will be that of the third person in the disagreement, which will determine definitely the value of the sales at retail, upon which must be levied one-half per cent. of the revenue-stamp tax.

Both in case of the conformity of the appraisers, as well as in that where the decision of a third is necessary, in case of disagreement, the respective decisions will be unappealable.

Thus as the revenue stamp agent, on consigning the case to the appraisers, as well as these, on making their appraisements, will proceed according to their personal valuations, and never by the examination of any kind of documents belonging to the house appraised.

ARTICLE 27. Once established, according to the former articles, the actual sale of an establishment annually, with whose declaration the revenue-stamp agent was not agreed, he will deliver the interested person the ticket of which Article 22 speaks, the which will contain, as has been said, among its items the sum of the annual sale at retail, and the amount, corresponding to the tax of one-half per cent., which the originator must pay upon that.

ARTICLE 28. Once definitely determined the portion which the originator must pay

every two months, the three copies of the manifestation of which Article 22 speaks will certify it, placing on them the fixed amount, the date, the signature of the revenue-stamp tax employé, and the seal of the office.

Of the three examples, one will be reserved in the archives of the office, and the other two will be remitted to the principal or to the general administration of the revenue-stamp tax.

ARTICLE 29. The owners, agents, or managers of the establishment already appraised according to the anterior articles must affix and cancel, during the first ten days of every bimestre (two months), on the ticket the stamps of the revenue-stamp tax of which Article 23 speaks, which correspond to the quota of a bimestre (two months) paid beforehand.

The ticket must be exposed constantly, in the most conspicuous part of each establishment, in order that the fiscal agents, on making their visits of inspection, can easily ascertain whether the house has complied or not in the pay of the tax, without the necessity of asking for the document, nor requiring any other data.

FINES.

ARTICLE 30. The law holds the buyers and the seller separately and jointly responsible for the taxes and the fines; the first for not demanding the invoice or bill of sale, and the second when he does not give it or makes it without the corresponding stamps.

ARTICLE 31. The sale of merchandise is presumed from the mere fact of its leaving the warehouse, store, &c., except there is proof to the contrary.

ARTICLE 32. The seller who does not give an invoice, note, list, or annotation of the sales at wholesale which he makes, or dispatches them without the corresponding stamps, will incur a fine of $50 to $500, which the respective revenue-stamp tax collector will proportion in every case, according to the importance of the sale and the culpability or repetition of the offense on the part of the contributor, making the fine effective in the mode established for the exercise of the authority economic-coercive.

ARTICLE 33. The law does not grant action nor exception for reclaiming the price of a sale at wholesale which has not the corresponding document executed, or which is executed without the corresponding stamp, besides being liable to the fines which the former article imposes.

ARTICLE 34. The notary publics, the secretaries, and the judges of the primary court of claims, who have the authority to register, before whom public documents are registered, to which Fraction II of Article 1 of this law refers, will be careful under the most strict responsibility to put on the judicial record the corresponding stamps of the internal-revenue stamp tax.

The documents to which this article refers that are destitute of stamps will not be legal to establish any action or exception; and when they are presented to the judicial authority, or any other, they must be sent immediately to the local administration of the revenue-stamp tax, in order that, at the expense of the notary, secretary, or judge, as the case may be, he may affix the corresponding stamps, applying to said functionaries a fine of $50 to $500, according to circumstances, and another equal to him who presented the document. The employés of the public register and of commerce will not draw up any writing lacking the revenue stamps ordered in this law; and in case they do it, besides the nullity of the register, they remain subject to the fines enumerated in this law against notaries, secretaries, and registering judges.

ARTICLE 35. The collectors of custom-houses, to whom are presented the permits of goods to which Article 14 of this law refers, without the respective stamps of the interior revenue stamp tax, will take care under the strictest responsibility to remit the document immediately to the local office of the revenue-stamp tax, in order that the corresponding stamps may be affixed at the cost of the person concerned, applying to the infractor a fine of $5 to $100 for the first time, of $100 to $300 for the second, and of $300 to $500 for the third.

ARTICLE 36. The persons to whom Article 16 and those following of this law refer, who do not comply with the preventions of these, will incur for the first time a fine of $5 to $100; for the second, of $100 to $300; and for the third, of $300 to $500.

ARTICLE 37. The persons who do not present their manifestations during the time appointed in the 18th, 19th, and 22d Articles, or refuse the balloting of the appraiser, remain obliged to pay without further recourse the quota which the administrator or local agent of the revenue-stamp tax assigns them, and, besides, a fine equivalent to the amount of a bimestre.

ARTICLE 38. The persons who do not beforehand put on and cancel on the ticket the corresponding stamps, of which Article 23 speaks, within the first ten days of the bimestre, will incur a fine for the first time of $5 to $100; for the second, of $100 to $200; and for the third, of $200 to $500.

ARTICLE 39. In every sale to be paid at a fixed date the buyer as well as the broker, if there should be one, are obliged to deliver the promissory notes to the seller within the first eight days of finishing the transaction, in case that both contractors and the

mediator live in the same place; and in this case, as well as in that in which the buyer resides in a different part, the broker will take care that on receiving the invoices that they have the corresponding stamps for the value which they represent conformable to this law, with the understanding that if they do not do it they will suffer a fine, which will be made effective against the same broker, or his bondsmen, at the rate of 10 per cent. upon the value of said invoices.

The same broker is obliged, under the expressed penalty, to remit the buyer the promissory notes for his authorization, and to return them when received to the respective sellers.

ARTICLE 40. In case of denouncement there will be exacted from the buyer the presentation, a list, or note of the invoice, if it treats of a cash sale, or whose value has been charged to current account, and the promissory note will be demanded from the seller, if it is for an appointed date, when both reside in the same place, or a proof of his efforts to obtain it from the buyer if he lives in a different place. When the denouncement refers to the failure of pay of one or more bimestres, the presentation of the ticket will be demanded from the owner of the establishment.

ARTICLE 41. Every authority or public functionary to whom is presented a document comprehended under this law without the stamps of the interior revenue stamp tax, or which does not contain sufficient, will remit it or give notice to the local administration of the revenue-stamp tax, in order that in that case they affix the stamps in its totality or on the deficient part, and apply to the infractor the respective penalty, which will be an increase of ten times the value of those which are wanting.

ARTICLE 42. When any document of those included in this law is sent to a different point from where it is executed, wanting in all or in part the corresponding stamps, the rules established in Article 23 of the law of September 15, 1880, will be observed.

ARTICLE 43. Of the fines which are imposed by virtue of this law, the fiscal and the federal contribution being paid, the rest will be applied in the following manner: Seventy-five per cent. to the denouncer or discoverer, and 25 per cent. to the office which makes effective the fine. If there should be a judicial dispute, 50 per cent. will be applied to the denouncer or discoverer, and the 50 per cent. remaining will be divided into two parts, one for the local administrator, the other for the attorney-general who intervenes in the judgment. When the same person has the character of discoverer of the fraud and executor of the penalty, the whole of the fine will be awarded to him, and when two agents of the revenue-stamp tax intervene the amount will be divided between the two,

ARTICLE 44. Public action is granted to denounce infractions of this law, but no denouncement will be admitted which is not supported at least in the declaration of a witness, or on some ground of proof in writing. In case of a false or calumnious denouncement there remains to the contributor, without diminution, his rights free, to allege them according to the laws, to effect which it will be demanded that the denouncer as well as the witness be persons of means, in order to divide their responsibility.

ARTICLE 45. When any administrator or agent of the revenue-stamp tax, by justified denouncement or from positive proofs, suspects that in any establishment in which wholesale sales are made the dispositions of this law are not complied with, he will proceed to make a visit, in which the contributor visited must exhibit the half stamps to which Article 11 of this law refers, in order that, comparing its value with that which the books of the establishment show, respecting the sales verified during the past months of the fiscal year, by hearing the person interested and practicing the remaining investigations necessary, the difference between one and the other account can be known; and if there results a disagreement between both for the value of $5 of stamps, he will impose upon the person responsible a fine of $25 to $200, which the respective administrator will enforce.

ARTICLE 46. The employés of the internal revenue-stamp tax will have the power economic-compulsive, according to the laws in force, to make effective the penalties named in this law.

ARTICLE 47. The laws and ordinances are abolished, issued up to this date, which imposed and regulated the contribution of the stamp tax upon apportioned merchandises.

TRANSITORY ARTICLES.

First. Until the new stamps of the internal revenue stamp tax are emitted, those issued for apportioned merchandises will continue to be used. The stamps for documents and books will not serve to accredit the pay of the tax established by this law, nor those destined for this object can be applied to books or documents.

Second. The contracts celebrated with some establishments until the 30th of November last year will be liquidated until the 31st of the present month, conformably to the supreme decree of the 20th of December, and from the 1st day of February the establishments with which contracts have been before established will subject themselves to the ordinances of this law.

Third. The establishments and manufactories with which contracts may have been established for the whole of the present economic year will continue, subject to their respective contracts, until the 30th of June of the present year.

Fourth. The date of payments to which Article 22 and those that follow of this law refer will commence to count from the date of their promulgation in each state. In the federal district the period for the manifestations of which Article 22 treats will count from the 1st until the 15th of February.

Fifth. The tax will commence to take effect on the 1st day of February, and for this time, for the retail commerce, the first pay will include the period which elapses from the 1st of February to the 1st of May of the present year.

Sixth. The establishments which in virtue of the anterior laws upon the revenue stamp upon apportioned merchandises, which conserve the stamps affixed to their articles of commerce, have a right that the respective administration of the stamp tax change them for others of the same values, that they can use according to the rules established in this law. In order to enjoy this right it is required that the interested person, within the peremptory period of 15 days, counting from the publication of this law in every place, present to the administration a note expressing the number and value of the stamps he may have. On seeing this manifestation the office will name a visitor, who will inform himself of the truth of the affair, and when once there results the existence of stamps according to the note presented, those will be inutilized and others for the same amount will be delivered to the person interested, drawing up an act in form, which the visitor and the owner or manager of the establishment will sign, and will serve as a proof to the administration of the stamp tax for the entry which he makes in his books of the delivery of the new stamps. When the quantity which is to be changed in an establishment exceeds $500, another employé will be associated with the visitor named for *this occasion* by the respective administrator, proceeding in all the rest as before arranged.

Given at the National Palace of Mexico, on the 27th of January, 1885.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

To the *Chancellor of the Exchequer and Public Credit*, MANUEL DUBLAN.

MEXICO, *January* 29, 1885.

ALSATIAN FORESTS.

REPORT BY CONSUL BALLOW, OF KEHL.

Owing to the rapid rate at which the destruction of forests is progressing in the United States through natural causes and through different industries, the subject of forests has already become an important one for us to consider. We are threatened with their loss and all the consequences which such an event would bring upon us. Our watercourses are largely dependent for their water-supply upon the preservation of the woodlands now standing; and a restoration of many tracts which have been cut down is an absolute necessity in the immediate future. As this subject is at present attracting much attention in the United States I have thought it best to collect what information I could obtain as to the means employed for cultivating the forests of Alsace, which rank among the most important of Germany.

AREA.

The forests of Alsace Lorraine cover 1,109,660 acres of ground, this being 35.59 per cent. of the whole territory. The most important of these are situated in the Vosges Mountains, the highest peak of which is the "Ballon de Gwebwiller," with a height of 4,300 feet. The next highest is the "Champ de Feu," in Lower Alsace, with 3,285 feet. Towards Rhenish Bavaria the height of the Vosges Mountains gradually diminishes.

The importance of the forests of Alsace-Lorraine is very considerable. They were the richest of all the forests of France, and are now only excelled in Germany by the forests of Baden.

In Alsace-Lorraine the government and the communities are the principal owners of the forests in the following proportions:

Forests.	Acres.	Percentage.
Of the government	336,000	30.08
Belonging to the government and the communities	42,955	3.85
Of the communities	496,040	44.51
Private	234 665	21.56
Total	1,109,660	100.00

MANAGEMENT.

Of these 336,000 acres owned by the government 51,522 acres are located in Upper Alsace, 100,380 in Lower Alsace, and 184,098 in Lorraine.

By "government" is to be understood the government of Alsace-Lorraine, not the Imperial Government at Berlin. While in the possession of France they were managed by district officers at Colmar, Strasburg, Metz, and Nancy. These district officers, or "conservateurs," as they were called, who were under the supervision of the central forest administration, had under them inspectors, under-inspectors, and chief foresters. The subaltern officers were foresters, guards, and auxiliary guards. The whole forest service consisted of 4 conservators, 18 inspectors, 22 under-inspectors, 37 chief foresters, and 330 foresters.

After the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine to the German Empire, the French division into three or four districts was maintained, the higher positions being filled by Germans, while in the inferior places, such as foresters, guards, &c., the Alsatians, who had occupied them before the war, were in many cases retained. Upon the establishment of a separate government for Alsace-Lorraine under Field-Marshal Von Manteuffel, the administration of the Alsatian forests was attached to the treasury department of Alsace-Lorraine. A government official (*Landforstmeister*) is at the head of the forest department. He has the supervision over three district officers, who, on their part, have under them inspectors, chief foresters, and foresters.

Since this reorganization, which took place in 1879, the forest personnel of Alsace-Lorraine has consisted of the chief of forests, 3 conservators, 9 inspectors, 63 chief foresters, 275 foresters. The chief of forests draws an annual salary of $2,200; conservators, $1,800; inspectors, $1,600; chief foresters, $1,200, and common foresters and guards from $400 to $500. Chief foresters and common foresters have free lodging and fuel in addition to their pay.

In forests belonging to communities the pay of foresters and guards varies from $50 to $300 per year, according to the extent of their district. The appointment to the higher offices, such as chief foresters, inspectors, &c., is regulated by a law issued March 24, 1874, according to which every applicant for the office of chief forester must be under twenty-four years of age and a graduate from a high school. He must stay with a chief forester during a period of nine months, and afterwards attend lectures at a university during one year and a half. After leaving the university, and passing an examination, he becomes a deputy chief forester, in which position he has to work one year without pay. The second year he receives a salary of $600.

The geological nature of the forest ground of Alsace-Lorraine is as

follows: Red sandstone, 260,457 acres; diluvium, 158,930 acres; granite, 95,272 acres; lias, 111,792 acres.

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FOREST WOODS.

The proportion of the different kinds of wood in the forests of Alsace-Lorraine is as follows:

Forests.	Oak.	Beech.	Pine.	Fir.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Government	42,585	100,145	63,120	61,897
Community	28,277	84,255	34,990	129,945
Private	2,945	23,340	24,367	24,550
Total	73,807	207,740	122,477	216,392

The black fir, the pine, and larch are the evergreens chiefly grown; the Weymouth, which has been introduced from America, is now planted in some parts of the Vosges. It grows very fast, but the wood is considered too soft. Besides these, there are to be found: birch, beech, oak, and elm trees. All the trees, evergreens and others, have a beautiful growth, notwithstanding the stony soil. The beech tree represents 33 per cent. of the entire forest production. It is cultivated at all heights. The oak is generally planted on the plains. Among the evergreens the fir tree is the most important, covering 34 per cent. of the Alsatian forests. Next in importance is the pine, which thrives best on the plains.

The woods where large trees and undergrowth are mixed together cover an area of 377,887 acres. There are 90,485 acres of undergrowth alone. Chestnut-tree groves have an area of 10,920 acres; these, which only thrive well in sheltered valleys, are found mainly in Lower Alsace.

The following will show the percentage of the different kinds of trees grown:

Forests.	Full-grown trees.	Undergrowth and large trees.	Undergrowth.
Goverment	73.75	25.73	0.52
Community	56.84	33 71	9.48
Private	33.33	48.95	17.72
Average	57.6	34.2	8.20

The large percentage of undergrowth in private forests is explained by the fact that the owners of these prefer woods consisting principally of undergrowth, which furnishes them vine-props and fuel, and that forests of large trees require much more labor and consequently an increased expenditure.

FOREST CULTURE.

The finest trees are those which sprout naturally from the seed falling from the old trees upon the ground. If there are no seed bearing trees on the ground where a plantation is intended, the seed of other trees is gathered and sown in the following manner:

Furrows are made from 12 to 18 inches wide and at a distance of 3

feet apart, the seed is spread over these furrows, and then covered with a sufficient depth of earth.

For the planting of young trees it is at first necessary to establish a nursery. For this purpose a plot of good ground is selected, preferably one which is exposed to the rising sun. After the ground has been dug and divided into as many parts as it is desired to plant different seeds, and, after the seeds have been planted, the different beds are covered for a time with branches in order to prevent birds and squirrels from destroying the seeds and to protect them against a too strong sun, which sometimes injures young trees; after some weeks, however, these branches are removed.

Of course, all this is done in spring after all danger from frost has disappeared. The young trees remain in the nursery four or five years and then are transplanted into a forest. The pines, however, are transplanted after one year. The nursery must be kept free from weeds and creepers, which would check the growth of the young trees. This must be done at least twice a year. Sometimes, when there is a scarcity of seeds or it is desired to obtain young trees more quickly than by the way already described, young trees of two or three years are taken from the woods where they are plentiful and transplanted in a nursery, where, owing to the care given them, they naturally thrive better than if allowed to remain in the wood.

They are kept in the nursery until they become thrifty and strong, when they are again in the woods. This method has proved very satisfactory in case of overcrowding and when trees require particular attention.

It is necessary before transplanting them to be very careful to cut off the fat roots and to plant the tree so that the roots go straight into the ground.

If they are curbed the young tree generally dies. There is still another way of planting. Pieces of turf about 1 foot square and 3 inches in depth are taken out, turned so that the grass is underneath, and then left until the turf is thoroughly rotted. Trees planted in this way grow faster than if they had been planted in a hole, and the weeds cannot destroy them.

FOREST MAINTENANCE.

Twenty-five or thirty years after the clearing, those trees which are diseased or which are overshadowed by others are cut out.

This operation is renewed every ten or fifteen years. Generally the different kinds of trees are intermixed; that is, on the same ground there must be evergreens and other trees

This offers a double advantage. The leaves which fall give, by rotting, a natural fertilizer to the forest, and the leaf-trees attain the same growth as the evergreens. These latter, however, must be helped too, for they do not grow as fast as the others during the first twenty years, and would be smothered by the leaf-trees if these latter were not deprived of a part of their branches.

As before stated, the forests of the Vosges, as well as those of the whole German Empire, belong either to the state, to the state and the community together (mixed forests), to the community alone, or are private property.

All forests, no matter to whom they belong, are placed under the supervision of the forest administration, and the latter regulates the cutting. Not even owners of private forests are allowed to cut down their own wood without the consent of the government. These forests

are regularly estimated in order to determine the exact yield. For the cutting and replanting of a forest in the Vosges a period of 120 years is required. During that time the forest is depopulated and renewed. A forest is divided into many lots of from 10 to 15, 20, 30, 40, or 50 hectares (1 hectare = 2½ acres) each, according to the age of the trees. These lots are afterwards united and grouped again according to their age. Then they form the first, second, third, and fourth group. The length of time required to attain maturity is for oaks, 130 years; for firs, 120 years; for beech trees, 100 years; and for pines, 80 years.

SAWING AND SELLING.

The government of Alsace-Lorraine owns extensive saw-mills which can be used also by private individuals by paying a fee of 16 marks ($3.80) per 1,000 feet. The wood is sold at public auction. The chief forester is allowed to sell small quantities of wood, never exceeding 48 marks, or $11.50 in value, to the same person in one year. For larger amounts he must be authorized by his superiors.

FOREST RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Since 1871 the area of the forests of Alsace-Lorraine has increased 3,300 acres, 2332 acres of which were for government forests; and during this period 2,370 acres have been cleared. The wages of wood-cutters vary considerably, being in autumn from $0.25 to $0.60 per day; in spring, from $0.30 to $0.70. During the time of felling the wages reach $0.85. One stère (1 cubic yard) of timber costs 18 cents for handiwork; one stère of wood for fuel, 22 cents.

The following is the result of the cuts during 10 years in the government forests of Alsace-Lorraine:

Year.	Area.	Total cut.
	Acres.	*Cubic yards.*
1874	374, 017	600, 218
1875	373, 800	596, 790
1876	373, 817	652, 054
1877	373, 960	608, 471
1878	373, 405	597, 509
1879	373, 125	602, 864
1880	374, 815	613, 001
1881	374, 864	601, 703
1882	374, 925	608, 104
1883	375, 102	606, 201
1884	375, 204	605, 960

The following table will show the receipts obtained from the government forests in Alsace-Lorraine:

Year.	Amounts.	Year.	Amount.
1874	$1, 523, 220	1880	$1, 810, 510
1875	1, 815, 160	1881	1, 825, 210
1876	1, 764, 130	1882	1, 869, 120
1877	1, 824, 360	1883	1, 910, 260
1878	1, 624, 000	1884	1, 935, 140
1879	1, 755, 320		

Besides these receipts one must take into account the product of the hunting. Hunting is either rented to private persons or administrated by foresters. The hunting rented private persons brings an average income of $7,500 for 147,500 acres, or of 5 cents per acre. The forests managed by the government have brought $1,850. The average gross receipt of the Alsatian forests is $1,662,863. This income is inferior to that of the forests of Baden, but is higher than that of Bavaria and Prussia.

The following amounts have been expended in improving the Alsatian forests by the German Government:

Year.	Amounts.	Year.	Amounts.
1874	$605,024	1880	$610,120
1875	591,060	1881	612,010
1876	610,320	1882	601,240
1877	599,270	1883	597,320
1878	589,320	1884	602,310
1879	617,810		

The average expenditures per year were $596,684, or $2 per acre. The annual net income of the Alsatian forests is $1,066,179.

FRANK W. BALLOW, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Kehl, February 20, 1885.

AUSTRALASIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL SPENCER, OF MELBOURNE.

It is an interesting fact that the first vessel which sailed from London with immigrants for Australia anchored in the Thames alongside the transport which carried back the last detachment of British troops from the United States after the war of American Independence. Thus the birth of America as a nation may be said to have almost synchronized with the settlement of Australia as a colonial dependency of the British Empire.

The area of Australasia, according to the best calculations, is 3,075,000 square miles, and its estimated population 3,092,000; that is to say, its area is nearly equal to that of the United States, while its population is about the same as that of the State of Ohio. Hence there is indefinite room for expansion in this far off group of British colonies. As compared with America the rate of increase in population is slow, the gain for the year 1883 having been only 155.478, of which number 95,000 may be credited to immigration and the balance to the excess of births over deaths. The great distance of Australia and New Zealand from Europe, and the consequently high rates of transportation, operate as a bar to any large movement of population in this direction. But in considering these colonies in their commercial aspect as an outlet for American manufactures, too much stress must not be laid upon the paucity of their population, for the purchasing power of the individual Australasian is probably greater than that of the individual member of any other community. The comparative figures for the most prosperous nations, as given in a British publication for the current year, are as follows:

Country.	Gross earnings.	Ratio per inhabitant.
Australia	$647, 244, 500	$211 21
United Kingdom	6, 068, 525, 500	171 30
United States	6, 910, 430, 000	132 37
Canada	574, 247, 000	130 91
Holland	506, 116, 000	126 53
France	4, 696, 172, 500	125 07

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Less than a century ago Captain Phillip and his little fleet left Portsmouth Harbor, bound for the distant and almost unknown shores of Australia, or, as it was then called, New Holland. Arriving in Botany Bay on the 26th of January, 1788, he disembarked 1,000 souls, the humble progenitors of a race that is fast peopling this great island-continent, embracing a group of colonies which, when confederated, will in all probability become the Greater Britain of the southern hemisphere.

The mother-colony of New South Wales, thus founded, is of vast extent, comprising a country nearly three times as large as Italy, and half as large again as the Empire of Germany. It is estimated that with a population no denser than that of France, it would support 50,000,000 of people, although at the present time the number of its inhabitants is only about 870,000.

For the first half century of its existence the growth of the colony was inconsiderable, but in 1851, when gold, that veritable thaumaturgus, was discovered, immediately there was a great and decisive change. As a natural result, a succession of Argonautic expeditions set out for this newly-found Colchis in the southern seas. The beautiful harbor of Port Jackson was for the first time thronged with ships laden with immigrants and merchandise, and Sydney, the capital, was soon transformed from a quiet provincial town into a busy, bustling city. In fact, immigrants arrived in such large numbers that in the seven years subsequent to the discovery of gold the population increased nearly 200 per cent. As may be inferred from the following extract taken from "A Glance at Australia in 1880," the rapid growth of the colony has been fairly maintained ever since.

In a single decade (from 1868 to 1878) the population of New South Wales has increased nearly 50 per cent., the number of children receiving instruction has more than doubled, the number of mills and manufactories has been quadrupled, agriculture has greatly expanded, nearly ten millions have been added to the live stock of the colony, there has been an increase of about 66 per cent. in the output of coal, the clip of wool is four times as great as it was ten years ago, the external commerce of the colony is nearly double what it was then, and its revenue has risen by "leaps and bounds."

VICTORIA.

Victoria, although the smallest, is the most populous, if not the most prosperous, of the Australasian colonies. Separated from New South Wales in 1851, it was named after Her Majesty the Queen, though Maj. Thomas Mitchell, one of the early explorers, struck with the geniality of its climate and the fertility of its soil, had already given it the title Australia Felix. Its estimated population at the close of 1883 was 931,790, or about 40 per cent. of the entire population of Australia.

It is a curious anomaly in the industrial history of this colony that, although it is the most southerly province of the whole group on the mainland, and its climate is therefore the most favorable to the prose-

cution of out-door pursuits; although it contains a larger proportion of cultivatable soil in relation to its total area than either of its neighbors, and is sparsely populated; although its principal port is admirably situated for commerce; although it is, apparently, destitute of either coal or iron, and is rich in other mineral treasures, yet its great ambition seems to have been to become a manufacturing colony, and to concentrate its population in a few large towns, instead of endeavoring to distribute them over the surface of the country, and develop its manifold resources. As far back as the year 1863 the colony numbered among its exports seventy-two distinct articles of local manufacture. These included agricultural implements and machinery, boots and shoes, candles and soap, carts and carriages, furniture, and wearing apparel.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

When in the early part of 1830 a small band of adventurers started out under the leadership of the gallant Captain Sturt, "the father of Australian exploration," for the purpose of exploring the Murrumbidgee to its outlet, their expedition, not unlike that of Saul, the son of Kish, was destined to result far otherwise than they had anticipated. They not only succeeded in the discovery of the Murray, a river which, while navigable for nearly 2,000 miles, has been not inappropriately styled "the antipodean Nile," but in the foundation of a new colony—a colony which now stretches from ocean to ocean, and comprises an area nearly sixteen times as large as both England and Wales.

The history of South Australia may properly be said to date from these discoveries, for she was shortly afterwards proclaimed a Crown colony; and on the 28th of December, 1836, near the spot where Adelaide, the capital, now stands, Capt. John Hindmarsh, the first governor, read his commission to the 200 colonists assembled before him, his viceregal throne on the occasion "being a mound of earth, and his canopy, a spreading gum-tree." Peopled by industrious settlers, while its growth was stimulated by the discovery of gold and copper, the colony soon emerged from its chrysalis state into a large and flourishing community, and at the present time it may be confidently asserted that there are few portions of the British Empire where the standard of welfare is so high as in South Australia, "the granary of the southern hemisphere."

QUEENSLAND.

Queensland covers an area of 669,520 square miles, or nearly twelve times that of England and Wales. The colony may be justly termed one vast "paddock" or pasture land, throughout almost the entire extent of which cattle can be kept all the year round without any provision being made for food or shelter, while some 300,000 square miles are well adapted for sheep husbandry. The following extract contains a condensed statement of the resources of this immense colony:

Its gold fields, which are in the very earliest stage of development, are large and rich enough to find employment for nearly all the miners in Australia. Copper lodes by the hundred have been discovered. Tin, both stream and ore, has been found at different points, from the extreme north to the far south. The coal measures of the colony cover small provinces; iron ore is abundant; silver has been found in several places; and even precious stones, such as opals, appear to abound in certain localities. With rich soil on the surface, useful and valuable metals under foot, a healthy climate, and extended seaboard, Queensland possesses every one of those natural advantages that render nations rich and powerful. The people already in the colony are a mere handful, but without any special effort they would, by the mere force of circumstances, grow into a wealthy and powerful community.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Western Australia in area is the largest of the Australian colonies, but the smallest in population, a vast and fertile territory of 1,060,000 square miles, five times as large as Germany, but as yet numbering less than 30,000 souls.

From an official report we learn that "the mineral wealth of Western Australia is very great naturally, and may be assumed to be distributed over its entire area, as with two exceptions the same geological formations are found throughout. Hitherto only lead and copper have been raised for exportation, and then only from one district, because that alone is sufficiently near to a port to make it profitable to work the mines. The rocks in which tin is found in the other colonies are, however, widely distributed in this, and quartz reefs known to contain gold invite, in many places, the expenditure of capital and labor upon them. Gold, as yet, has been found by surface-washing in one place only (Peterwangy, on the Upper Irwin), and then not in sufficient quantity to pay for working; but even that has not been sufficiently tested. Other minerals will not be found wanting, of which two may be noted, plumbago and a brown hematite iron ore of the richest quality, which abounds in many places in the colony."

TASMANIA.

Tasmania, with its pure and bracing air, is to the other Australian colonies what the Isle of Wight is to England, a resort for the pleasure-seeker, the tourist, and the invalid. Here, amid winding lanes, overshadowed by stately *Eucalypti*, and carpeted by a soft, velvety green sward, are to be found quiet hamlets, cosy farms, and fragrant hop gardens, which, inclosed by rustic hedgerows, "white with blossom in the spring and crimson with berries in the autumn," awaken memories of distant Kent in the mother country. In the midst of such rural surroundings, the inhabitants, congregated, for the most part, in small agricultural towns and vilages, lead a quiet, pastoral life, in which sheep husbandry, the cultivation of wheat, oats, and hops, and the raising and preserving of fruits constitute their chief occupations.

NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand may appropriately be styled the Switzerland of the southern hemisphere. Along the extensive mountain ranges which run through the entire length of the two northern islands are lofty mountains looming up into the regions of perpetual snow to heights varying from 8,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, which may challenge comparison with Mont Blanc itself; while the beautiful lakes, splendid glaciers, and gloomy mountain gorges, with their roaring mountain torrents, still more impart to them a truly Alpine character.

An old native legend relates how the Northern Island, which the Maoris call "Te ika a Mani" (the fish of Mani), was fished out of the sea by one Potiki Mani, who appears to have been the antipodean Hercules, and how his brothers were incited by jealousy to fall upon the fish and hack it with their hatchets, thus giving it its peculiarly rugged aspect. Strangely enough the shape of the North Island very much resembles that of a fish. The tradition goes on to say that, when Mani stepped upon the island fished out of the sea, he took through ignorance some of its fire into his hand, and horrified flung it into the

sea, where subsequently the volcano Whakari arose. The ashes of the volcano, Mani scattered about with his feet, and thus the fire-vomiting mountain and numerous hot springs originated.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

The estimated population of the several Australasian colonies at the end of 1883, and the number of immigrants and emigrants during the same year, will appear from the following tables:

Colony.	Area in square miles.	On the 31st December.					
		Estimated population.			Number of—		Persons to the square mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males to 100 females.	Females to 100 males.	
Victoria	87,884	493,084	438,706	[1]931,790	112.39	88.97	10.602
New South Wales	309,175	480,497	388,813	[2]869,310	123.58	80.92	2.812
Queensland	668,224	169,990	117,485	287,475	144.69	69.11	.430
South Australia	903,425	160,589	143,926	[3]304,515	111.58	89.62	.337
Western Australia	975,920	18,005	13,695	31,700	131.47	76.06	.032
Total	2,944,628	1,322,165	1,102,625	2,424,790	119.91	83.40	.823
Tasmania	26,375	66,972	59,248	126,220	113.04	88.47	4.786
New Zealand	104,027	294,665	240,212	540,877	119.68	83.56	5.199
Grand total	3,075,030	1,683,802	1,402,085	3,091,887	119.58	83.62	1.005

Colony.	Estimated mean population of the year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	483,960	433,350	917,310
New South Wales	464,920	378,469	843,389
Queensland	157,791	110,074	267,865
South Australia	157,962	141,050	299,012
Western Australia	17,778	13,455	31,233
Total	1,282,411	1,076,398	2,358,809
Tasmania	66,052	58,298	124,350
New Zealand	288,984	240,308	529,292
Grand total	1,637,447	1,375,004	3,012,451

[1] The figures in these columns understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

[2] In consequence of the emigration returns being defective, as stated in the last foot-note, the figures in these columns are too high.

[3] According to imperial returns, the number of persons who left the United Kingdom for the Australasian colonies in 1883 was 73,017, and the number who returned to the United Kingdom from these colonies was 7,155. The excess in favor of departures was thus 65,862.

Immigration and emigration.

Colony.	Number of immigrants.								
	Assisted and free.			Unassisted.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	46,391	20,201	66,592	46,391	20,201	66,592
New South Wales	4,524	3,845	8,369	42,019	16,818	58,837	46,543	20,663	67,206
Queensland	14,666	10,579	25,245	936	504	1,440	15,602	11,083	26,685
South Australia	1,959	2,170	4,129	10,920	4,781	15,701	12,879	6,951	19,830
Western Australia	167	129	296	(')	(*)	1,211	(*)	(*)	1,507
Total	21,316	16,723	38,039	(*)	(*)	143,781	(*)	(*)	181,820
Tasmania	313	285	598	9,276	4,366	13,642	9,589	4,651	14,240
New Zealand	2,260	3,642	5,902	8,958	4,355	13,313	11,218	7,997	19,215
Grand total	23,889	20,650	44,539	(*)	(*)	170,736	(*)	(*)	215,275

Colony.	Number of emigrants.[1]			Excess of immigrants over emigrants.[2]		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	37,481	18,081	55,562	8,910	2,120	11,030
New South Wales	24,286	10,110	34,396	22,247	10,553	32,810
Queensland	9,240	2,719	11,959	6,362	8,364	14,726
South Australia	10,858	4,704	15,562	2,021	2,247	4,268
Western Australia	(*)	(*)	1,071	(*)	(*)	436
Total	(*)	(*)	118,550	(*)	(*)	63,270
Tasmania	8,720	3,916	12,636	869	735	1,604
New Zealand	6,230	2,956	9,186	4,988	5,041	10,029
Grand total	(*)	(*)	140,372	(*)	(*)	[3]74,693

[1] The figures in these columns understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

[2] In consequence of the emigration returns being defective, as stated in the last foot-note, the figures in these columns are too high.

[3] According to imperial returns, the number of persons who left the United Kingdom for the Australasian colonies in 1883 was 73,017, and the number who returned to the United Kingdom from these colonies was 7,155. The excess in favor of departures was thus 65,862.

* Where asterisks occur, the information has not been furnished, or is incomplete.

NOTE.—The immigration and emigration in this table are by sea. No official account is, or can be, taken of the number of persons going overland from one colony to another.

AUSTRALASIAN AGRICULTURE.

For many years the Australasian colonies were partially dependent upon external sources of supply for their breadstuffs; and large shipments of wheat were received year after year from Chili and California. A vast extent of well-grassed pastoral country invited the early settlers to bestow their attention exclusively upon the breeding and grazing of sheep and cattle, and upon the production of wool. The climate was found to be peculiarly propitious to this industry. Neither artificial food nor shelter was required at any period of the year, and the natural grasses proved to be especially favorable to the growth of a fine and valuable staple upon merino and other sheep. Instead of deteriorating in quality, it improved, while, to meet the greatly increased demand for the raw material, whole blocks of country, covering hundreds of square miles, were leased to pastoral tenants, at an almost nominal rent.

These lessees, or "squatters," as they were generally called, were averse to agricultural settlement, because it would have interfered with their holdings. They, therefore, discouraged husbandry and used their political influence to prevent the land from being thrown open for tillage. But as the urban population increased in numbers, and therefore in power, it succeeded in defeating the pastoral elements in the local legislatures, and liberal land laws were passed, authorizing free selection, before survey, of the waste lands of the various colonies, and giving every reasonable facility for the acquisition of freehold farms. The result has been a remarkable expansion of agricultural industry, so that some of the colonies which formerly drew large quantities of wheat and flour from the Pacific coasts of North and South America are now exporting both to Europe.

The accompanying table presents a concise exhibit of the agricultural products of the colonies during the year 1883–'84:

Produce of crops.

Colony.	Bushels raised of—					Tons raised of—		Gallons of wine made.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other cereals.*	Potatoes.	Hay.	
Victoria	15,570,245	4,717,624	1,069,803	117,294	807,820	161,088	433,143	723,560
New South Wales	4,345,437	376,635	106,496	4,538,604	20,353	36,977	229,242	589,604
Queensland	42,842	1,112	3,190	1,619,140	.....	14,236	24,627	119,295
South Australia	14,649,230	80,467	188,806	.....	52,816	25,557	388,719	358,606
Western Australia†	373,984	23,715	88,768	812	5,830	930	20,295	.....
Total	34,981,738	5,199,553	1,457,063	6,275,850	886,819	238,788	1,096,026	1,791,065
Tasmania	732,718	634,354	81,962	.....	115,238	34,509	53,421	.....
New Zealand	9,827,136	9,231,339	964,456	.....	.....	113,198	102,649	.....
Grand total	45,541,592	15,065,246	2,503,481	6,275,850	1,002,057	386,495	1,252,096	1,791,065

Colony.	Bushels per acre of—					Tons per acre of—	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other cereals.*	Potatoes.	Hay.
Victoria	14.10	25.07	22.84	45.64	25.48	4.01	1.43
New South Wales	15.00	21.15	20.96	36.71	14.28	2.47	1.28
Queensland	4.34	8.90	13.24	28.68	.....	2.60	1.39
South Australia	7.94	14.65	14.01	.....	14.71	4.22	1.06
Western Australia†	13.00	17.00	16.00	29.00	11.00	3.00	1.00
Total	10.67	24.41	20.47	34.35	23.81	3.56	1.24
Tasmania	17.74	27.39	25.57	.....	18.88	3.59	1.29
New Zealand	26.02	35.11	29.31	.....	.....	5.36	1.39
Grand total	12.31	30.18	23.33	34.35	23.11	3.96	1.25

* Including beans and peas, except in the case of New South Wales.
† The produce of crops given for Western Australia is the result of an estimate made by the Government of that colony.

Thirty years ago less than 35,000 acres of land had been brought under cultivation in the colony of Victoria. At the present time there are upwards of 2,200,000. Forty years ago about 20,000 acres were under cultivation in South Australia; to-day there are no less than 2,750,000 acres. These figures will appear comparatively insignificant to Americans familiar with the vast scale upon which wheat growing is conducted in the Western and Northwestern States, but they are important, if not imposing, when studied in relation to population in Australia.

The average yield of wheat per acre is highest in New Zealand, where it reaches 26 bushels, and lowest in South Australia, where it does not exceed 8 bushels per acre.

In Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia there are about 16,000 acres under cultivation for vines, producing 1,791,065 gallons of wine annually. In Queensland there are 1,082 acres under cultivation for cotton, producing 242,232 pounds of ginned cotton, and 39,591 acres of sugar plantations, yielding on an average a ton per acre. Maize, tobacco, sorghum, and arrowroot are also being cultivated in that colony, as well as most of the tropical fruits.

AUSTRALASIAN LIVE STOCK.

The live-stock returns for the several colonies for 1883–'84 were as follows:

Colony.	Number of—					Total number of stock of all descriptions to the square mile.
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.	
Victoria	286,779	1,297,546	10,739,021	233,525	12,556,871	142.88
New South Wales	326,964	1,646,753	34,418,488	189,050	36,581,255	118.32
Queensland	236,154	4,246,141	11,507,475	51,009	16,040,779	24.00
South Australia	164,360	319,620	6,677,067	108,714	7,269,761	8.05
Western Australia	32,884	64,558	1,315,155	18,512	1,431,109	1.47
Total	1,047,141	7,574,618	64,657,206	600,810	73,879,775	25.09
Tasmania	26,840	130,525	1,831,069	55,774	2,044,208	77.50
New Zealand*	161,736	698,637	13,384,075	200,083	14,444,531	138.85
Grand total	1,235,717	8,403,780	79,872,350	856,667	90,368,514	29.39

*The figures for horses, cattle, and pigs in New Zealand are derived from the returns of the census of 1881.

AUSTRALASIAN WOOL.

The most important article of Australian export is wool, of which the shipments in 1883–'84, exclusive of a considerable quantity retained for local manufacture, amounted to the grand total of 400,785,449 pounds. This amount was distributed among the several colonies as follows:

	Pounds.
New South Wales	146,221,182
Victoria	108,029,264
New Zealand	63,356,867
South Australia	45,295,229
Queensland	24,763,149
Tasmania	8,300,000
Western Australia	4,819,758

The following information relative to the Australian wool trade during the past year is summarized from Goldsborough's annual review of the same for 1883–'84.

The clip this year has been, for the most part, in excellent condition; in fact, it appears that many of the Victorian and Riverina breeds have not come forward in so good order for many years. Although not so showy, and more yolky than last year, owing to the favorable season that prevailed in those districts, they were stronger in fiber, more even, and better grown, some flocks having clipped exceptionally large fleeces. This applies to the clip as a whole.

The sales effected in the colonies this season have been highly satis-

factory, the proportion disposed of amounting to 348,227 bales, or 40 per cent. of the total Australian production. It is also gratifying to note that the increase has been general, as shown by the following sale returns: The quantity sold in Melbourne and Geelong is returned as 189,227 bales, as against 155,850 bales last year; the Sydney sales are given as 120,000 bales, as against 85,000 bales; whilst the total disposed of in Adelaide amounts to 39,000 bales, as compared with 34,596 bales, thus making a total increase of 72,781 bales.

The most important feature in the season's operations has been the home demand; and the spirited competition of the English representatives contributed largely to that firmness that has characterized the market from the commencement, their varied requirements enabling them to compete for most descriptions. The continental demand has been active, and a good selection of our clips has been secured by the French and German buyers.

The purchases on American account have been much more extensive than last season, and, as usual, have comprised the bulk of our choicest clips. These have been chiefly the produce of Southern and South-eastern Riverina, and have been selected with good judgment, the whole being sound deep-grown wools of good style, light in condition, and free from burr. The Melbourne shipments amount to 14,863 bales, of which 8,979 bales were shipped direct to Boston by sailing vessel and steamer, 3,315 bales were dispatched via London, and the balance went forward by the San Francisco route. The quantities shipped from Sydney and Adelaide are given as 7,712 bales, and 386 bales, respectively; thus making a total of 22,961 bales, as against 8,286 bales in 1883 and 11,262 bales in 1882. This is a very substantial increase, and should a further reduction in the tariff take place a much larger business with the United States may be confidently anticipated.

In the subjoined table we give the rates current during the season for the leading sorts, the prices quoted representing actual sales:

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Greasy:				
Middling character merino, more or less faulty, in heavy condition	0	8	to 0	10
Good useful merino combing, in ordinary to average condition	0	10	to 1	0
Sound deep-grown Riverina merino, free from faults, according to quality	0	11	to 1	2¼
Long-stapled clear lambs, of superior quality	1	0	to 1	3
Average to good lambs	0	10	to 0	11½
Choice Western clips, of superior quality and exceptional lightness	1	1	to 1	3½
Superior Tasmanian combing, deeply skirted, and of extra quality	1	4	to 1	5¼
Bulky pieces, little burr	0	8	to 0	9¼
Fine half-bred, of superior quality, and well grown	1	0	to 1	1
Crossbred, according to quality	0	8	to 0	10
Lincoln and low-graded wools	0	6	to 0	8
Washed fleece:				
Ordinary to good, cold-water washed	1	4	to 1	7
Good to superior, hot-water spout-washed	1	10	to 2	1¼
Extra superior, snow white	2	6½		
Scoured:				
Good shafty combing	1	9	to 2	0
Medium to good, average, including pieces and bellies	1	4	to 1	8
Locks	0	9	to 1	0

MANUFACTURES IN THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

In all the more populous of the Australasian colonies, and especially in those in which the population has exhibited a tendency towards aggregation in a few large centers, manufacturing enterprise has undergone a rapid development during the last five and twenty years; that is to say, since the abatement of the gold-mining fever, which from 1851 to

1860 deranged all industries and unsettled all occupations. New South Wales and Victoria take the lead, and they do so under totally different conditions; the fiscal policy of the former colony being based upon free-trade principles, and that of the latter upon those of protection.

In New South Wales 32,660 persons find employment in factories and workshops; in Victoria, 45,698. No record is kept of the value of the manufactures of the former colony, but the value of those produced in the latter amounts to $65,069,173, from which $38,921,026 must be deducted as the value of the materials operated upon, leaving a balance of $26,148,147.

With the exception of the finer descriptions of textile fabrics such as silks, satins, alpacas, cottons, and ribbons, the choicer kinds of ceramics, paper-hangings, and art manufactures in bronze, glass, steel, iron, and brass, the workshops and factories of Melbourne, Sydney, Ballarat, Bathurst, &c., turn out almost every article in ordinary demand among civilized communities, including agricultural implements and machinery, railway locomotives and cars, carriages, and harness, saddlery, musical instruments, arms and ammunition, furniture, woolen fabrics, ships and boats, chemicals and stationery, wearing apparel, and vegetable food of all descriptions. But, with the exception of certain harvesting implements, the genius of inventors has not applied itself so successfully to devising labor saving machinery in Australia as it has done in the United States.

Manufactories.—According to the latest returns furnished by Mr. Hayter, the government statistician, there are in the colony of Victoria 143 flour-mills, which, during the year, operated upon 6,397,738 bushels of wheat and 628,116 bushels of other grains; 78 breweries, in which 13,594,214 gallons of beer were brewed; 195 brick-yards, some being also potteries, which made over 95,000,000 bricks, and pottery valued at $375,207.15; 166 tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments, which tanned 1,674,000 hides and skins, and obtained nearly 5,000,000 pounds of wool by stripping skins, and washed 7,000,000 pounds of wool; 9 woolen-mills, which used 2,035,000 pounds of wool, and produced 1,055,000 yards of tweed, cloth, and flannel, and 6,000 pairs of blankets; 31 soap and candle works, which made 135,600 hundred-weight of soap, and 62,000 hundred weight of candles; 14 tobacco manufactories, which manufactured 1,345,000 pounds of tobacco, over 6,000,000 cigars and cigarettes, and 2,600 pounds of snuff; 7 distilleries, which made 228,000 gallons of spirit; 105 establishments working in books or stationery; 7 in musical instruments; 10 in prints and pictures; 25 in carving and figures; 4 in designs, medals, and dies; 5 in philosophical instruments; 4 in surgical instruments; 12 in arms and ammunition; 127 in machines, tools, and implements; 212 in carriages and harness; 20 in ships and boats; 25 in houses, buildings, &c.; 80 in furniture; 37 in chemicals, 213 in dress; 14 in fibrous materials; 47 in animal food; 44 in vegetable food; 164 in drinks and stimulants; 78 in animal matters; 483 in vegetable matters; 19 in coal (gas works); 54 in stone, clay, earthenware, and glass; 3 in water (ice making); 30 in gold, silver, and precious stones; and 147 in metals other than gold and silver. The total number of these establishments is 2,612, of which 1,248 use steam engines, the total horse-power of which is 16,612. They employ 45,698 hands, and the approximate total value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant is $41,460,079.

In no part of the world does there exist a greater necessity for the labor-saving implements and machinery which American inventiveness and ingenuity have contrived for expediting the processes of industry and

increasing its productiveness than in Victoria, where the wages of artisans are $2.50 per day of eight hours' duration, and where farm labor is so scarce and dear at harvest time that the demands of reapers are sometimes equivalent to the value of the crop. There is no immigration worth speaking of, partly on account of the geographical remoteness of the country from the swarming hives of Europe and the consequent length and dearness of the voyage, and partly because it has not been of late years the policy of the colony to foster immigration by means of State subsidies. Hence there is no considerable augmentation of population other than that which arises from natural increase, and as there has been during the past decade a not inconsiderable efflux of adult male Victorians into New South Wales, New Zealand, and the Fiji Islands, it follows that the supply of labor for agricultural purposes has not kept pace with the demand for it occasioned by the steady expansion of agricultural settlements. Under these circumstances, it is easy to perceive what a great boon our harvesters and binders and reapers would be to the Victorian farmer were it not for the duties imposed upon them in the interests of local manufacturers.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

There are sixty-three agricultural-implement manufactories in Victoria. Among the more important of these may be mentioned those for the manufacture of single and double furrow plows, earth scoops, grass-seed drills, wool, cotton, and hop presses, stripping, winnowing, and thrashing machines, back-delivery reapers, hydraulic stump-extractors, subsoil plows, zigzag and rotary harrows, lawn-mowers, grape-mills, and potato-raising plows. Generally speaking, the material and workmanship are excellent, lightness being combined with strength wherever practicable, while it is quite evident that colonial manufacturers are by no means wedded to British precedents and traditions, but that they watch and promptly profit by the developments of mechanical science in the United States.

VICTORIAN CARRIAGES.

In no respect is the skill of the Victorian handicraftsman displayed to greater advantage than in the carriage factories of Melbourne and other large towns. In point of style, workmanship, and finish, the vehicles manufactured are capable of challenging competition with the best articles of the same kind turned out by London makers. Elegant landaus and barouches, phætons, wagonettes, broughams, dog-carts, buggies, and hansom cabs, embracing all the latest improvements in regard to springs, seats, steps, brakes, &c., are to be seen in sufficient numbers to attest the magnitude of this industry in Victoria, where there are 164 coach and carriage factories, as well as the excellence of the workmanship.

VICTORIAN LEATHER MANUFACTURES.

With an abundance of the raw material of an excellent quality and at a low price, the leather manufacturers of Victoria succeed in turning out some first-class work in harness and saddlery, mill belting, trunks, and portmanteaus, and other articles, including the fancy leathers required for use by book-binders. As regards the better description of carriage harness and of saddles for the hunting field, they may be said

to vie in quality and workmanship with the best of those sent out by European manufacturers.

The boot-making industry employs 4,088 hands, and is principally located in Melbourne, where some eighty boot factories are in vigorous operation. The extent of the manufacture may be judged by the following comparison: In 1864 Victoria imported $2,785,633 worth of boots, while in 1883 the imports were only $599,777. The manufacturers have hitherto dealt chiefly with the commoner kinds of men's boots, but they are rapidly extending their operations to the fancy kinds required for women and children.

VICTORIAN GLASSWARE AND POTTERY.

Both these manufactures are at present only in their infancy in Victoria, and are confined, for the most part, to the production of articles of utility exclusively. There are only four glass manufactories in the colony, and these fabricate plain decanters and tumblers, lamp chimneys and globes, bottles and jars, and articles in common use, table and ornamental ware of the choicer kinds being imported in large quantities from Europe. It is the same with the potteries. All the coarser kinds of stone and earthen ware are made in large quantities and find a ready sale; also drain pipes, earthenware jars, and household utensils of a cheap and durable character.

There are large deposits of kaolin clay of the finest quality in Victoria, but it is not probable that these will be utilized in the production of artistic wares for many years to come, unless another Wedgwood or Haviland should unexpectedly arise in this part of the world.

VICTORIAN WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

It is almost superfluous to remark that, owing to a combination of favorable circumstances, the mild climate, the nature of the pasturage, and the introduction into the country of the best breeds of sheep from Europe, Australian wools are among the finest in the world. Fourteen years ago it occurred to some enterprising person that instead of sending the staple to England to be worked up into tweeds, cloths, blankets and flannels, and then brought back again, it might be profitably manufactured on the spot. Accordingly, he formed a company and established a woolen mill, and there are now seven of these establishments in the colony, employing upwards of 700 hands, and turning out fabrics of the annual value of $800,000.

The goods manufactured, in point of texture, are found to have no superiors, although as regards attractiveness of appearance the woolen fabrics of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Germany have decidedly the advantage. The breeds of Victoria, however, rival the best that can be produced in Yorkshire or Somersetshire, while the blankets and flannels need not fear comparison with those of any other country.

VICTORIAN WINES AND MALT LIQUORS.

Australia is quite capable of becoming the vineyard of the world, and within the limits of the colony of Victoria, the area of which very little exceeds that of the old State of Virginia, wines are produced identical in quality with, and scarcely inferior in flavor and bouquet to, those of the Rhineland of France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the island of Madeira. South of the dividing range which bisects the colony from

east to west, the soil and climate appear peculiarly favorable to the growth of vines which yield such wines as hock, chalis, claret, hermitage, sauvignon, and burgundy. North of that geographical line, vintages of a richer and more generous character reward the labors of the vigneron, until, as the valley of the Murray is approached, such full-bodied and fruity wines are produced as rival the best *crus* of Hungary and the south of Italy.

The climate of Victoria cannot be considered as favorable to the brewing or suitable for the consumption of those heavy malt liquors which are so popular in Great Britain; and no one has yet exhibited sufficient enterprise to introduce the manufacture of the light lager beer which might be so advantageously substituted for the former. There are, however, 70 breweries in the colony, and the annual production of beer amounts to 13,729,371 gallons. The high temperature which prevails during eight months of the year in Victoria is unfavorable to a low and slow fermentation of malt liquors, and these have generally a yeasty flavor in consequence.

VICTORIAN RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES AND MACHINERY.

Many of the engines and much of the rolling stock of the railways of the colony—all of which are the property of the government—are manufactured in Victoria; but, although the workmanship is for the most part excellent, as the work must be done with imported iron, steel, and coal, the cost of production is thereby greatly enhanced. The industry may be regarded as having been created not so much by protection as by the determination of the Victoria parliament that the engines required for Victorian railways should be of Victorian manufacture. In fact, locomotives have been ordered by government from local firms independently of considerations attaching to price. Railway carriage manufacture has been promoted by similar means, although not to the same extent.

Since writing the foregoing relative to the manufactures of Victoria, the following additional information has been received from the government statistician, brought down to a later date:

The manufacturing establishments of all kinds, respecting which returns are obtained, are named in the following table, and their numbers are given for 1880–'81 and 1883–'84. For the former, which was the census year, are also given the approximate values of the materials used and articles produced, and for the latter the number of hands employed and the approximate value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant.

Manufactories, workshops, &c., in Victoria, in 1881 *and* 1884.

Description of manufactory, works, &c.	1880–'81.			1883–'84.		
	Number of establishments.	Approximate value of materials used.	Approximate value of articles produced.	Number of establishments.	Hands employed.	Approximate value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.						
Account-book manufactories, manufacturing stationers	7	£62,386	£100,057	7	661	£167,202
Printing establishments	89	202,475	569,797	124	3,084	651,776
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.						
Organ-building establishments	2	3,500	8,050	3	28	6,725
Piano-forte manufactories	5	1,700	4,150	6	28	7,800
PRINTS, PICTURES, ETC.						
Picture-frame makers, carvers, and gilders	13	5,627	11,550	18	77	38,690
CARVING FIGURES, ETC.						
Modeling (architectural and figure), &c., works	11	3,584	8,900	6	23	8,770
Statuary works				1		
Wood carving, turnery-works	10	4,965	10,800	11	54	13,235
DESIGNS, MEDALS, AND DIES.						
Diesinkers, engravers, medalists, trade-mark makers	6	3,350	9,200	5	51	16,700
India-rubber stamp manufactories	2	350	1,700			
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.						
Electric-lighting apparatus manufactories				2	60	27,441
Philosophical instrument manufactories	1			5	26	10,430
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.						
Surgical instrument, truss, manufactories	6	2,400	5,600	2	10	3,000
ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.						
Blasting powder, dynamite, &c., manufactories	3	9,964	16,737	6	76	30,140
Fuze manufactory	1			1		
Gunmakers				4	14	4,300
Shot manufactories				2	6	4,350
MACHINES, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS.						
Agricultural implement manufactories	54	91,659	202,535	63	1,352	143,720
Bellows manufactories	1			2	16	2,100
Cutlery, tool, manufactories	3	800	2,400	7	32	12,486
Engine, machine, manufactories	74	115,069	282,025	69	2,415	401,761
Washing-machine manufactories	1			3	17	3,550
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.						
Carriage lamp manufactories	3	900	2,950	2	23	3,390
Coach, wagon, &c., manufactories	132	99,415	212,615	162	2,124	256,868
Perambulator manufactories	3	1,750	5,000	2	14	1,910
Saddle, harness, manufactories	47	35,792	81,130	62	593	87,054
Saddle-tree, &c., manufactories	4	2,400	6,860	1		
Whip manufactories	3	940	2,950	3	23	2,680
SHIPS AND BOATS.						
Ship, boat, builders	10	3,570	14,614	13	111	15,015
Ships' wheels, blocks, &c., manufactories	3	505	1,100	1		

Manufactories, workshops, &c., in Victoria, in 1881 *and* 1884—Continued.

Description of manufactory, works, &c.	1880–'81.			1883–'84.		
	Number of establishments.	Approximate value of materials used.	Approximate value of articles produced.	Number of establishments.	Hands employed.	Approximate value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings.
SHIPS AND BOATS—Continued.						
Floating-dock	1			6	191	£437, 018
Graving-docks	3					
Patent slips	2					
HOUSES, BUILDINGS, ETC.						
Lime works	21	£6, 560	£17, 216	25	235	8, 983
Patent ceiling ventilator manufactories	2	250	1, 600	2	11	4, 050
Roof-covering composition manufactories	2	944	2, 180			
FURNITURE.						
Bedding and upholstery manufactories	11	9, 000	18, 980	13	63	19, 030
Cabinet works, including billiard-table makers	63	131, 000	258, 188	78	1, 516	233, 254
Earth-closet manufactories	1			3	30	3, 270
Iron-safe manufactories	2	670	970	3	19	3, 940
Looking-glass manufactories	2	400	1, 300	5	98	23, 600
CHEMICALS.						
Chemical works	6	25, 160	43, 600	15	217	85, 443
Dye works	6	1, 130	7, 150	14	86	24, 097
Essential oil manufactories	4	1, 825	3, 900	5	33	4, 440
Ink, blacking, blue, washing-powder, &c., manufactories	12	37, 280	58, 560	6	121	36, 462
Japanners				2	15	1, 855
Paint, varnish, manufactories	1			3	22	16, 229
Salt works	8	4, 882	10, 810	7	42	7, 406
TEXTILE FABRICS.						
Woolen mills	10	89, 412	168, 710	7	694	209, 500
DRESS.						
Boot manufactories	105	355, 418	686, 922	107	4, 088	203, 968
Clothing factories	63	370, 181	761, 401	87	5, 552	347, 111
Fur manufactories	3	4, 300	6, 900	6	51	5, 545
Hat, cap, manufactories	22	34, 753	66, 264	21	530	77, 675
Hosiery manufactory				1		
Oilskin, water-proof clothing, manufactories	5	900	5, 700	5	53	3, 480
Umbrella and parasol manufactories	9	13, 180	24, 825	12	168	46, 890
Wig manufactory	1					
FIBROUS MATERIALS.						
Rope, twine, mat, bag, sack, manufactories	18	66, 975	102, 280	13	523	84, 573
ANIMAL FOOD.						
Cheese factories	28	17, 733	31, 586	30	130	25, 922
Meat-curing establishments	16	192, 150	258, 790	26	593	79, 905
Milk condensing works				1		
VEGETABLE FOOD.						
Arrowroot, maizena, oatmeal, starch, manufactories	5	5, 620	8, 000	3	33	15, 315
Biscuit manufactories	13	106, 110	181, 840	8	495	39, 690
Confectionery works	8	61, 600	88, 800	16	431	72, 570
Flour mills	144	1, 397, 099	1, 637, 351	140	793	469, 757
Jam manufactories	9	67, 480	99, 230	17	160	31, 523
Macaroni works	2	125	230	2	4	615

Manufactories, workshops, &c., in Victoria, in 1881 *and* 1884—Continued.

Description of manufactory, works, &c.	1880–'81.			1883–'84.		
	Number of establishments.	Approximate value of materials used.	Approximate value of articles produced.	Number of establishments.	Hands employed.	Approximate value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings.
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.						
Aerated waters, ginger beer, liqueur, &c., works	114	£91,849	£196,810	130	823	£87,850
Breweries	81	442,885	780,501	70	860	404,260
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, mustard, spice, works	12	235,355	322,786	14	267	136,275
Distilleries	6	26,368	44,500	7	64	78,900
Malthouses	14	67,635	98,000	19	104	64,358
Sauce, pickle, manufactories	11	8,450	18,340	9	100	8,410
Sugar, treacle, refineries	1	.....	.....	2	200	204,000
Tobacco, cigars, snuff, manufactories	16	126,450	199,320	13	767	121,610
Vinegar works	5	8,500	14,600	3	14	4,800
ANIMAL MATTERS.						
Boiling-down, tallow-rendering, establishments	15	28,303	77,000	26	169	33,842
Bone mills and bone manure manufactories	15	50,225	70,845	14	56	16,196
Brush manufactories	10	21,900	40,800	10	162	19,145
Comb manufactory	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catgut manufactories	2	800	2,000	1	.....	.....
Curled hair manufactories	3	1,700	2,565	1	.....	.....
Flock manufactories	4	4,350	7,900	5	91	19,960
Glue, oil, manufactories	7	8,200	12,700	5	28	16,360
Morocco, fancy leather, manufactories	3	2,480	4,400	2	12	1,280
Portmanteau, trunk, manufactories	7	5,680	9,520	10	58	16,295
Soap, candle, works	38	288,340	450,924	29	417	158,546
Tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments	151	1,008,531	1,406,274	156	1,754	295,505
VEGETABLE MATTERS.						
Bark mills	8	17,000	25,650	5	18	3,440
Basket-making works	9	1,670	4,560	11	43	6,885
Blind (window) manufactories	12	5,500	11,750	11	107	12,265
Broom manufactories	2	6,200	13,000	2	40	5,600
Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing, works	165	357,232	516,623	195	886	185,844
Churn manufactories	.....	.....	.....	3	12	2,650
Cooperage works	24	17,829	35,243	29	200	28,377
Cork manufactories	2	2,100	3,100	3	13	4,820
Fancy-box, hat-box, manufactories	5	3,080	6,745	6	104	10,710
Paper manufactories	3	24,300	47,370	2	193	89,350
Paper-bag manufactories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saw mills, molding, joinery, &c., works	174	552,463	973,127	231	4,101	459,788
Tent, tarpaulin, manufactories	12	28,860	47,250	12	64	12,160
COAL.						
Gas works	19	97,392	226,116	21	561	1,187,648
Patent fuel factory	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS.						
Artificial-stone manufactory	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Brickyards and potteries	165	.....	137,834	198	1,582	275,651
Filter manufactories	1	.....	.....	2	13	4,300
Glass manufactories, works	9	12,705	41,150	5	187	21,250
Stone-breaking, asphalt, and tar-pavement, works	9	10,640	27,783	9	281	16,890
Stone and marble sawing and polishing works	43	50,583	104,614	40	639	81,170
WATER.						
Ice manufactories	2	2,000	7,000	3	52	31,500

Manufactories, workshops, &c, in Victoria, in 1881 *and* 1884—Continued.

Description of manufactory, works, &c.	1880–'81.			1883–'84.		
	Number of establishments.	Approximate value of materials used.	Approximate value of articles produced.	Number of establishments.	Hands employed.	Approximate value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings.
GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES.						
Electro-plating and gilding works.	5	£1,100	£4,300	2	4	£1,700
Goldsmiths and jewelers (manufacturing)	23	60,920	105,350	31	346	100,237
METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.						
Antimony and tin, &c., smelting works	6	32,396	48,610	5	31	5,460
Asbestos works	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Bell foundry	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Copper-smelting works	1	.....	.....	2	48	12,350
Iron and tin works	61	143,000	247,299	67	1,014	135,385
Iron, brass, and copper foundries.	73	214,326	441,894	61	2,260	330,589
Lead works	5	17,850	23,800	1	.....	.....
Pyrites works	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Type foundry	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Wire-working establishments	10	3,650	9,800	7	58	10,450
Total where only one return was received for each of certain descriptions	.....	257,910	400,080	.....	139	46,257
Total	2,468	7,997,745	13,370,836	2,777	46,857	9,414,527

AUSTRALASIAN MINES.

To the mineral wealth so abundantly distributed throughout Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, the various colonies are materially indebted for the rapid progress they have made during the last thirty years. The discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria took place almost simultaneously with that of the precious metals in California, and quite recently there have been found, in the Barrier Ranges, separating South Australia from New South Wales, rich and apparently extensive deposits of silver ore. These, if they should prove to be as valuable as they now promise to be at some depth below the surface, will in all probability exercise an appreciable influence upon the price of that metal all over the world. In the month of September last 5,115 tons of the ore, treated with such appliances as were available, yielded silver of the value of $567,385.

According to the estimates of the mining registrars, supplemented by returns of gold purchased in Melbourne from private holders, managers of banks and others, the gold raised in Victoria in 1883 was 810,047 ounces, which may be considered to be a tolerably close approximation to the whole quantity raised during the year. This quantity is less than that obtained in 1882 by 88,500 ounces, representing, at £4 per ounce, a value of £354,000, or $1,722,741.

The decrease in the yield of gold for 1883 is attributed by the minister of mines "partly to the further exhaustion of the auriferous deposits in the older gold-fields, and to a decrease in the yields from quartz lodes at Ballarat, Stawell, Egerton, and Dunolly, and also to the difficulty encountered in the sinking of shafts and opening up of the more recently discovered auriferous leads beneath the basalts in the Smeaton portion of the Ballarat district."

The total quantity of gold extracted from the soil of Victoria, where the largest deposits have been found, between 1851 and 1883, inclusive, was 52,214,150 ounces, of the aggregate value of £208,856,600, or $1,016,400,644.

The quantity of gold raised in all the Australasian colonies from 1851 to the end of 1882 is estimated to have amounted to 75,000,000 ounces, valued at £295,000,000 or $1,435,617,500. The following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government statistician, Melbourne, contains particulars of the quantity and value of the gold produced in each colony during that period.

Produce of gold in Australasian colonies.

Colony.	Gold produced.					
	Prior to 1882.		During 1882.		Total.	
	Estimated quantity.	Value.	Estimated quantity.	Value.	Estimated quantity.	Value.
	Ounces.		*Ounces.*		*Ounces.*	
Victoria	50,505,567	£202,022,268	898,536	£3,594,144	51,404,103	£205,616,412
New South Wales	9,181,269	34,027,114	129,233	491,594	9,310,502	34,518,708
Queensland	3,646,170	13,411,511	230,090	829,655	3,876,260	14,241,166
South Australia	101,575	404,378	15,668	62,466	11,243	466,844
Total of Australia	63,434,581	249,865,271	1,273,527	4,977,859	64.708,108	254,843,130
Tasmania	240,029	928,047	49,122	187,337	289,151	1,115,384
New Zealand	9,822,755	38,461,423	230,893	921,664	10,053,648	39.383,087
Total of Australasia	73,497,365	289,254,741	1,553,542	6,086,860	75,050,907	295,341,601

It will be seen that the aggregate production of gold in the Australasian colonies for 1882 amounted to 1,553,542 ounces, of the value of £6,086,860, or $29,621,704, or about 40*s.* per head for every man, woman, and child in the colonies. It is by no means improbable that in a few years' time the yield of silver may assume corresponding proportions.

The mineral resources of the Australasian colonies will be pretty clearly indicated by the following statement of the yields for 1882:

Colony.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Tin.	Lead.	Iron.	Coal.
	Ounces.	*Ounces.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
New South Wales	129,233	38,618	4,865	8,670	12	7,476	2,109,282
Victoria	898,536	.....	692	1,077	10	.....	.....
South Australia	15,668	.....	72,955	.....	83	.....	.....
Queensland	230,090	.....	1,724	4,261	1,395	.....	74,436
Tasmania	49,122	.....	.....	3,589	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand	230,893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337,262
Western Australia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,795	.....	.....

Gold, copper, and iron ore are known to exist in the last-named colony, just as silver, tin, copper, iron sand, and graphite are believed to be plentiful in New Zealand; but, in both colonies, the chief mineral resources they contain are at present almost untouched. In Tasmania also there are extensive deposits of iron, while discoveries have also been made in that island of silver, copper, and coal.

DIAMOND FIELDS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. Wilkinson, the able geologist of New South Wales, in his annual report for 1883, remarked that he expected in that for 1884 to be able to state that diamond mining would be found to form a very important

industry of the colony. This, he observes, would have been developed earlier but for the want of water at the Bingera fields, while he is confident that the diamond-mining industry must develop into gigantic proportions. At Kimberley (South Africa), at the first discovery of diamonds, the ground was taken up at from £500 to £600 per block of 40 or 50 square feet, and, at the height of the rush, as much as £27,500 was paid for the same area, and resold soon after at a handsome profit.

Bingera, the seat of the diamond-mining industry, is a post town in the county of Murchison, New South Wales. For some time past diamonds have occasionally been obtained from that locality, but the partial yields have scarcely excited a suspicion of the immense importance of the industry.

The extreme hardness, which was considered one of the principal objections against the Australian diamond, on account of the increased cost of cutting, has been found actually to enhance its value, as, when cut, it exhibits a brilliancy that makes it far superior to the softer and less lustrous stones of South Africa. Coster, the great diamond-cutter of Amsterdam, to whom the cutting of the Koh-i-noor was intrusted, is said to have expressed a most favorable opinion as to the quality of the Bingera diamonds, considering them finer and more valuable than those from the Cape. They have been submitted to experts for valuation, and it is believed that they will realize 22 shillings per carat, while Cape stones of a similar size have only a current value of from 14 shillings to 15 shillings per carat.

The Australian Diamond Mining Company have purchased a mining, lease of forty acres at Bingera, and procured the services of an experienced mining manager from the Cape fields of Kimberley. Pending the completion and erection of the permanent machinery, preliminary trial washings, with an improvised machine, have been made, with the most satisfactory results, 135 loads of wash-dirt yielding 612 stones, weighing 132 carats, or nearly one carat to the load, whilst half a carat is considered a remunerative return. It costs about 2*s.* 6*d.* to work a load of wash-dirt; thus a carat a load (at, say, 20 shillings a carat) will yield a net profit of 17*s.* 6*d.* At 200 loads a day this will total to immense profits during the year, apart from the finding of large stones, which will probably be found from time to time, as they have been elsewhere.

AUSTRALASIAN FISHERIES.

The deep-sea fisheries of the Australasian waters still await development, while the oyster beds of the bays and coasts are being gradually exhausted by excessive dredging. Legislative measures are being adopted, however, to remedy this great evil, which otherwise threatens to become a calamity.

The fisheries of Queensland are of considerable importance. Various kinds of fish, edible oysters, pearl oysters, and *bêche de mer* abound. The dugong, an herbivorous cetacean, is found in large numbers along the entire coast of Queensland. Its flesh is both palatable and nutritious, while the oil obtained from its fat is a good substitute for cod-liver oil, though less nauseous. The hide is of great thickness, and when tanned makes excellent leather, where strength and durability are desired.

Pearl-shell fisheries also constitute a valuable industry in Western Australia. All along the northwestern coast, to the north of latitude 25° south, the pearl oyster abounds, and pearls and pearl-shells are obtained by native divers. The industry is a very remunerative one, and

the value of the export for 1883 was $231,767, viz: pearl-shells, $146,603, the average price being $608 per ton, and pearls $85,164, estimated value. The coast north of King Sound has scarcely been as yet examined for this industry, but there is no doubt that vast treasures of pearls and pearl-shells exist between that point and the eastern boundary of the colony.

AUSTRALASIAN FORESTS.

So much of the Australian continent remains unexplored that the approximate area of its forest lands cannot be even conjectured. One thing is certain, however, and that is, that a much smaller portion of its surface, relatively speaking, is wooded than was the case on the North American continent when it was first colonized by Europeans. Nevertheless, it and the neighboring islands of Tasmania and New Zealand contain immense forests of valuable timber for both constructive and ornamental purposes.

There are 150 varieties of the *Eucalyptus*, or gum-tree, some of them attaining a gigantic height, as, for example, the *amygdalina*, which has been known to reach an altitude of 480 feet. The specific gravity of the *rostrata*, or red gum, which is largely used for railway sleepers, nearly equals that of the oak, while it is capable of sustaining a much greater pressure to the square inch than either oak or teak. In point of durability the harder varieties of the *Eucalyptus* will last four times as long as the former. Many of the Australian trees, as, for example, the *Eucalyptus botryoides*, the *Cedrela toona*, the black-wood, and the *Frenela endlichera*, or cypress pine, and the numerous indigenous cedars, are beautiful in grain and color, and take a fine polish.

The Kauri pine of New Zealand, which, with a diameter at the base ranging from 10 to 20 feet, attains to the height of 160 feet, and often presents a columnar trunk of 100 feet without a branch, is much prized for its timber by the ship-builder, the miner, the railway engineer, and the cabinet-maker. What renders it exceptionally valuable is that it it exudes a gum almost equal to copal, the choicer qualities of which will sometimes command from $584 to $730 per ton in the London market. The *rimu*, or red pine, an ornamental as well as useful timber, some of it resembling rosewood, though of a lighter brown color, is largely used in the manufacture of furniture. With the *totara*, a durable and clean-grained wood, not unlike cedar in appearance, the Maoris made their largest canoes, and almost invariably constructed the palisading of their "pas."

The forest trees of Western Australia claim special attention on account of their useful and valuable properties. Among these may be mentioned the *tuart* (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*), an extremely hard, heavy, and close-grained wood which furnishes the strongest timber known, its transverse strength per square inch being 2.701 as compared with the English oak, which is 2.117, or the Indian teak, which is 2.203. Hence it is extremely valuable for ship-building purposes. The *karri* (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), also highly prized for its timber, attains to colossal dimensions, sometimes measuring 60 feet in circumference at the base, while its tall and shapely trunk rises to the height of 300 feet without a single limb. The *jarrah* (*Eucalyptus marginata*), which resists successfully the attacks of both the white ant and the *Teredo navalis*, is unsurpassed for the durability of its timber. Specimens of *jarrah* piles after being exposed between wind and water for over forty years are still found to be in an almost perfect state of preservation.

According to the director of the botanical gardens at Sydney, no

country has been favored by nature with a greater variety and abundance of trees yielding strong, beautiful and durable timbers than the colony of New South Wales. Its magnificent forests contain woods valuable alike to the cabinet-maker and the ship-builder, including such timbers as the different species of the *Eucalyptus*, the red cedar, turpentine, rosewood, mountain-ash, and tulip-wood, most of which are beautiful in grain, rich in color, and susceptible of a high polish.

Queensland is richly endowed with immense tracts of forest lands, furnishing large quantities of valuable timber, and indirectly supplying the soil with an abundance of rain.

The enormous fig-trees and gigantic *Eucalypti* tower aloft and spread out their great arms, festooned with vines and flowering parasites, which throw themselves over every spreading branch, and deck it with their varied and brilliant colors; the tall pine trees shoot up their straight stems to a great height; while the cedar, the myrtle, the rosewood, and tamarind trees, display their rich and green foliage in every variety of shade.

COMMERCE OF AUSTRALASIA.

The foreign commerce of the Australasian colonies is conducted for the most part with Great Britain and the East. The detailed statistics of the several colonies for 1883, showing the value of the imports from, and the exports to, the principal British and foreign countries and the percentage of such value to the total imports and exports, have not been received, but it is believed that the following statistics relating to Victoria and New Zealand may be regarded as fairly representative of the other colonies, so far as the distribution of their commerce is concerned.

Victorian imports from and exports to the different countries, 1883.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.				
The United Kingdom	£8,710,290	49.09	£7,371,491	44.95
Australasia:				
New South Wales	3,906,715	22.01	3,776,761	23.03
Queensland	199,019	1.12	16,626	.10
South Australia	499,833	2.82	535,737	3.27
Western Australia	10,668	.06	89,466	.54
Tasmania	371,091	2.09	568,736	3.59
New Zealand	671,528	3.80	737,454	4.49
Fiji	13,192	.07	44,583	.28
Mauritius	706,653	3.98	45,184	.28
Hong-Kong	134,902	.76	2,660	.03
India	341,466	1.92	127,973	.78
Ceylon	53,332	.30	1,937,812	11.82
Straits Settlements	27,489	.15	.....	.....
Other British possessions	79,675	.45	12,394	.07
Total	15,725,853	88.62	15,287,877	93.23
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium	80,990	.46	490,787	2.99
France	122,226	.59	290,200	1.77
Germany	128,682	.73	34,739	.21
Sweden and Norway	240,951	1.36	.....	.....
Java (Dutch possession)	315,427	1.78	7,901	.05
China	462,383	2.60	.....	.....
United States	529,413	2.98	184,798	1.13
Others	137,921	.78	102,561	.62
Total	2,017,993	11.38	1,110,986	6.77
Grand total	17,743,846	100.00	16,398,863	100.00

The following table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to different countries in 1883 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia:

Imports from and exports to different countries, 1873, 1878, *and* 1883.

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1873.	1878.	1883.	1873.	1878.	1883.
The United Kingdom	£7,873,134	£7,389,239	£8,710,290	£9,741,608	£6,458,484	£7,371,491
New South Wales	3,366,963	4,121,948	3,906,715	703,494	2,474,909	3,776,761
Queensland	60,648	14,429	199,019	82,435	47,346	16,626
South Australia	146,795	350,148	499,833	361,880	699,973	535,737
Western Australia	2,312	24,050	10,668	55,833	81,357	89,466
Tasmania	239,724	285,768	371,091	410,571	577,544	588,736
New Zealand	999,358	813,112	671,528	975,146	1,026,292	737,454
Total Australasia	4,815,800	5,609,455	5,658,854	2,589,359	4,837,421	5,744,780
Other British possessions	1,833,058	1,470,706	1,356,709	2,821,328	3,553,250	2,171,606
The United States	545,875	595,713	529,413	119,926	23,941	184,798
Other foreign states	1,465,989	1,096,767	1,488,580	30,233	52,511	926,188
Total	16,533,856	16,161,880	17,743,846	15,302,454	14,925,707	16,398,863

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND.

The value of the New Zealand imports from and exports to different countries for the same year is as follows:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	£5,241,847	£5,346,893
Australasia	1,576,183	1,109,813
Mauritius	332,978	25,531
Other British possessions	141,249	36,327
China	138,959	16,885
United States	419,250	430,989
Other foreign ports	123,572	129,561
Total	7,974,038	7,095,999

IMPORTS OF VICTORIA BY ARTICLES.

The values of sixty-five of the principal articles imported into Victoria in 1883 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia are placed side by side in the following table:

Imports of principal articles, 1873, 1878, *and* 1883.

Articles.	Value of imports.		
	1873.	1878.	1883.
Books	£146,150	£180,163	£220,711
Stationery	71,753	60,933	84,402
Musical instruments	59,156	71,397	97,927
Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	42,465	67,755	82,418
Cutlery	49,055	26,562	23,307
Machinery	98,496	110,546	233,356
Sewing-machines	95,636	71,869	118,619
Tools and utensils	85,403	37,103	48,573
Building materials	52,065	62,058	51,324
Furniture and upholstery	35,338	57,578	68,299
Drugs and chemicals	59,592	74,043	75,544
Matches and vestas	62,054	41,494	41,041

Imports of principal articles, 1873, 1878, and 1883—Continued,

Articles.	Value of imports.		
	1873.	1878.	1883.
Opium	£144,013	£71,308	£57,986
Paints and colors	33,634	64,351	70,131
Carpeting and druggeting	62,665	59,834	72,047
Woolens and woolen piece goods	913,648	866,179	793,015
Silks	293,043	256,549	247,982
Cottons	638,147	663,262	836,496
Linen piece goods, &c	55,516	41,110	28,340
Drapery	128,331	(*)	(*)
Haberdashery	210,678	269,855	348,672
Apparel and slops	292,253	370,350	316,047
Boots and shoes	275,631	213,435	123,246
Gloves	52,497	81,303	95,803
Hats, caps, and bonnets	105,593	138,096	128,241
Hosiery	144,456	128,521	141,694
Millinery	25,862	(*)	(*)
Bags and sacks (including wool-packs)	218,925	149,559	187,076
Butter and cheese	4,299	3,570	4,015
Fish	126,011	126,540	162,502
Meats (fresh preserved, and salted)	7,280	8,642	11,292
Flour and biscuit	2,759	6,389	16,141
Fruit (including currants and raisins)	144,426	130,562	193,238
Grain:			
Oats	90,142	92,447	62,400
Wheat	13,296	8,176	5,123
Other (including malt and rice)	518,807	422,060	201,330
Sugar and molasses	1,304,631	1,089,734	1,358,523
Beer, cider, and perry	209,772	187,425	197,702
Coffee	71,479	66,122	46,211
Hops	75,277	56,952	93,400
Spirits	405,302	371,143	409,285
Tea	757,591	540,930	563,908
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	334,460	268,864	211,773
Wine	173,282	147,569	158,969
Candles	107,361	35,088	21,603
Hides, skins, and pelts	53,408	105,381	129,975
Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	96,040	138,836	164,188
Wool†	1,841,515	2,362,697	2,043,588
Paper (including paper bags)	181,988	166,801	203,295
Timber	588,498	533,626	706,424
Oil of all kinds	253,957	247,158	192,896
Coal	245,596	356,994	375,947
Earthenware, brownware, and chinaware	61,839	66,474	82,574
Glass and glassware	80,098	87,214	112,474
Gold (exclusive of specie)	991,410	673,370	612,897
Specie:			
Gold	42,589	320,600	166,768
Other	65,384	9,616	26,601
Jewelry	45,896	52,502	67,423
Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.)	495,041	715,745	691,367
Nails and screws	82,789	48,292	42,962
Live stock	842,968	617,179	922,936
Fancy goods	38,519	45,594	94,819
Hardware and ironmongery	81,844	157,358	178,269
Oilmen's stores	26,445	14,749	14,435
Total	14,944,075	14,517,612	15,139,550

* In 1878 and 1883 articles formerly comprised under the heads of "Drapery" and "Millinery" wer distributed under other headings.

† Including the value of wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

The only articles which show a marked decrease at the last-named period, as compared with either of the former ones, in all probability chiefly owing to the increased production of the articles in the colony, are boots and shoes, building materials, candles, coffee, cutlery, gold, grain of all kinds, matches and vestas, nails and screws, oilmen's stores, opium, silk, spirits, tobacco, woolens, and linen piece goods; but an increase took place in most of the other items. Of the numerous items which show considerable increase, as compared with either of the former periods, the more important are books and stationery, coal, cottons, earthenware, chinaware and glass, fancy goods, fish, fruit, gloves, hab-

erdashery, hardware and ironmongery, hides and skins, hops, leather, live-stock, machinery, musical instruments, paper, sewing-machines, timber, and watches and clocks.

EXPORTS OF VICTORIA, BY ARTICLES.

The values of forty-two of the principal articles of Victorian exports are herewith given, in like manner, for the same three years:

Exports of principal articles 1873, 1878, *and* 1883.

Articles.	Value of exports.		
	1873.	1878.	1883.
Books	£18,475	£66,464	£85,080
Stationery	46,317	44,400	44,460
Machinery	62,347	114,582	184,135
Woolens and woolen piece goods	64,640	128,121	106,807
Drapery	132,169		
Apparel and slops	129,514	283,862	311,597
Boots and shoes	56,220	125,359	64,015
Butter and cheese	7,386	68,542	117,841
Meats:			
Fresh and preserved	242,183	75,627	89,052
Salted (including hams and bacon)	4,710	16,497	40,513
Flour and biscuit	61,599	222,654	295,571
Grain:			
Wheat	6,940	88,626	356,156
Oats	4,057	12,307	10,661
Other (including malt and rice)	71,337	103,567	81,935
Potatoes	27,938	72,983	110,885
Sugar and molasses	158,761	262,722	266,779
Coffee	27,203	31,743	20,840
Spirits	85,261	147,840	93,148
Tea	269,794	258,421	395,046
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	170,966	223,492	145,551
Wine	44,484	67,637	44,004
Bones and bone-dust	11,974	9,558	10,187
Candles	9,537	22,291	9,672
Horns and hoofs	4,702	3,843	1,673
Hides	6,137	9,417	4,118
Skins and pelts	47,522	19,706	117,538
Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	222,471	224,546	387,423
Soap	5,285	15,114	13,090
Tallow	233,091	103,879	232,400
Wool	5,738,638	5,810,148	6,054,613
Bark	12,813	75,129	30,488
Hay, straw, and chaff	9,785	26,850	125,919
Timber	10,194	51,167	36,695
Oil of all kinds	62,390	73,137	40,340
Gold (exclusive of specie)	5,168,614	1,495,449	1,665,261
Specie:			
Gold	1,098,015	2,399,741	2,251,278
Silver	19,160	1,715	1,060
Antimony ore, regulus, &c	14,406	33,143	2,366
Copper ore, regulus, &c	17,709	38,896	5,236
Tin, tin ore, and black sand	18,434	4,298	8,642
Live stock	103,630	440,908	804,836
Hardware and ironmongery	66,103	82,190	49,347
Total	14,572,911	13,356,571	14,716,258

It will appear from this table that the staple articles of Victorian export are wool and gold, which two articles alone contribute two-thirds of the total value of all the articles named in the table; next in order are live stock and breadstuffs, then tea, leather, apparel and slops, sugar, and tallow, in the order named. It will be noticed, however, that tea and sugar are merely re-exports.

AUSTRALASIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following tables exhibit both the intercolonial and foreign trade of each colony for the year 1883, together with the value of imports and exports per capita of the population:

Imports and exports, 1883.

Colony.	Total value of imports.			Total value of exports.			Value of exports of home produce.
	From other Australasian colonies.	From other countries.	Total.	To other Australasian colonies.	To other countries.	Total.	
Victoria	£5, 658, 854	£12, 084, 992	£17, 743, 846	£5, 744, 780	£10, 654, 083	£16, 398, 863	£13, 292, 294
New South Wales	8, 196, 287	12, 763, 870	20, 960, 157	8, 409, 911	11, 476, 107	19, 886, 018	16, 129, 867
Queensland	3, 222, 672	3, 010, 679	6, 233, 351	3, 227, 226	2, 049, 382	5, 276, 608	5, 156, 835
South Australia	1, 867, 109	4, 442, 946	6, 310, 055	1, 828, 079	3, 055, 382	4, 883, 461	3, 487, 827
Western Australia	246, 404	270, 443	516, 847	85, 852	361, 158	447, 010	444, 764
Total	19, 191, 326	32, 572, 930	51, 764, 256	19, 295, 848	27, 596, 112	46, 891, 960	38, 511, 587
Tasmania	1, 046, 257	786, 380	1, 832, 637	1, 348, 393	383, 206	1, 731, 599	1, 698, 334
New Zealand	1, 576, 183	6, 397, 855	7, 974, 038	1, 109, 813	5, 986, 186	7, 095, 999	6, 855, 244
Grand total	21, 813, 766	39, 757, 165	61, 570, 931	21, 754, 054	33, 965, 504	55, 719, 558	47, 065, 165

Colony.	Value per head of imports.			Value per head of exports.			Exports of home produce.	
	From other Australasian colonies.	From other countries.	Total.	To other Australasian colonies.	To other countries.	Total.	Value per head.	Percentage of total exports.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria	6 3 5	13 3 5	19 6 10	6 5 3	11 12 4	17 17 7	14 9 10	81.06
New South Wales	9 14 5	15 2 8	24 17 1	9 19 5	13 12 2	23 11 7	19 2 6	81.11
Queensland	12 0 8	11 4 9	23 5 5	12 1 0	7 13 0	19 14 0	19 5 1	97.73
South Australia	6 4 11	14 17 2	21 2 1	6 2 3	10 4 5	16 6 8	11 13 3	71.42
Western Australia	7 17 10	8 13 2	16 11 0	2 15 0	11 11 3	14 6 3	14 4 10	99.50
Total average	8 2 9	13 16 2	21 18 11	8 3 7	11 14 0	19 17 7	16 6 6	82.13
Tasmania	8 8 3	6 6 6	14 14 9	10 16 10	3 1 8	13 18 6	13 13 2	98.08
New Zealand	2 19 7	12 1 9	15 1 4	2 1 11	11 6 3	13 8 2	12 19 0	96.61
Grand total average	7 4 10	13 3 11	20 8 9	7 4 5	11 5 6	18 9 11	15 12 6	84.47

THE CARRYING TRADE OF AUSTRALASIA.

The carrying trade of the colonies, in so far as their relations with Europe and the East are concerned, is chiefly in the hands of Great Britain, while the intercolonial traffic is transacted by local ship-owners and steamboat companies. The following table exhibits the total number of vessels, with their aggregate tonnage, entering and clearing at the several colonial ports during the year 1883:

Australasian shipping.

Colony.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	2,023	1,464,752	2,064	1,499,579	4,087	2,964 331
New South Wales	2,587	1,935,189	2,774	2,071,048	5,361	4,006,237
Queensland*	936	455,985	867	426,506	1,803	882,491
South Australia	1,062	748,926	1,074	755,839	2,136	1,504,765
Western Australia	219	194,273	212	194,829	431	389,102
Total	6,827	4,799,125	6,991	4,947,801	13,818	9,746,926
Tasmania	657	230,092	648	241,630	1,305	471,722
New Zealand	805	494,926	851	507,565	1,656	1,002,491
Grand total	8,289	5,524,143	8,490	5,696,996	16,779	11,221,139

*The figures in this line are much smaller than those given in the previous year, in consequence of vessels in the coasting trade being, for the first time, excluded.

The total of the shiping entering and departing from Australasian ports every year is thus greater than that of either Austria, Belgium, Italy, Spain, or Sweden and Norway, and is equal to one-tenth of that of Great Britain.

VICTORIAN SHIPPING.

The following tables will show the nationality of the vessels entering and clearing at Victorian ports, whether steamers or sailing vessels, either with cargoes or in ballast:

Nationality of vessels entered and cleared, 1883.

Nationality	Vessels entered.			Vessels cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial	1,304	697,430	30,784	1,333	710,999	31,369
British	534	582,803	24,003	545	602,631	23,773
Foreign	185	184,519	6,843	186	185,949	6,827
Total	2,023	1,464,752	61,630	2,064	1,499,579	61,969

Foreign vessels entered and cleared, by countries, 1883.

Country.	Vessels entered.	Vessels cleared.	Both.
Germany	54	57	111
France	41	38	79
Norway	38	35	73
United States	29	29	58
Sweden	12	16	28
Italy	3	3	6
Austria	2	2	4
Russia	2	1	3
Portugal	1	2	3
Holland	1	1	2
Denmark	.....	2	2
Hawaii	1	.....	1
Peru	1	.....	1
Total	185	186	371

Steamers and sailing vessels entered and cleared, 1883.

Description of vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
INWARDS.			
Steamers	1,444	1,132,961	54,042
Sailing vessels	579	331,791	7,588
Total	2,023	1,464,752	61,630
OUTWARDS.			
Steamers	1,468	1,150,080	54,479
Sailing vessels	596	349,499	7,490
Total	2,064	1,499,579	61,969

Vessels with cargo and in ballast, 1883.

State of vessels.	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
INWARDS.				
With cargoes	1,954	96.59	1,445,604	98.69
In ballast	69	3.41	19,148	1.31
Total	2,023	100.00	1,464,752	100.00
OUTWARDS.				
With cargoes	1,621	78.54	1,191,290	79.44
In ballast	443	21.46	308,289	20.56
Total	2,064	100.00	1,499,579	100.00

AUSTRALASIAN REVENUES.

The chief sources of revenue in the Australasian colonies are the custom-house, the sale or leasing of the public lands, excise, succession, and stamp duties, licenses, and the land tax. The railways and electric telegraphs in the colonies are in the hands of their respective Governments. The tariff of each colony differs from that of every other, hence there is no uniformity of fiscal system. The financial position of the group and the individual incidence of taxation will be learned from the following table:

Public revenue and expenditure, 1883.

Colony.	Date on which financial year terminates.	Public revenue from—				Total revenue (exclusive of loans).	Total expenditure (exclusive of loans).
		Taxation.*	Crown lands.	Railways.	Other sources. *		
Victoria	June 30	£2, 334, 255	£679, 932	£1, 838, 284	£758, 781	£5, 611, 253	£5, 651, 885
New South Wales	Dec. 31	1, 891, 708	1, 656, 069	1, 931, 464	991, 100	6, 470, 341	8, 048, 319
Queensland	Dec. 31	929, 430	773, 387	541, 617	339, 010	2, 583, 444	2, 242, 971
South Australia	Dec. 31	637, 751	372, 180	519, 097	531, 112	2, 060, 140	2, 330, 079
Western Australia	Dec. 31	126, 131	93, 798	14, 515	82, 275	316, 719	240, 566
Total		5, 919, 275	3, 575, 367	4, 844. 977	2, 702, 278	17, 041, 897	18, 513, 820
Tasmania	Dec. 31	388, 406	66, 566	29, 559	77, 658	562, 189	533, 036
New Zealand	Dec. 31	2, 080, 084	348, 783	953, 910	488, 490	3, 871, 267	3, 924, 005
Grand total		8, 387, 765	3, 990, 716	5, 828, 446	3, 268, 426	21, 475, 353	22, 970, 861

Colony.	Proportion of revenue raised by taxation.	Per head of mean population					
		Taxation.	Land revenue.	Railway revenue.	Revenue from other sources.	Total revenue.	Total expenditure.
	Per cent.	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Victoria	41. 60	2 11 7	0 15 0	2 0 8	0 16 10	6 4 1	6 4 11
New South Wales	29. 24	2 4 10	1 19 3	2 5 10	1 3 6	7 13 5	9 10 10
Queensland	35. 98	3 9 5	2 17 9	2 0 9	1 5 4	9 12 11	8 7 6
South Australia	30. 96	2 2 8	1 4 11	1 14 9	1 15 6	6 17 10	7 15 10
Western Australia	39. 82	4 0 9	3 0 1	0 9 4	2 12 8	10 2 10	7 14 1
Total	34. 73	2 10 5	1 10 6	2 1 4	1 3 1	7 5 3	7 17 10
Tasmania	69. 09	3 2 6	0 10 8	0 4 9	0 12 6	4 10 5	4 5 9
New Zealand	53. 73	3 18 7	0 13 2	1 16 1	0 18 5	7 6 3	7 8 3
Grand total	39. 06	2 15 11	1 6 7	1 18 10	1 1 10	7 3 2	7 13 2

* The amounts in this column are made up of customs duties, less duties on the export of gold, drawbacks, &c.; also of excise duties, including licenses imposed for revenue purposes; duties on bank-notes; stamps, other than those for fees of office; legacy, succession, and probate duties; property and income taxes: and any other impost, payable to the General Government, levied distinctly as a tax; but excluding fees, licenses, and charges for special services rendered.

It will be observed that the average taxation per head in the Australasian colonies is £2 15*s.* 11*d.*, which is about 15*s.* per head in excess of that of Great Britain, and rather more than double that of the United States. Nor is it unworthy of remark that New South Wales, which imposes customs duties for revenue purposes only, raises 81.77 per cent. of its revenue from that source, while Victoria, which imposes them for protective purposes, obtains 73.12 per cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the amounts received under various heads of revenue in the several Australasian colonies during 1882, the most recent year for which the particulars are available. From this it will be seen that in all the colonies the principal part of the taxation is raised through the customs.

Heads of revenue in Australasian colonies, 1882.

Heads of revenue.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
TAXATION.							
Customs	£1,769,004	£1,552,706	£639,007	£636,091	£119,879	£288,523	£1,515,026
Excise	134,711	5,637	52,647	.....	.....	14,432	61,709
Licenses (business)	28,381	116,932	38,606	27,816	3,903	11,445	48,800
Stamp duties, &c	248,766	228,138	76,459	17,773	5,140	21,916	150,320
Land and property taxes	125,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,662	223,945
Tonnage, &c.	27,787	.....	.....	.....	4,265	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,471	5,878	.....
Total taxation	2,334,255	1,903,413	806,719	681,180	134,658	370,856	1,999,000
LAND REVENUE.							
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive	563,790	2,455,641	416,299	435,440	9,068	43,236	269,275
Temporary occupation	114,845	459,354	223,261	99,828	55,663	30,995	229,454
Miscellaneous	1,298		40,521		1,188	326	10,081
Total land revenue	679,933	2,914,395	680,081	535,268	65,919	74,557	508,810
OTHER SOURCES.							
Railways	1,838,284	1,828,094	371,210	461,234	12,572	27,513	938,599
Water-supply	130,658	.....	.....	55,489	.....	.....	.....
Telegraphs	324,967	358,525	51,847	65,502	3,630	7,913	91,503
Postage, &c.			56,936	94,016	10,346	24,962	144,576
Pilotage, harbor, and light rates	.....	46,850	18,452	11,729	.....	.....	4,775
Mint receipts	11,292	10,795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rents (exclusive of lands)	1,548	55,476	919	1,142	80	2,672	.....
Public-school fees	.....	51,312	.....	24,406	.....	.....	.....
Fines, fees, and forfeitures	117,296	83,721	24,256	53,488	4,816	18,915	173,642
Interest	77,692	38,752	63,061	40,522	2,612	3,413	11,937
Miscellaneous	95,428	119,404	28,614	63,100	15,745	20,412	44,318
Total other sources	2,597,065	2,592,929	615,295	870,628	49,795	105,800	1,409,350
Grand total	5,611,253	7,410,737	2,102,095	2,087,076	250,372	551,213	3,917,160

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA.

The following table shows the total amount of the public debt, and the indebtedness per head of the several Australasian colonies, on the 31st December, 1883:

Colony.	On the 31st December.				Number of years' revenue debt is equal to.
	Total amount of public debt.	Indebtedness per head of population.			
		£	s.	d.	
Victoria	£24,308,175	26	1	9	4.33
New South Wales	21,632,459	24	17	8	3.34
Queensland	14,907,850	51	17	2	5.77
South Australia	13,891,900	45	12	5	6.74
Western Australia	611,000	19	5	6	1.93
Total	75,351,384	31	1	6	4.42
Tasmania	2,385,00	18	18	0	4.24
New Zealand	31,385,411	58	0	6	8.11
Grand total	109,122,395	35	5	10	5.08

During the nine years prior to 1883 the public debt of Australasia increased 133 per cent., and the burden per head of population increased by nearly two-thirds. The debt also increased in a higher ratio than the public revenue, for whereas in 1873 it was equal to the income of the colonies for only about three years and a half, in 1882 it was equal to their income for four and a half years.

It is only proper to add that nearly the whole of this amount has been expended upon public works mostly of a reproductive character, the tangible assets including 6,207 miles of railway, with their rolling-stock, which will become more valuable year by year, and 29,428 miles of electric telegraphs.

Besides the debts for which the credit of the respective governments stand pledged, many millions sterling have been borrowed by the various municipalities and shire councils, but of these no detailed and accurate particulars are available.

RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIA.

The railway system of the Australasian colonies has been the growth of thirty years only, that being the interval which has elapsed since the opening of the first line in Victoria, 2 miles in length only, and connecting Melbourne with the port of Sandridge. At the present time the total number of miles of railway opened and in course of construction, and of lines of electric telegraphs in operation, is as follows:

Railways and electric telegraphs (*December* 31, 1883).

Colony.	Number of miles of railway.			Number of miles of electric telegraph.			
				Line (poles).			Wire open.
	Open.	In course of construction.	Total.	Open.	In course of construction.	Total.	
Victoria	1,562	133	1,695	3,660	30	3,690	7,271
New South Wales	1,365	597	1,962	9,315	369	9,684	17,272
Queensland	1,038	454	1,492	6,654	390	7,044	10,618
South Australia	988	225	1,213	5,278	49	5,327	8,824
Western Australia	115	68	183	1,585	750	2,335	1,609
Total	5,068	1,477	6,545	26,492	1,588	28,080	45,594
Tasmania	167	222	389	1,273	20	1,293	1,543
New Zealand	1,480	201	1,681	4,074	18	4,092	10,037
Grand total	6,715	1,900	8,615	31,839	1,626	33,465	57,174

It is estimated that the railways represent a value of £14,000 a mile, so that the lines actually open for traffic constitute an asset of the value of something like £93,400,000 sterling.

AUSTRALASIAN BANKS.

The particulars contained in the following table respecting the assets and liabilities of the banks in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the first quarter of 1884 have, in the absence of official information, been taken from the Australasian Insurance and Banking Record.

Banks in Australasian colonies, 1884.

[Compiled from the averages of the quarter ended 31st March, 1884.]

Colony.	Number of banks.	Liabilities.				
		Notes in circulation.	Bills in circulation.	Balances due to other banks.	Deposits.	Total.
Victoria	12	£1, 505, 700	£57, 540	£261, 060	£25, 673, 010	£27, 497, 310
New South Wales	13	1, 723, 550	64, 100	484, 940	24, 643, 580	26, 916, 170
Queensland	7	574, 400	133, 880	338, 460	6, 254, 980	7, 301, 720
South Australia	9	580, 960	13, 180	80, 590	4, 837, 100	5, 511, 830
Western Australia	4	30, 890	1, 420	24, 900	621, 380	678, 590
Tasmania	5	165, 470	36, 410	17, 870	3, 628, 700	3, 848, 450
New Zealand	6	960, 200	61, 840	26, 320	9, 303, 670	10, 352, 030
Total	56	5, 541, 170	368, 370	1, 234, 140	74, 962, 420	82, 106, 100

Colony.	Assets.					
	Coin and bullion.	Landed property.	Notes and bills of other banks.	Balances due from other banks.	All debts due to the banks.	Total.
Victoria	£3, 447, 080	£1, 000, 770	£139, 010	£393, 660	£27, 564, 960	£32, 545, 480
New South Wales	3, 276, 499	803, 960	123, 700	3, 335, 807	26, 573, 120	34, 113, 140
Queensland	1, 181, 340	286, 960	20, 470	149, 710	8, 535, 220	10, 173, 700
South Australia	920, 730	356, 590	66, 840	170, 630	10, 525, 490	12, 040, 280
Western Australia	131, 040	24, 460	2, 210	13, 540	800, 390	971, 640
Tasmania	497, 170	56, 680	1, 290	323, 910	2, 680, 930	3, 559, 980
New Zealand	1, 886, 580	435, 320	49, 190	37, 890	15, 840, 870	18, 249, 850
Total	11, 340, 430	2, 964, 740	402, 710	4, 425, 210	92, 520, 980	111, 654, 070

AUSTRALASIAN SAVINGS BANKS.

The following is a statement of the number of depositors and their proportion to population, with the total average amount standing to their credit in the savings banks of the various Australasian colonies during the second quarter of 1883, also taken from the Australasian Insurance and Banking Record:

Savings banks in Australasian colonies, June, 1883.*

[Including both general and post-office savings banks.]

Colony.	Number of depositors.		Amount remaining on deposit.			
	Total.	Per 100 of population.	Total.	Average to each depositor.		
				£	s.	d.
Victoria	137, 093	14. 95	£2, 818, 435	20	11	2
New South Wales	66, 604	7. 90	2, 805, 856	42	2	7
Queensland	26, 642	9. 94	1, 066, 685	40	15	9
South Australia	46, 388	15. 51	1, 500, 249	32	6	9
Western Australia	1, 904	6. 19	24, 838	13	0	10
Tasmania	17, 231	13. 86	380, 343	22	1	6
New Zealand	69, 966	13. 22	1, 687, 739	24	2	5
Total	365, 828	12. 17	10, 304, 145	28	3	3

* The figures for Western Australia are for the 31st December, 1882.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALASIA.

The state system of education is compulsory and undenominational in all the colonies, and Western Australia is now the only colony which grants assistance to denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them.

The compulsory attendance provisions of the educational systems of the several colonies apply to all children between the ages of six and fifteen in Victoria, seven and thirteen in New Zealand and South Australia, seven and fourteen in Tasmania, six and twelve in Queensland, and six and fourteen in New South Wales.

The following table will show the number of public schools, teachers and scholars, and the net cost to the state per scholar, in the several colonies during the year 1883:

Colony.	At the end of 1883.				Number of scholars on the rolls during 1883.		
	Number of state schools.	Number of teachers.					
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Victoria	1,777	1,793	1,838	3,631	114,199	108,229	222,428
New South Wales	1,715	1,527	1,460	2,987	80,709	75,115	155,824
Queensland	387	510	517	1,027	24,475	21,676	46,151
South Australia	431	384	568	952	23,558	23,426	46,984
Western Australia	76	37	63	100	1,569	1,457	3,026
Total	4,386	4,251	4,446	8,697	244,510	229,903	474,413
Tasmania	183	151	202	353	5,380	4,328	9,708
New Zealand	943	1,064	1,227	2,291	45,804	45,207	91,011
Grand total	5,552	5,466	5,875	11,341	295,694	279,438	575,132

Colony.	Proportion of—			Net cost to state, 1883.			Amount of fees paid by scholars.
	Male scholars to male population.	Female scholars to female population.	Scholars to a teacher.	Total amount.	Amount per head of mean population.	Amount per scholar.	
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria	23.60	24.97	61.26	£642,197	0 14 0	2 17 9	£4,332
New South Wales	17.36	19.85	52.17	821,853	0 19 6	5 5 6	51,427
Queensland	15.51	19.69	44.94	119,597	0 9 0	2 11 10	Nil.
South Australia	14.91	16.61	49.35	122,651	0 8 2	2 12 2	23,304
Western Australia	8.83	10.83	30.26	7,819	0 5 0	2 11 8	1,419
Total	19.07	21.36	54.55	1,714,117	0 14 6	3 12 3	80,982
Tasmania	8.15	7.42	27.50	40,191	0 6 6	4 2 10	7,383
New Zealand	15.85	18.81	39.73	350,291	0 13 3	3 17 0	686
Grand total	18.06	20.32	50.71	2,104,599	0 14 0	3 13 2	89,051

SCHOOLS OF MINES IN VICTORIA.

Schools of mines have been established both at Sandhurst and Ballarat in the colony of Victoria. The following account of the former, setting forth the objects for which it has been organized, has been furnished by Mr. R. Brough Smyth, the director and curator:

The purposes for which the School of Mines and Industries has been established are the following: (*a*) To impart sound instruction in the various branches of science connected with mining operations; to instruct students in the theory and practice of

mining, the management and safe conduct of mining works, mine surveying, and mining engineering; and to afford the means of students acquiring such a knowledge of geology, mineralogy, physical geography, meteorology, and ethnology as will fit them to pursue independent inquiries in these several branches of science. To teach (*b*) chemistry and chemical physics, metallurgy and assaying, materia medica, biology, and botany. (*c*) Arithmetic, mathematics, algebra, Euclid, trigonometry, mensuration, gauging, conic sections, astronomy, geodesy, mechanics, surveying, drawing and plotting from field-books; mechanical and architectural drawing, practical geometry, free-hand drawing from the flat and round, and from nature; illuminating and decorative painting, mezzo-tinting, linear perspective, isometrical projection, painting in oil and water colors, lithography, photolithography, wood-engraving, the use of tools in trade and modeling and carving. (*d*) The ancient and modern languages. (*e*) Shorthand writing, telegraphy, the construction and use of the telephone, and illumination by electricity. (*f*) Such other subjects as may from time to time be deemed desirable. The methods of imparting instruction, whether by lectures with demonstrations, or by teaching and assisting students, have been found successful, many of those who have been trained in the institution having taken highly creditable positions in this and other colonies. Examinations are held from time to time; and the administrative council, on hearing the reports of the examiners, grant certificates to students who have proved their efficiency.

Popular science lectures are given monthly during the autumn and winter, and the attendance on some occasions is very large. Lectures on geology are delivered every Wednesday.

Good progress is being made by the Bendigo School of Mines Science Society. Lectures are delivered monthly, and the annual *conversazione* attracts crowds of visitors. It is designed to promote the study of natural science; and is at once a microscopical society, a field club, and a health society.

The number of students attending the several classes in the School of Mines is 378, and the number of lecturers and teachers is 7.

During the year 1883 the receipts were £2,867 6*s*., of which the sum of £2,091 17*s*. 6*d*. was received from Government; and the expenditure was £2,042 1*s*. 3*d*.

METEOROLOGY.

The climate and rainfall of the Australian continent and of the island of Tasmania, which is separated from it by a narrow strait, present such remarkable diversities, depending upon latitude, proximity to, or remoteness from, the coast, and other causes, that no general description of them is practicable. There are regions in which no rain falls for months and even years together, and there are districts, wooded mountains at no great distance from the sea, in which there are as many as 185 to 188 wet days in the course of the year. But the following observations, taken at five different points, many hundreds of miles apart, on the northeast, east, west, and south of the continent, and at Hobart, the capital of Tasmania, will serve to throw some light on the meteorological conditions of Australia. They cover a period of twelve months, from September 30, 1882, to September 30, 1883.

Place.	Mean temperature.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total rainfall.	Number of days.
				Inches.	
Adelaide	62.7	108.7	34.2	25.164	146
Brisbane	69.9	98.0	35.5	46.91	133
Hobart	56.6	88.0	30.5	26.88	154
Melbourne	58.0	104.9	31.7	25.093	112
Perth	65.0	114.0	36.0	37.02	108
Sydney	62.5	99.9	39.7	52.301	158

The climatic conditions of the islands of New Zealand differ materially from those of the Australian continent, and are extremely favorable to health and longevity. The mean temperature ranges from 50° to 60° Fahrenheit, with a maximum of 91.5 and a minimum of 17.0. The total rainfall of the year is as high as 122 inches in some places, and ranges

from 35 to 106 inches at eight out of the eleven stations at which observations are made, while the number of days upon which rain falls during the year is nowhere less than 100, and the average for the islands appears to be about 160 days per annum.

AUSTRALASIAN PROGRESS.

By way of showing the rate of progress made by the colonies on the Australian continent, including Tasmania, since the gold discoveries communicated such a marked impulse to their development, we may select the years 1850 and 1880 for the purposes of comparison, with respect to the following items:

Items.	1850.	1880.
Population	480,251	2,518,702
General revenue	£1,093,348	£17,993,855
Land in cultivation ..... acres	491,364	5,688,342
Shipping ..... tons	562,404	4,911,637
Imports	£4,379,726	£55,135,089
Exports	£4,648,178	£43,975,327
Railways open ..... miles	Nil.	4,742

These figures will serve to show what is being done in this remote region of the globe, by a race kindred to our own, for the subjugation of the waste places of the earth, and for extending the domain of commerce and civilization in the southern hemisphere. Given, an enormous area of virgin country and a propitious climate, great mineral resources, including gold fields which have already yielded more than a thousand million dollars' worth of the precious metals, and coal measures which extend from the twenty-ninth to the thirty sixth parallels of south latitude, and lie close to the seaboard; an energetic and industrious people, with political and municipal institutions which resemble those of the United States, and are republican in everything but in name, and the result is a rate of progress and a degree of prosperity that is only excelled by our own rapid and marvelous development.

O. M. SPENCER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Melbourne, December 31, 1884.

SUMATRA TOBACCO AT AMSTERDAM.

REPORT BY CONSUL ECKSTEIN.

TRADE IN SUMATRA TOBACCO IN 1884.

A brief statement of facts and figures relating to transactions in this market, in the article of Sumatra and other tobacco, and covering the year 1884, may at this time, possibly, be useful to our national legislators, whose attention may be directed to any proposed changes in our tariff laws respecting leaf-tobacco, or in the consideration of certain treaties, negotiated but still to be ratified, whereby the interests of some of our citizens, the growers of and dealers in the article in question, may in any way be likely to be interested or affected.

The unfavorable, depressed state of commerce which prevailed here during the entire year, and in regard to nearly every article in the trade, did not extend to operations in tobacco.

Whilst almost all those here who are either industrially, commercially, or financially interested in or connected with the culture and import trade of "colonial" products suffered during the past year more or less severe losses, the owners of tobacco plantations in Sumatra and those here principally identified with transactions in the article, have every cause to be pleased with the result of last year's operations, as it proved most satisfactory; about the same as in preceding years.

Since tobacco-growing has first been engaged in on the island of Sumatra (1865) the crops showed a regular and steady increase from year to year until up to 1883.

In the latter year it amounted to 93,503 bales, as against 102,050 bales in 1882, or to 8,547 bales less than were raised in the last-mentioned year.

The falling off in the crop of 1883 was caused by exceptionally unfavorable weather, and not in consequence of any less acreage being under cultivation in that year than was in the previous year.

Of the 93,503 bales, representing the yield of the crop of 1883, 85,815 bales were brought to and disposed of in this market during the year 1884, and the balance found its way to and was sold at Rotterdam.

There were in all but six sales here in the usual way, the first taking place on the 2d of April and the last on the 29th of October.

The average price realized for the entire product was but a trifle less than was obtained for the crop of the preceding year, although the quality of some of it was not near so good, consisting of imperfect or "spotted" and "punctured" leaves; and it also did not contain so large a proportion of dark brown leaves, the color specially favored and most in demand in United States markets.

It appears now to be generally recognized that Sumatra tobacco, on account of the fineness, lightness, and elasticity of the leaf, is better adapted for cigar-wrappers than almost any other kind of tobacco, and also because it can be used to advantage as a "wrapper," together with "fillers" and "binders" of almost any other sort of tobacco, and this in consequence of having but very little taste.

The exports of it from this port to the United States in 1884 amounted to about 11,000 bales, as against 17,000 bales in 1883.

The so greatly reduced purchases of the article and shipments of same to the United States in 1884 were, as is explained to me, chiefly the result of the tobacco offered in that year being less suitable for the American market on account of most of it being too light colored.

SUMATRA TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

Having made diligent inquiry, in best-informed and trustworthy quarters, I learn that the crop of Sumatra tobacco of 1884 will turn out "prolific" as to quantity, but "not very satisfactory" in quality.

Not alone that the conditions for raising a large crop have been much more favorable than in the preceding year, but it is reported to me that the acreage under cultivation for tobacco has also been largely increased in 1884.

The estimates handed to me, and which I believe to be correct, place the crop of 1884 to amount to 125,000 to 130,000 bales, which would be about 25,000 bales in excess of the yield of 1882, which hitherto was the largest ever attained in any one year.

It would therefore now seem to me to be quite likely that a much larger quantity of Sumatra tobacco will find its way to our markets in the course of the present year than ever did during any previous twelve-month.

The first shipments of the new crop will reach Amsterdam in a few weeks, and the first sale will probably come off during the month of April.

The following statement shows the crops of Sumatra tobacco from 1876 to 1883, both inclusive; the approximate average price, realized from its sale, per pound in the United States currency, and the value of the crop of each of the said years, viz:

Crop.	Number of bales.	Prices realized per pound.	Total value of crop.
1876	$29,030	$0 55¼	$2,580,000
1877	36,520	45¾	2,676,000
1878	48,550	45	3,648,000
1879	57,553	42⅛	4,120,000
1880	64,964	40⅝	4,536,000
1881	82,356	41¼	5,792,000
1882	102,050	49¾	8,566,000
1883	93,503	48	7,620,000

STOCK ON HAND.

The following statement shows the stock on hand on January 1, 1884, and 1885, and the imports and sales during the year 1884 of tobacco of every description at Amsterdam and Rotterdam:

Description.	Amsterdam.					Rotterdam.				
	Stock January 1, 1884.	Imported in 1884.	Total.	Sold in 1884.	Stock January 1, 1885.	Stock January 1, 1884.	Imported in 18 4.	Total.	Sold in 1884.	Stock January 1, 1885.
Java	3,030	35,817	38,847	34,462	4,385	1,990	45,703	47,693	43,415	4,278
Sumatra	.....	85,815	85,815	85,815	.....	.....	7,688	7,688	7,688	.....
Cuttings	.....	806	806	709	97	.....	40	40	40	.....
Manila	.....	2,628	2,628	1,714	914	220	517	737	631	106
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660	.....	660	220	440
Rio Grande	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,148	2,524	5,672	5,672	.....
Havana and Yara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241	824	1,065	606	459
Seed-leaf	270	1,296	1,566	1,320	246	.....	601	601	494	107
Maryland, Ohio, &c	880	4,157	5,037	4,007	1,030	884	2,959	3,843	2,981	862
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	294	386	316	70
Kentucky	.....	120	120	71	49	41	406	447	447	.....
Greek and Turkish	370	3,282	3,652	3,652	.....	1,293	2,273	3,566	2,392	1,174
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	100	.....
Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	100	.....
Stems	22	125	147	26	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The figures in the above statement represent "bales" as to Java, Sumatra, Manila, Greek, and Turkish, Brazil and Rio Grande, tobacco; "cases" as to seed-leaf; "ceroons" as to Havana; and "hogsheads," as to Maryland, Ohio, and Kentucky tobacco.

D. ECKSTEIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Amsterdam, February 23, 1885.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE OF GIBRALTAR.

REPORT BY CONSUL SPRAGUE.

When I last forwarded my annual report upon the navigation and commerce of Gibraltar, its general trade was then suffering seriously from vexatious quarantine restrictions which had been imposed against this fortress by Spain, both by sea and by land, consequent upon the appearance of cholera morbus in France, and subsequently in Italy and Algeria.

It was not until the 17th of October last that the Spanish Government decided to do away with most of these restrictions, which had already caused a most serious reduction in the finances of Spain.

The step was hailed with joy by all classes here and abroad, and although matters are gradually returning to their normal condition, I fear it will be a long time before the losses that have already resulted from the restrictions referred to, be fully recovered; more so, as the competition in almost every branch of trade seems to be increasing, and to be keenly felt by all engaged in commercial pursuits.

Already a noted increase is perceptible in the number of steamships entering this port since last October, and as regards merchandise, the produce of the United States, I may state, that the encouragement offered for the sale of American flour, which trade was beginning to be flourishing here, on account of the temporary suspension of supplies from France and Algeria, now seems likely to be affected by the recent renewal of importations of flour and other articles of food from those countries, which are now in free pratique with this port.

Notwithstanding the rigor of quarantine regulations, it is a well-understood fact that the article of tobacco, which continues to be a monopoly in Spain, found its entrance into the neighboring district through the ingenious devices of those interested in this forced trade; and even at this moment there exists a moderate though constant traffic in the article, with more or less risk to the parties concerned, who are supposed to be residing out of the jurisdiction of Gibraltar.

The question of a custom-house here, so long agitated, though for some time past in abeyance, is still thought by some to be a question of time, evidently as a desire on the part of Great Britain to favor Spain in this particular, with the view of obtaining some corresponding advantages in the projected treaty between both countries, which of late seems to have been renewed with a greater earnestness on both sides.

Others are of opinion that the matter of a custom-house here will not be revived.

The gradual heavy decline which sugars in general have experienced has recently encouraged the importation into this market of considerable refined, direct from the United States, chiefly from the refining establishments in the State of New York.

The quality of the sugar is much approved, especially the kind called "patent cut loaf," which, price for price, would obtain the entire preference of the trade over other foreign descriptions. So far, its cost exceeds by a quarter of a cent per pound the best refined sugars imported from Holland, Belgium, France, and other European countries; a trifling matter, but in these times of extreme competition in trade, the bulk of the demand for consumption and for export appears to be governed

principally by price and apparently not quality; otherwise, it would be reasonable to expect that a constant and increased demand would ensue to the benefit of American producers.

The traffic and consumption of sugar is extensive in this market, and especially so when facilities present themselves at times for its introduction into the neighboring Spanish sea-ports and towns, under peculiar circumstances connected with the Spanish custom-house officials.

The facilities which the free port of Gibraltar affords to the mercantile marine trading with the East, Spain, Morocco, and the Mediterranean, especially for the coaling and provisioning of steamships, give a constant impetus to the coal business, which continues to be the most important trade here, rendered in a great measure so by the reasonable rates at which steam coal can be obtained, the present ruling prices being 19*s.* 6*d.* per ton for Cardiff and 18*s.* 6*d.* per ton for Newcastle.

During the past quarter 65 steamships cleared at this consulate, bound to ports in the United States, of which 60 were under British flag.

HORATIO J. SPRAGUE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Gibraltar, January 3, 1885.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

BY CONSUL-GENERAL FRYE, OF HALIFAX.

The depressed condition of business which has prevailed in the United States and elsewhere the past year has been seriously felt in the maritime provinces. Merchants, ship-owners, manufacturers, all classes in fact, have been affected by it. The number of failures in this province has been greater, and the amount larger, than for several years. They aggregate over $2,000,000, being nearly double the failures of 1883.

The West India trade, upon which the business of Halifax in part depends, has been uncommonly dull. The market for Canadian fish in the West Indies depends materially on the market for raw sugar here for refining purposes. But sugars have been so low here that at present refining is a losing business, and so the trade has fallen off, and the refineries have been operated at a loss. It is doubtful if the cotton factories have done much better.

SHIP-BUILDING.

Nova Scotia ship-yards have been less busy than usual. The number of vessels owned in the province December 31, 1884, was 30,030; tonnage, 544,216—an increase of only nine vessels and 3,446 tons during the year. The ports exhibiting the largest amount of tonnage are Yarmouth, Windsor, Halifax, Pictou, Maitland, Lunenburg, Parrsboro, and Annapolis.

THE FISHERIES.

The Dominion fisheries statements will not be published for several months, but the yield for Nova Scotia is reported to have been considerably greater than that for 1883, the value of which was $7,689,375; but prices have not been so low for years for several kinds of fish. The lobster-canning business is still carried on extensively. The value of

the product in 1883 was $730,550. A year ago a number of lobster factories, so called, at which the lobsters are canned and prepared for market, was over thirty, the most of which were operated by Americans.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The value of the imports at Halifax for the year ended December 31, 1884, was $6,853,617; for 1883 it was $7,092,678. Decrease, $239,061. The value of the exports was $4,786,335, being $270,500 less than in 1883.

COAL.

The coal production of the province last year was 1,389,295 tons, being 33,000 tons less than in 1883. The sales were 1,261,650 tons, or about 36,000 tons less than the sales of the preceding year.

APPLE CULTURE.

Apple raising is receiving increased attention year by year. In the Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys it is a fast-growing industry. The orchards are already extensive, and new ones are being planted yearly. The fruit is very fine, and is said to possess superior qualities for keeping when shipped by sea. This is essential, as England is the market to which most of the fruit is sent. About 90,000 barrels, out of a total crop estimated at 120,000 barrels of shipping fruit, go to the English market this year. The estimated value of the crop is $200,000. This year the fruit has been shipped by rail to Halifax and thence by steamers. Freight from any point on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway to London, as I am informed, has been $1 per barrel. The principal standard kinds of fall fruit are Gravensteins, Northern Spies, Spitzenbergs, King of Tompkins, and Bishop and Ribstone Pippins; for winter fruit, Vandeveres, Baldwins, Greenings, Nonpareils, and several kinds of Russets.

At Annapolis, the usual shipping port of the valley and the present westerly terminus of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, a large storehouse has been built expressly for apples intended for shipment. The cellars of the building alone furnish storage for 20,000 barrels. No artificial heat is required. The fruit has been found to keep best in a damp cellar at a temperature just above the freezing point.

RECIPROCITY.

That the people of this province earnestly desire reciprocity with the United States is certain. The feeling is not confined to free-traders, but prevails generally, and includes many who approve the protective policy of the Dominion Government. With the United States so near at hand as a free market for the products of their farms, forests, mines, and fisheries, they believe the prosperity of the province would be assured; and they probably think the benefits would be mutual, though it is doubtful if the question has been considered so much with reference to American interests as their own.

It is a matter of great importance to the lower provinces, interested largely as the people are in the fisheries, that the fishery articles of the Washington treaty will so soon expire, and much regret is expressed that they are to be deprived of the privileges enjoyed under the treaty. The total value of the declared exports from the port of Halifax alone

to the United States in 1884 was $1,326,765. Of this amount $1,037,678, or over 75 per cent. of the whole, was in the products of the sea-fisheries. The amount of duty chargeable on these productions, were they liable to duty there, would be a material sum.

What will be the extent of fishing exportations to the United States after the treaty expires can only be known by trial; and whether American fishermen, who for so many years have enjoyed in common with Canadians the rights granted by the treaty of fishing within the bays and along the shores and about the islands of those provinces, as also of procuring bait, ice, stores, &c., will readily adjust themselves to the new situation after the first of July, also remains to be seen. Undoubtedly the Canadian Government will protect itself fully in the matter, and jealously exclude American fishermen from the privileges now granted by the treaty. It will not be strange if, under the new condition of things, infractions of the law occur, and troubles, more or less serious, be experienced, though it is hoped not. Our fishermen will need to exercise discretion and caution; and whether we ever have reciprocity or not, it should be the wish of every American that nothing may ever occur to disturb the friendly relations between ourselves and our Canadian neighbors.

WAKEFIELD G. FRYE,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Halifax, February 26, 1885.

PRACTICAL WORKING OF THE ELEVEN-HOUR LAW IN SWITZERLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL GIFFORD.

During the recent debate in the German Parliament touching a proposition to establish a legal working day as a means of improving the condition of the working people in factories, allusion was made to the alleged impossibility of enforcing the eleven-hour law already enacted in Switzerland.

The reports of the Swiss factory inspectors since the law in question went into operation in 1877 do not sustain this view of the case, while the information contained in the reports of the several cantonal governments to the departments seem to establish the contrary. As Switzerland is a small country where the social and economical results of labor legislation can be observed with comparative ease, a brief account of these results as officially reported may not be without some interest.

It is now eight years since the working hours in a Swiss factory were fixed at sixty-five a week—that is, ten hours on Saturday and eleven hours on other working days. Factory laws had already been passed by some of the cantons, but the jurisdiction of the federal legislature being in some respects much more extensive than that of the Congress of the United States, a general law supplementing, and, in some cases, supplanting, these local regulations was passed for all Switzerland. The factory reports for 1881 declare that the effects of the law are complained of only in bad years. At such times orders come only fitfully, so that at one moment there is no work to be done, and then suddenly the resources of the factories are taxed to the utmost. In these intervals of extreme activity employer and employé alike would be glad

to make up by the prolongation of the hours of labor for the losses sustained during the times of enforced idleness. And this, in a measure, can be done according to the provisions of the law itself, the local authorities being authorized to permit extra work on application of the workingmen themselves. But in general, at such times, there is some dissatisfaction, though operatives working by the piece, who might be expected to feel more sensibly than others the restrictions of the law, declare themselves satisfied with its workings.

But in better times the satisfaction is general, as is fully shown by the reports of the factory inspectors for 1881, which are particularly rich in information touching the eleven hour law. In spinning establishments, where great opposition existed at first, it has now been found that by the introduction of improved machinery, such as is in use elsewhere, the results of eleven hours' labor can easily be made to equal those of twelve hours under the old system. In the weaving establishments where formerly 8,246 square meters of tissue were produced in twelve hours, 8,120 square meters of the same are now produced in eleven hours; or, with relation to wages, for the work of 100 looms, twelve hours, 42,264 francs were formerly earned, whereas the same number of looms now earn 41,744 francs in eleven hours, a result showing in a remarkable manner the increase of productive power in inverse ratio to the time of labor.

For the embroidery business, which has become of such immense importance to Switzerland, the reports are still more favorable, though here, as in other industries, it is only the factory labor which is subject to the law, and which is exposed to the very active competition of the hand embroidery which is carried on in private houses. In well-managed establishments, with proper appliances, 1,068 stitches are made in eleven hours, where, on an average, only 1,000 stitches were formerly produced in twelve hours. Employers notice also that a prolongation of the hours of labor has an unfavorable effect on the quality of the work.

In silk-ribbon factories employers declare that twelve hours' work produces only 4 per cent. more than eleven hours, and that no profit is to be derived from the prolongation even to that extent.

Applications for leave to work extra time must be made to the cantonal authorities, and the reports of the latter to the Swiss department of commerce in 1883 give a favorable idea of the workings of the law from the comparatively small number of such applications granted. In all Switzerland there are 134,862 laborers in 2,642 different factories that come within the control of the law. Zurich possesses 446 factories, and to these 382 permissions to work over hours had been granted in five years. Geneva, on the contrary, reported no prolongations, stating that the hours of labor there were generally ten or ten and a half. Tessin alone complained of the bad effects of the law, principally for the reason that in the silk-spinning establishments of that canton no work at all is carried on during the winter months. The number of permissions to prolong the hours of labor in the other cantons varied between the extremes presented by Zurich and Geneva; but this number, distributed over five years, is in any case much too small to justify the assertion that the factory law cannot be executed in Switzerland.

The results above referred to are certainly more favorable than I should have anticipated from the responses made to my inquires by individual manufacturers, but as the official reports are much more comprehensive than the information gathered by any one individual, it may safely be assumed that even those features of the factory law which have

met with the most opposition, like the eleven-hour provision, are not impossible of execution. Indeed, there is now in progress a serious agitation in favor of extending its provisions to branches of industry carried on outside of factories, properly so called. Trades, like watch-making and embroidery, where the work is carried on in large measure at home by employés, assisted by their wives and children, offer great opportunities for abuse, work being prolonged to fourteen or sixteen hours. These and kindred employments would be embraced in the proposed legislation.

The greatest difficulty in introducing labor reform here is the competition of foreign countries where there is no legal limitation of the hours of labor, and where the services of women and children can be obtained at the discretion of the contracting parties. Accordingly, the agitation in favor of international legislation on this subject finds nowhere more sympathy than in Switzerland, where it is held that by this means all possible objection to the humane system in vogue here would, for all reasonable minds, be removed.

GEORGE GIFFORD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Basle, February 4, 1885.

REVIEW OF HUMBOLDT'S RESEARCHES IN VENEZUELA.

REPORT BY CONSUL BIRD, OF LA GUAYRA.

A commission, led by Dr. A. Avelado, a distinguished scientist of Venezuela, ascended the eastern peak of La Silla, the highest mountain overlooking the city of Caracas, on the 31st day of December, 1884. As matter of probable interest to a certain class of citizens of the United States, the result of his investigations is hereto appended. The high attainments of Dr. Avelado and the trustworthiness of his deductions invest his statements with weight and authority, and hence the facts presented by him may not be devoid of a certain amount of scientific value, nor fail to excite the curiosity and engage the interest of the student of natural physics.

Stations.	Register of barometer.	Number of simultaneous observations.	Temperature.*	Boiling point.*	Height.	Height.
	Mm.		° ′	° ′	*Meters.*	*Feet.*
Caracas	.683.23	3	20 09			
Ville de Carmen	.687.52	3	20 96	97 04	876	2,874
Caracas	.682.84	4	19 42			
Cachimbo	.625.82	4	14 22	94 53	1,675	5,495
Caracas	.684.17		18 00			
Cabeza de Elefante	.599.56		15 00	93 04	2,057	6,748
Caracas	.684.20		19 04			
Los Inciensos	.574.89		15 06		2,422	7,946
Caracas	.684.18		21 07			
Viejo de Avila	.565.65		17 08	91 90	2,574	8,444
Caracas	.683.87	11	21 08		922	3,025
Pico de La Silla	.558.17	11	12 01	91 55	2,665	8,743

* Centigrade.

The lowest temperature observed at sunrise on the peak of La Silla was 6° 08′ centigrade.

For the above computations of altitude the best mercury barometers of exactly corresponding register were used, the readings were simultaneous, and capillary corrections were made and calculated from the freezing point of centigrade.

It thus appears that the altitude of La Silla is 35 meters (114 feet) greater than that obtained by Baron Humboldt on January 2, 1800, and 37 meters (121 feet) more than that deduced by M. Cagigal in August, 1833.

In a memorial presented by Dr. Avelado to the Society of Natural and Physical Sciences in Caracas on June 28, 1875, after having tested, with different results, the barometrical observations made by Baron Humboldt in November, 1799, at the same points in the old Spanish road to La Guayra over the Avila Mountains, the following paragraphs occur:

These variations of altitude demonstrated that, since the calculations of Humboldt, the pressure of air at all the stations of observation has diminished by a quantity equal to the weight of a column of mercury of 1.98 millimeters. The density of mercury compared with the air of Caracas being 12,582 meters, according to accurate computation, it follows that, in ascending from the valley of Caracas, each fall of 1 millimeter in the mercury barometer represents an elevation of 12.58 meters; and therefore that the points on the Avila in the road to La Guayra, at which observations were made, have been upheaved 25 meters (82 feet) in the past seventy-four years.

As proof of this assertion, let us compare the height that Humboldt computed from his house near the church of La Trinidad (now El Pantheon) in Caracas (Melanges de Geologie et de Physique, page 368) with that which, from frequent observations, we have taken from the base of the tower of the cathedral. The former is 916 meters, while the latter is 922 meters. But the house of Humboldt, according to observations practiced to-day, is 19 meters above the base of the tower, from which it appears that, at the date of the observation of the author of Cosmos, the base of the tower was only 897 meters above the level of the sea, instead of 922 meters as to-day demonstrated, and that consequently the city of Caracas also, since 1799, has been upheaved 25 meters.

It is indisputable that the Chilian and Patagonian chain of the Andes is being upheaved, according to unequivocal proofs presented by the celebrated naturalist, Mr. Darwin, in his Journal of Researches into Natural History and Geology, while others, as M. Boussingault, referring to Puracé in Colombia, assure us that a contrary seismic action is there witnessed; and from a long series of observations made by Reis and Stübel in Colombia and Ecuador in the past few years, it is demonstrated that Chimborazo, Antisana, and other peaks have not the altitude given them by Humboldt, while El Altar, Tunguragua, and others are really higher than stated by the same distinguished author.

WINFIELD SCOTT BIRD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
La Guyara, January 8, 1885.

HOW GERMANY IS GOVERNED.

REPORT BY CONSUL KIEFER, OF STETTIN.

The new German Empire, proclaimed as such on January 18, 1871, in Versailles, is a union of twenty-six sovereign states, including the three free cities, Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, and the territory of Alsace-Lorraine. Its fundamental law is the constitution of the German Empire with an hereditary emperor at its head as executive, a power vested

with the King of Prussia, and a diet composed of the Bundesrath and Reichstag as a legislative body.

All legislation is done by the Federal Council (Bundesrath) and the House of Representatives (Reichstag). All laws have to receive a majority of the members of each house. They are then published, by order of the Emperor, in the name of the Empire, after having been signed by the chancellor, and take effect fourteen days after having been published in the official paper in Berlin (Reichsgesetzblatt), if not ordered otherwise.

The laws of the Empire are supreme, those of the different states being subject and subordinate to them.

The Emperor appoints and, if necessary, dismisses the officials of the Empire; he calls in the Diet, opens its sessions, adjourns them, can, with the consent of the Bundesrath, dissolve the Reichstag, and closes the sessions of the Diet. The Diet has to convene yearly. In case of a dissolution of the Reichstag new elections have to take place within sixty days, and the members elected have to assemble within ninety days from the date of dissolving.

The chancellor, who is also appointed by the Emperor, is secretary of state; the heads of the different Government officers are subject to him; he sees that the laws passed by the Diet are executed and carried out, and regulates all constitutional matters.

The Federal Council is composed of the delegates of the sovereigns of the different states, with fifty-eight votes.

Each state of the union may send as many delegates as it has votes, but the votes of each state must be given as a unit, and count as follows: Prussia, including Hanover, the Electorate of Hessie, Holstein, and Nassau, 17 votes; Bavaria, 6; Saxonia and Wurtemberg, 4 each; Baden and Hessie (Grand Dukedom), 3 each; Schwerin and Brunswick, 2 each; the remainder, 1 each. Alsace-Lorraine sends 4 commissioners.

The Federal Council is presided over by the chancellor. Its legal powers involve, among others, the originating of laws and propositions, which are submitted in the name of the Emperor to the Reichstag and advocated by members of the Federal Council before this body.

The Reichstag is composed of 397 members, who are elected by direct, universal, secret ballot for three years; 100,000 inhabitants are entitled to one member. The members draw no salary.

Every citizen of the Empire of good moral character is a voter, if twenty-five years of age, not under guardianship, not in bankruptcy, not supported at the time or during the last year by public means, if living in the district he votes in, if enrolled in the list of voters.

These lists are compiled by the city or county authorities, exposed eight days for inspection, in a public place, about three weeks before the election. The citizens are invited by public advertisements in the newspapers to see for themselves that their names are entered on these lists.

The place of residence at a certain date is taken, as a rule, and entitles a man to vote in the district where he then lived. Here, in Stettin, for instance, the 1st of September was adopted this year.

The candidates for membership in the Reichstag are selected by the party committees; the name of each candidate is laid before a meeting of his party's voters, and either adopted or rejected by those present. The candidates are often present at these "ratification" meetings and define their positions about all important questions. After having finished their speeches, they have to answer a number of interrogatories, which have been sent in by writing to the president of the meeting.

Long and animated discussions often follow. The candidates nominated then "stump" their districts, as in the United States. Meetings are held all over, usually well attended, and the interest manifested in those elections is as keen as that exhibited in the United States in an election for a member of Congress in an off year; the excitement even runs nearly as high as in our Presidential elections.

Only one feature is missing; here there are no parades, no uniformed guards on horseback or on foot, no torchlight processions, no banners, bonfires, or bands playing through the streets. Everything goes on quietly and earnestly. The Germans do not believe in show, and have no money to throw away on these expensive pleasures which the citizens of the great American Republic are so fond of. But a still more important difference is to be noted. The candidate here does not need to live within the district by which he is nominated and which he will represent if elected; he may live anywhere in the Empire. By this means distinguished men, prominent party leaders, are nearly always sure to be re-elected, as they are generally nominated by two or more different districts. If they are elected by two or more of those districts they are at liberty to accept the mandate which they themselves choose, and as a rule they take it of the district in which the election of the candidate of their own party is the most doubtful; the districts which thereby are left without a representative have to hold a second election for a substitute, going through the same preliminaries again.

Another difference is that an absolute majority of all the votes cast is necessary for an election, and as there are three, four, and even more parties and as many candidates in a district, very often the first election does not give an absolute majority, in which case the two candidates who receive the highest number of votes enter into the secondary election.

In the elections of October 28, out of 397 members, only 299 were elected by first vote, in 98 cases the two candidates standing highest had to fight it over again.

As there are very many parties and factions a great variety of combinations (fusions) is possible in those cases, and a party, for reasons not necessary to explain, may fight in one place the party which it supports in another.

For instance, in A National Liberals and Social Democrats enter into the test; here the Conservatives of the district will support the National Liberals. In B German Liberals and Social Democrats are engaged in the test, and here the Conservatives will support the Social element, and so on.

The first German Reichstag was solemnly opened by the Emperor in person March 21, 1871. The Reichstag regulates its own order of business, makes its own parliamentary rules, elects its own president, vice-president, and secretaries, and decides about the legitimation of its members. Its principal rights are the following:

No laws can be passed, no appropriations of money made, without its assent; besides, it has the right to propose laws and forward petitions to the Bundesrath through the chancellor of the Empire.

If we look at the different parties we find that besides the political differences two other elements are coming into consideration, viz, religion and nationality.

The "Centrum," the most powerful and most numerous party of the Reichstag, is the representative of the Catholic Church; it goes in for the supremacy of the church; all other questions are of secondary importance. It is constant in its members, immovable in its views, solid

in its vote, firm in its purposes, holds the balance of power, and conquers step by step the positions lost by the legislation of May, 1872. It numbers now 100 against 106 of last session. Its allies are the different nationalities of not German origin, and inhabitants of annexed provinces, as the Guelphs of Hanover, the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, the Poles, and the Danes, numbering now 40 members altogether, against 46 before.

The other parties may be divided in two great sections, viz, the Conservatives, including the High Conservatives, Free Conservatives, and National Liberals, comprising 157 against 121 before, and the Liberals, including the German Liberal Democrats (people's party) and Socialists, comprising 97 against 124 before. Three seats are vacant yet, waiting for a secondary election. There may be small mistakes in the numbers given, as they are not from official sources, but compiled from different reports of newspapers by the undersigned.

What do all these names mean? What do they represent? This is a difficult task to explain to an American reader, as the political foundations and conditions of the United States and the German Empire are so widely and essentially different. To understand and comprehend the motives of the different parties, it would be necessary to go over the past history of Germany, the result of which they are.

Besides, issues different from those with us are presenting themselves; old privileges, feudal rights, &c., are daily and hourly coming into consideration. Also, the parties themselves change as well their names as their principles.

It is neither my intention, nor is there space for it in this report, to inquire into these complicated and often vexed questions; may it suffice to say that at present the Conservative parties, including the National Liberals, are going in mostly with the Government, the Liberal parties opposing the measures proposed and advocated by it.

The Conservatives hold up the old historical rights sanctioned by centuries; the Liberals are the champions of modern views and modern times, but by no means in harmony among themselves; the Conservatives are the advocates of feudal rights, of coercion into guilds, of a protective tariff, of state societism—the latter expression means that the state, *i. e.*, the Government, has to take care of its inhabitants and has to regulate everything; the Liberals are fighting against all these issues, and insist that everything is left to free competition of individuals or corporations, they only admit free guilds, are for free trade, and against state socialism; the German Liberals are against the latter on principle, the Socialists because it does not go far enough. In some points the two extremes, Conservatives and Socialists, meet; in others, National Liberals and German Liberals vote unitedly.

After the Austro-Prussian war in the then established Norddeutsche Bund, and after the Franco-German war in the new Empire, from 1867 to 1879, the National Liberals had a majority in the Reichstag. They were then, as their name says, a liberal party. National questions were at issue; they were the party of the Government at that time, which worked with them against the Conservatives and the then existing Liberals, Progressionists, Democrats, and Socialists.

But when with 1879 the era of protection began they divided. Part of them left their old comrades and called themselves Secessionists; the rest went for the measures of the Government.

The Secessionists in course of time united with the Liberals as the Liberal Union, and, again, in the spring of 1884, the Liberal Union associated with the Progressionists as German Liberals. This broke up

the majority on which the Government could rely, and the latter had to work its way through under difficulties and many embarrassing obstacles, the Centrum, as said above, holding the balance of power, the Government had to work with a Conservative-Clerical majority. If the Government did not yield to the wishes of the Centrum, Mr. Windthorst, the leader, joined the Liberal factions and defeated the measures of the Government.

To make an end of this unsatisfactory state of things, the Government wanted to secure by the last elections, if possible, a Conservative-National-Liberal majority, in order to free itself from the dictation of the Centrum.

The German Liberals during the session of the last Reichstag had been the most bitter and most obstinate opponents of all measures proposed by the Government, no matter if they tended to social reforms, as announced by an imperial message of November 17, 1881, or to tariff measures as inaugurated in 1879, or to foreign policy as favored by the chancellor at the end of the last session, which policy culminated in the subsidies asked for transatlantic steamboat lines, and in his ideas about colonization. By this opposition the party had become unpopular with many classes of the population; with the farmers, because they were opposed to the raising of the corn duties; with manufacturers, because of its opposition to a higher tariff on manufactures; with the trade-masters, by its opposition to the coercion into guilds; with the Socialists, because it was opposed to all social reforms, and unpopular with German national pride, German national feelings, with Germanism generally, by opposing the foreign policy of the chancellor. Under these circumstances the latter hoped, by supporting the National Liberals with all the influence at the command of the Government, to weaken the German Liberals in such a degree that, if not securing an absolute Conservative-National-Liberal majority, a majority of the so-called "middle parties" for the coming Reichstag (the German Liberals) would be at least so much reduced that Mr. Windthorst could not get a Clerical-Liberal majority any more; he further expected to make considerable gains for the policy of the Government also in those districts which were doubtful for the Centrum.

The conventions of the National Liberals, held in Heidelburg, in Neustadt, and Berlin, declared open war on the German Liberals, and indorsed the policy of the Government; the fight was a hard and bitter one, and the result an increased Conservative Clerical majority. The increase was in favor of the Conservatives and the Socialists; the losses on the side of the German Liberals, a few only on that of the Centrum, but not enough that the Centrum cannot play again its double game, the more so as the Socialists gained many of the seats lost by the German Liberals.

The members of the different parties for the coming Reichstag are as follows: 100 Centrums, 75 Conservatives, 30 Free Conservatives, 52 National Liberals, 66 German Liberals, 7 People's Party, 24 Socialists, 16 Poles, 15 Alsatians, 8 Guelphs, 1 Dane, 3 are outstanding (397).

Taking it altogether, the German Liberals and National Liberals cannot be pleased at all with the result of the election. The Government can only be satisfied so far as the German Liberals got weakened. The Centrum is as much pleased as before, if not even more, and the Socialists are triumphant and jubilant all over.

They counted 600,000 votes, increased their seats from 13 to 24; and this notwithstanding the anti socialistic law which was passed first in 1878, and after having been prolongated in 1880, ought to have expired

September 30, 1884, but had been again continued during the last session for two years more.

Under this law their leaders have been driven out of the country, their newspapers suppressed, their pamphlets seized, their meetings broken up, &c., nevertheless they gained in Berlin 38,732 votes since 1881; and in the same proportion throughout the Empire.

How is this to be explained? I think there are different reasons for it. First, because suffering under special legislation, the public sentiment turned in their favor; they were looked at as martyrs. Justice wants equal rights for all. The same argument accounts for the unbroken strength of the Centrum, the adherents and constituents of which also suffer by a similar state of affairs.

Then the law had the effect of cautioning the socialistic leaders to disguise their anarchical tendencies and conceal them by a more moderate programme, in order that the law could not reach them—at the same time to organize secretly in the most perfect manner.

So it was demonstrated that class legislation, even enforced by the arm of a powerful Government and with the most rigid means, failed to have the desired effect. Every class legislation drives the real or supposed evil only away from the surface; it hides itself under different names, and under various disguises it works along secretly and gains surreptitiously in strength.

If it only would be generally understood at last that men will be bettered, their morals raised, their ideas elevated by education rather than by coercive laws, it would save the world much suffering and trouble. Further, the Government adopted, in some degree, by its reform measures, socialistic ideas. Conservative papers, such as the Kreuz Zeitung, declared a short time ago the conservative, socialistic result of the elections in Berlin for the Prussian Landtag "as a victory of the idea of common rights," an idea common to both conservatism and socialists, the latter only differing from the former by following it up to its last consequences.

This last consequence we find expressed in a socialistic pamphlet, urging the election of the socialistic candidate, Capel, and closing with the words, "All the grounds, fields, and forests must again become the common property of the community as with our ancestors."

It is only natural that the public, seeing socialistic ideas indorsed by the Government itself thinks them all right. But the most important reason is the social lamentable condition of the people, the scanty food, the miserable lodgings, the low wages, the increasing poverty of the working classes, the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few, the usury practiced by a certain class of money-lenders, the riches gained by unscrupulous speculations, often based upon the ruin of thousands; the pride and haughtiness of the nobility looking down from their ancient castles upon those toiling and working along in the sweat of their brows, as inferior beings; the contrast between the comparatively few carrying on a life of idleness and luxury, and the thousands striving for their daily bread and the poorest shelter against storm, rain, and cold; all this combined with the conviction that they are treated wrongly, and in consequence of a more general education, a greater intelligence, and the desire for bettering their conditions, the claim for a fair share of the profits yielded by their work, a claim so far denied, have caused a widespread dissatisfaction, which swells the socialistic ranks daily and hourly.

They have resolved to stand upon their own feet, to rely upon their own strength, they believe in the justice of their cause, and are usually

convinced that the future is theirs. They don't trust to any promises; they don't compromise with any party, and they are ready to sacrifice for their principles.

What and how they are thinking about the other parties, and particularly about the conservative factions, the Berliner Volkszeiling tells in vivid words. In an article referring to the results of the last election, it says:

What a curious mixture of political and social elements?

There are reactionaries of all shades; court counselors who ought to have lived five hundred years ago; knights with petrified views of feudal rights; monkish fellows who know less of modern life than of the monarchism of medioval times; owners of latifundia and inheritants of primogeniture rights, bankers, and jobbers; in short all those elements that are living yet within the ideas and prejudices of bygone times, fancying that the dead forms of the past can be revived and transferred into modern existence.

These men also see that a nation will be ruined by the rude materialism of our industrial life as represented by free competition, by the war of all against all, of every one against every one.

But while fighting this system they want less to relieve the sufferings of the people than to save their own absolute privileges, which they find endangered by the materialistic liberalism of our times, by modern Manchesterism.

So they are making small, insignificant concessions to the people, lessened besides by an increased political guardianship. Never has the latter shown such a doleful proportion to the intelligence of the century as at present.

Therefore the spiked helmet and the baton of the policeman stands behind even the smallest grant given by conservatist social legislation.

I have dwelt at some length on the favorable results of the socialistic party, because of their importance, an importance illustrated by the gains achieved, which latter not only show the increasing popularity of their ideas among the masses of the people, but has also conquered the right to bring its own motives before the Reichstag by getting twenty-four, perhaps twenty-five, seats.

It should be known that, according to the rules existing, no one can bring in a motion if not subscribed to and indorsed by fifteen members at least. Hence, the Socialists will teach their principles in the legislative halls of the German Empire; they will speak in the presence of their opponents to the people outside; they will advocate the measures proposed by them a long time ago, not that they expect to carry them, but they can make without punishment a formidable propaganda; the words spoken in the Reichstag will go, in stenographic reports, all over the country; the anti-socialistic law has no effect upon them, for the members of the Reichstag, the representatives of the people, are, by the constitution, unimpeachable for what they are saying in exercising their mandates.

Having shown the current of the tendencies and sentiments of the German people and the differences of opinion separating them, we must not overlook the fact that two powerful elements are uniting them, viz, patriotism and national pride; the fatherland and a strict military organization binds them together; the former is the moral the latter the physical element of their strength and prestige.

HERMANN KIEFER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Stettin, November 19, 1884.

AFFAIRS AT CARUPANO, VENEZUELA.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT QUESNEL.

I beg to confirm my last report, June 30, 1884; the little importance of this port did not seem to me to require a commercial report on 30th of September.

Though Carupano does not appear to improve, it has, however, experienced a great change since I first arrived here, something more than three years ago. Houses are being steadily built, small houses indeed, representing little amount of money.

The streets are now lighted with petroleum.

A tramway plant was recently imported from the United States, and we have telegraphic communication with Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. There is considerable talk of building a narrow-gauge railroad from here into the interior.

An American trade journal, on reproducing my previous report, says that imports from the States are made here by American steamers—I wrote *schooners*. Unfortunately, indeed, no American steamer comes here, and it would be very desirable to see the "Red D Line" of La Guayra, or the Trinidad Line, calling at Carupano.

Very good cocoanuts are exported from here, and it seems to me that the United States market should consume a fair share thereof.

High duties are placed by the Government upon everything imported. This puts at very high prices the cost of food, clothing, and building materials. The home products are, by reason of their scarcity, sold at double European and American prices; so the export of corn, timber, sugar, rum, &c., is out of the question. So the common and country people are in the power of speculators, who buy the home production cheap before crop time, reselling the same goods with 30 to 50 and even 75 per cent. profit.

These speculators becoming wealthy, in a certain measure, purchase foreign goods from importers, and these being generally foreigners send abroad the money they gain. So Venezuela is in a perpetual monetary crisis, the money going away and none coming back, the coffee and cocoa exports being insufficient to cover the value of imports. This bad management of public wealth, the want of railroads and highways, are detrimental to the interest of Venezuela. Many other reasons exist to prevent the development of this country, which has more resources than the River Plate, which I visited some years ago.

MINES AND MINING.

Carupano has seen lately the mines taking a certain development. Copper, lead, and silver are coming in now of a very good grade. The return account of sales from Europe are expected in six weeks, which will pronounce definitively on their value.

Platinum seems to exist here also, which ought not to surprise anybody, Carupano being very near the mine "El Choco" of Colombia.

The sulphur mines will be worked ere long. They are now recognized as being valuable.

LOCUSTS AND FOOD PRICES.

The country is unfortunately visited at this time by locusts, which are destroying everything. The Government, however, maintains the excessive duties upon articles of food. Flour pays, with the additional percentage, 6½ cents a pound; corn the same. Hence corn is at the price of 11 American dollars per 125 kilograms.

The locusts have destroyed all the camp crops, and how many of the people will be able to pull through is a question.

Only one American schooner has arrived here during the past six months; the few others having been under English or French flags, or national flag.

It is to be hoped that if the mines progress satisfactorily things will change.

ROBERT QUESNEL,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Carupano, January 1, 1885.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS IN MALTA.

REPORT BY CONSUL WORTHINGTON.

Having received several inquiries during the last few weeks from the United States asking for information relating to the existing laws here governing inventions, trade-marks, and copyrights in general, pehaps it will not come amiss if I herein furnish the Department of State with a brief synopsis thereof.

There is absolutely no protection afforded in Malta to inventions and trade-marks. Copyright is governed by imperial (English) statutes on the subject, viz:

It is granted for representations of any tragedy, comedy, play, opera, farce, or any other dramatic piece. (3 Will. IV, C. 15.)

It is granted for books first published in the United Kingdom by 5 and 6 Victoria, C. 45.

It is granted for foreign books by 7 and 8 Victoria, C. 12.

It is granted for translation of books or dramatic works first published abroad by 15 and 16 Victoria, C. 12.

To protect such copyrights from piracy it was first enacted, by 39 and 40 Victoria, C. 36, 12, that notice must be given to the Commissioners of customs of existing copyright, who will deliver a list of such books to the several ports of the British dominions, to be noted and exposed, and such books imported contrary thereto would be forfeited.

As is seen from the foregoing, copyright is only granted by statute law. But it must be remarked that no law exists granting copyright to books or dramatic works when first published or represented in a British colony.

No local law exists on the subject.

As there is no local law restricting the publication of books or the representation of dramatic works first published in a British colony, nor any law protecting trade-marks or property of inventions in the colonies, no special grant can be obtained without the consent of the local legislature.

The duration of copyright (no patent being recognized) in those cases in which copyright is protected in the colonies, is the same as that enjoyed in England.

To enjoy copyright where it may be secured in a British colony, reference to provisions of sec. 152 of 39 and 40 Victoria, C. 36 are to be observed.

The last time a list of copyright works was published in Malta was on April 8, 1884, *vide* "Government notice" in Government Gazette.

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malta, October 30, 1884.

TRADE OF SAMOA.

REPORT BY CONSUL CANISIUS, OF APIA.

The past quarter has been an exceptionally dull one. No American vessel has arrived from the United States, and only one German bark, with cargo valued at $11,960, of which about $11,000 worth was of American production or manufacture.

The following table shows the shipping at the port of Apia, during the quarter ending September 30, 1884.

Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.
German	24	3,856 50
British	11	4,318 00
United States	7	458 02
Total	42	8,632 52

The number of German vessels arrived has increased, but the tonnage has decreased considerably, as the arrivals were mostly small trading vessels.

British shipping shows a large increase, but the value of imports is probably not proportionately large, as the vessels arriving were mostly guano, missionary, or pleasure ships.

The American flag was but poorly represented, the arrivals being mostly small coasting craft owned by Americans residing at Apia.

During the last three months the weather has been very dry and hot, and highly favorable for the purpose of copra drying, and I have no doubt that a large quantity of this great South Sea staple will be exported, and we may, consequently, expect the next quarter to be more favorable to trade.

T. CANISIUS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Apia, Samoa, September 30, 1884.

THE WINE HARVEST OF THE GIRONDE.

REPORT BY CONSUL ROSEVELU, OF BORDEAUX.

The total wine harvest in the department of the Gironde for the year 1884 is 35,350,780 gallons, divided into districts as follows:

Districts.	Acres.	Gallons.
Bordeaux	122,228	11,936,548
Bazas	23,589	5,451,808
Blaye	35,326	4,022,252
La Réole	33,362	2,592,855
Lesparre (Médoc)	48,095	6,884,852
Libourne	79,717	4,462,465
Total	342,317	35,350,780

In 1883 the total harvest in this department was 41,086,300 gallons; thus it will be seen that there is a decrease of 5,735,520 gallons in the harvest of 1884.

The new wines, though less in quantity, are of excellent quality, fine flavor, dark color and good body, possessing from 10 to 12 degrees of alcohol, and are compared in quality with the wines of 1878 and 1881. The falling off in the harvest is due to the drought in the early summer, mildew, and principally to phylloxera, which latter plague persistently continues its ravages.

As in preceding years, it will be necessary to resort to importations to supply the amount needed for exportation and home consumption.

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bordeaux, December 24, 1884.

PRODUCTS AND COMMERCE OF SYRIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL ROBESON.

I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1884, on the products, commerce, &c., of Syria.

AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture during the year, has been good, so far as crops are concerned. The grain (wheat and barley) crops have been unusually fine, but not remunerative, as there was but poor market for the surplus grain. Large quantities of grain are still stored in the grain-aries of the fellaheen. The exorbitant title-tax which has been imposed on the agricultural people for years past, caused general complaint among the farming classes of the country. In order to remedy the abuses of the title collectors and to relieve the agriculturists from

the difficulties under which they have been laboring, a new system of taxation, called "takhmiss," has been adopted. Instead of the 10 per cent. tax which the Turkish Government used to collect on the amount of the yield of every year, a fixed tax has been levied for five consecutive years, without regard to the amount of the produce that may be raised in said years; this system, instead of alleviating the burdens of the fellaheen, creates new difficulties, and will prove to be more oppressive than the former one. As the taxes have been based on four good years and a bad agricultural one, the new tax gives more dissatisfaction to the farmers and tenants than the old, and is likely to work badly for all concerned. The farmer will not be able to rent his lands, as the tenant, who has to pay the fixed tax, cannot afford to pay heavy interest on money borrowed, and run the risk of the four-to-one chances of good crops. Many of the agricultural classes would leave the country, if permitted to do so, as their condition grows worse annually.

The raw silk, which forms one of the principal products of the country, has not been satisfactory. The yield for the past year amounts to 2,040,000 pounds of cocoons. Prices were, for some time, firm, and a pound of cocoons was sold at the average rate of 30 cents. As long as the silk market in Lyons, France, was steady, silk business in Syria was tolerably good, but since the cholera broke out in France there has been a heavy decline in the silk trade, which caused a considerable loss to the spinners and dealers in raw silk in Syria.

MANUFACTURES.

The progress of education in Syria, within the last few years, has caused great advancement in many branches of Syrian industry. The study of chemistry, botany, drawing, &c., helps many mechanics in their respective trades to improve, by giving a more artistic shape and better finish to their works of art, and affect some useful inventions by which they obtain more lucrative and steady employment. The gold and silver filigree work has reached a high state of perfection. The condition of the silk, cotton, and wool-weaving industries is very satisfactory. The Zuke work, which consists in weaving gold, silk, woolen, and cotton thread together, is rapidly improving. The peasants of Zuke, which is a small village in the Lebanon, have lately furnished the markets of Syria, Europe, and even America, with fine samples of their work. Although their stuffs are made by hand on the old style of loom known in this country hundreds of years ago, they are, however, pretty and durable. In Beirut there are about 1,800 looms, which produce nearly 330,000 pieces of silk, cotton, and woolen goods. One-fourth of the quantity is consumed for dress, furniture, &c., in this country, while three-fourths are exported to Smyrna, Constantinople, and Egypt, where they find a good market. The peasantry still wear the loose native dress called "koftan." The native carpenters make good imitations of European furniture, such as bureaus, sofas, &c. The inlaying of furniture with mother-of-pearl, &c., is extensively carried on in Damascus and Beirut; articles for which there is a fair demand at good prices.

MINES.

In different parts of this country there are mines of iron, copper, and coal, but they are of little consequence. In Syria there are some bitumen mines, but the production of ore is small.

FISHERIES.

The fish market is still controlled by the municipal government, which collects a tax of 20 per cent. on the value of all the fish caught by the fishermen. The catch of fish on the waters of Beirut is not satisfactory, the total value of the fish taken amounting to $19,000. The fishing tackle used by fishermen throughout Syria is of a most primitive character, and this class of people are, as usual, the poorest in the community. The weight of sponges taken last year by Greek boats on the north coast of Syria amounts to 114,000 pounds, the value of which is estimated at $100,000, which is a great increase over previous years.

FORESTS.

It is only within the last few years that the local government began to pay attention to the advantages of forest culture. A new regulation has been passed for protecting the forests. Large tracts of waste lands in the mountains have recently been planted with pines. The fir tree is seldom seen in this district. A large cedar forest of fine trees has lately been discovered by Dr. Post, an American missionary, while exploring the country in the province of Aleppo. The districts of Mersine and Alexandretta furnish most of the timber consumed by the people of this part of Syria

COMMERCE.

Trade has shown but little, if any, improvement over the previous year, owing to the cholera in Europe, &c. Egypt takes a large portion of the Syrian products; but recently the demand for Syrian goods in the market of that country has declined very much, and commerce between Syria and Egypt is far from being satisfactory. The number of failures of merchants doing business with Egypt has been unusually large, especially those engaged in the grain trade. Within the year the municipal government of this place made an attempt to monopolize the storing of all petroleum imported to this city. For storage they intended to collect a tax of 5 cents per case. This course gave rise to general complaint among the importers of petroleum. Knowing that a monopoly of that kind is of a nature to hamper the petroleum trade, I immediately communicated an official protest (and the merchants of the place filed a petition with the local authorities) against the Government granting the right of monopoly to the municipality, or to any person or persons to compel merchants, importers of petroleum, and masters of vessels who bring the same to the port of Beirut or any port in Syria, to store petroleum in their magazines. I have reason to believe that this energetic step, taken in the interest of the petroleum trade, had the desired effect, as the authorities, after a little hesitation, gave up the scheme entirely, and now merchants have the right to store petroleum imported here in their own magazines (or warehouses).

SHIPPING.

From the accompanying returns of navigation for the year ending September 30, 1884, it can be seen that 333 steamers arrived at this port, having an aggregate tonnage of 327,350, and 3,323 sailing vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 60,615. The diminution in the number of sailing vessels that have touched this year at this port can be accounted for by the fact that until lately there have been no quarantine regulations enforced against ships arriving here from Egypt or any other port within the Turkish dominions.

The concession which the Beirut municipality had asked, from the Sublime Porte, to build a port at this place, as stated in my report of last year, has recently been granted to the said corporation by the ministry of public works, and is only awaiting the sanction of the Sultan to be carried into effect. The question of collecting the necessary funds for the building of these docks is engaging the attention of the Beirut merchants and the president and members of the municipality above referred to. From rough estimates, made by various engineers, the building of the port would require 300,000 Turkish pounds, which equals $1,317,857. According to the plan made the docks will extend from the projecting point called "Elmadawar," in the northeastern part of the city, to the Mina (harbor), a distance of 750 meters, and if ever built will be sufficiently large to afford accommodation for ten times the number of vessels at present engaged in commerce at Beirut.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Beirut for the year ending September 30, 1884.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total ships.	Total tonnage.
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.		
Austrian	90	104,971	10	3,362	100	108,333
British	115	75,156	.....	.....	115	75,156
Egyptian	.....	.....	4	425	4	425
French	60	73,500	.....	.....	60	73,500
Greek	.....	.....	19	3,788	19	3,788
Italian	.....	.....	28	6,856	28	6,856
Jerusalem	.....	.....	42	2,104	42	2,104
Ottoman	16	6,534	3,220	44,080	3,236	50,614
Russian	52	67,189	.....	.....	52	67,189
Total	333	327,350	3,323	60,615	3,656	387,965

IMPORTS.

The demand for European goods in Syria is gradually increasing, notwithstanding the commercial depression. England still controls the market so far as cotton goods, yarn, T cloth, and iron are concerned. France sends the largest quantities of silk goods, ribbons, laces, millinery goods, and shoes. Austria and Germany are largely sharing in the profits of France and England in the Syrian market by sending to this port red caps, cloth, beer, cotton, and woolen fabrics, lamps, &c. Even Italy and Belgium are also sending their merchandise to this country, namely, fancy goods, hardware, stationery, marble, glassware, rice, &c. Imports largely exceed in value that of exports.

The declared imports for the year ending September 30, 1884, reached the total sum of $15,040,090, the details of which are as follows:

American	$394,605
British	4,710,615
Other foreign countries	9,934,870
	15,040,090

EXPORTS.

The export trade of Beirut for the year, shows a decrease compared with the previous year. The depressed state of the market for Syrian goods, especially raw silk and wheat, has had a bad effect on the trade of Syria. The other articles that have been exported abroad met with a fair sale at medium prices. As no statistics are compiled

or published here, and the custom-house officials, acting under instructions from the Imperial Government, decline to furnish me with the statistics of exports, imports, and revenue that they may have, it is difficult to obtain reliable information as to the real quantity and value of the exports from this city, but the following table may be considered approximately accurate:

Statement showing the exports from the port of Beirut for the year ending September 30, 1884.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Raw silk	$1,512,000	Oil	$6,480
Tobacco	1,170,000	Rags	3,000
Wool	374,775	Lemons	4,590
Almonds	145,946	Goat skins	400
Bitumen	9,419	Silk-manufactured stuffs	328,570
Soap	37,448	Cotton-manufactured stuffs	154,286
Raisins	3,047	Sheep	40,000
Bones	4,962		
Dried fruits	4,000	Total	3,810,923
Licorice root	12,000		

CUSTOMS.

The duty collected on the imports and exports at this port during the year ending September 30, 1884, amounts to $1,241,245. The bad management of the department of customs here is, and has been, the cause of many complaints by merchants and others having business with it.

TRADE OF SYRIA WITH THE UNITED STATES.

While there has been a decline in the value of the invoices of Syrian products exported from Beirut to the United States, compared with that of last year, there has been a large increase in the value of goods shipped from this consular district to America. Licorice root is likely to become an important article of commerce between Syria and the United States. The direct import trade between the United States and Beirut is principally confined to petroleum, which is used throughout this part of Turkey for lighting purposes. This year 262,593 cases and 100 barrels, valued in this market at $394,246, were landed at Beirut direct from the United States, showing an increase of 66,654 cases and 100 barrels in quantity, and $94,246 in value over that of last year.

Owing to the delay and cost experienced in importing American sewing-machines from the United States to Beirut, via England, the Syrian merchants, in the near future, may consider it to be to their interest to purchase sewing-machines in the European market, unless some cheaper and more satisfactory system than exists at present can be found to land these goods in Syria.

I am convinced that a good trade can be opened in this part of Turkey with American goods, if our manufacturers and merchants will take the trouble to look after it; but once the trade is wholly in the hands of European merchants, it will be hard for American goods to get a footing. We furnish all the oil for lighting purposes used here. Could not the manufacturers of oil-lamps in America furnish the lamps to burn the oil, at least, some, out of the great number imported and sold in this country?

Table showing the imports from the United States to Beirut during the years 1883 *and* 1884.

Articles.	September 30, 1883.	September 30, 1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
Petroleum	$300,000	$394,246	$94,246	.....
Sewing-machines	13,500	359	.....	$13,141
Total	313,500	394,605	94,246	13,141

Table showing the exports from Beirut to the United States during the years 1883 *and* 1884.

Articles.	September 30, 1883.	September 30, 1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
Unwashed wool	$50,893	$12,158	.....	$38,735
Bitumen	11,576	6,095	.....	5,481
Rags	5,917	.....	.....	5,917
Licorice root	5,033	11,837	$6,804	.....
Orchanet root	297	.....	.....	297
Oriental goods	.....	1,318	1,318	.....
Dates	.....	378	378	.....
Perfumed soap	.....	16	16	.....
Total	73,716	31,802	.....	.....

Statement showing the value of imports and exports between this consular district and the United States for the year ending September 30, 1884.

Place.	Imports.	Exports.
Beirut	$394,605	$31,805
Aleppo	68,938	35,010
Alexandretta	91,470	101,000
Damascus	79,315	45,513
Haifa	81,502	3,824
Mersine	.....	50,000
Total	715,830	267,152

The above tables only refer to the value of the imports and exports between this consular district and the United States. From best information the indirect trade between this part of Turkey and America, by way of Europe, is much larger than the direct trade.

CONSULAR AGENCIES IN SYRIA.

AINTAB.

The United States consular agent writes as follows:

The past year, ending September 30, 1884, has been a very fruitful one throughout the vilayet of Aleppo; the crop of wheat has been abundant and of good quality, while the yield of grapes, plums, pears, apricots, and other fruits, has been unusually large.

One fact is worthy of special notice. I refer to the arrival in this region of an American reaper. This machine was ordered by a native of Orfa. As no natives are accustomed to the use of such machinery, it was feared that the attempt to use an American reaper on the plains of Mesopotamia would be a failure. It was brought first to Aintab where Mr. Sanders, an American citizen, assisted the owner in putting it together; it was then taken apart, replaced in the box and sent to the city of Orfa, four days distant to the east. I now learn that the owner was most successful in setting up and using the machine. Far more work was offered to him than he was able

to do. The Bedouin Arabs are greatly amazed at the work of the reaper. Doubtless, as in other parts of the world, other American machines will follow this one, and ere long the best American agricultural implements will not be uncommon on the rich plains of Mesopotamia. At present, the great difficulty is the lack of good common roads and of railways by which such machinery may be brought into the country. When the carriage road, which is being made from Alexandretta to Aleppo, is finished, it will be easy to introduce heavy agricultural machinery into these fertile regions of Central Turkey.

ALEPPO.

Although the commercial transactions during the year ending September 30, 1884, have not been much less important than those of last year, yet no profits have been realized. The unsettled state of affairs in Egypt, as well as the constant speculation indulged in by merchants, in addition to the unusually abundant productions for which there was no market, have been and still are the cause of the actual depression.

IMPORTS.

The value of the imports to this province from Europe during the year is $7,753,215, while, for the year ending September 30, 1883, it reached the sum of $7,930,715, a difference of $177,500. The importation of petroleum from the United States has also undergone a remarkable decrease. The petroleum arrivals for last year were estimated at $102,500, while those of the year ending this day have only reached the sum of $68,938, which gives a deficiency of $33,562. This difference is by no means due to any decrease in the consumption of that article or to the introduction of the Russian petroleum, which has not yet appeared in this market, but to the great surplus remaining from last year and the fall in prices of the same.

EXPORTS.

The excessive and constant decrease in prices during the last year, in the articles of exportation which constitute the trade of this province, has rendered commercial business difficult and profitless. The value of the goods exported during the year is estimated at $5,120,000. Trade in wheat has been a special failure, notwithstanding the fine crops and the good quality of the grain.

The export trade between this place and the United States, for the year ending September 30, 1884, was confined to 1,281 bales of unwashed wool, valued in this market at $35,010.

ALEXANDRETTA.

The United States consular agent submits the following statement:

In the district of this consular agency there is no proper trade to be noticed, and except a little wheat and barley, no other articles of importance are found.

The goods imported from the United States to this port during the year ending September 30, 1884, are valued at $91,470, and those exported from here to said country are estimated at $101,000. The total value of imports from all other foreign countries is $7,755,631, and that of the goods exported thereto amounts to $5,144,606.

Agriculture during the year just ended has greatly improved, and the results are satisfactory. Most of the hills and lands surrounding Alexandretta are being cultivated. A large area of the marshy lands recently distributed by the government to the rural population of this district have been converted into fertile fields.

DAMASCUS.

The following report was received from the United States consular agent:

Commerce has been somewhat dull during the last year on account of the continued quarantine regulations and the unusually severe winter. Roads have been, during that season, blocked with snow, in many places, for several days, which caused all communications with the city to be either interrupted or entirely stopped on different occasions.

The imports from the United States are limited to petroleum, which reaches this place through Beirut. Petroleum is sold here at a price varying from $1.92 to $2.08 per case of two cans.

Very few American sewing machines are imported into this city via Beirut, and there is little demand for the same, as they cost too much.

The total value of goods imported here from the United States during the year ending September 30, 1884, amounts to $79,315, and that of the goods imported from all other foreign countries is $4,213,382.

The export trade between this place and the United States is gradually growing in importance, especially as regards wool. The goods exported to America during the year are estimated at $45,513, while the value of goods exported to all other foreign countries amounts to $1,055,123.

Agriculture is progressing in this part of Syria. The fruit crops are very abundant, but the prices are very low, as there are large quantities and no demand for the same.

HAIFA.

The crops of the year are unsatisfactory owing to the strong ("sharkies") east winds that have blown during last winter. Although no encouragement is given to any new commercial enterprise or otherwise the trade of this district is increasing from year to year. This is likely due, to a great extent, to the emigration of Jewish and Bosnian colonists to Haifa and Cæsarea (16 miles south of Haifa on the seacoast). The Bosnians, being a wealthy people, have started a neat-looking colony amidst the ruins of Cæsarea, and are just beginning to open trade with the country here and abroad. They have large warehouses and their grain magazines are built near a small, well-sheltered harbor. The continued emigration of the Bosnians to this part of Turkey will no doubt have a great effect on the development of the trade of this district.

As to the condition of commerce in the American-German colony residing at Haifa it is not quite satisfactory, owing to the heavy taxes put on different articles of export and import. American goods, such as petroleum, hardware, sole leather, and fancy articles, will soon find a ready market in this country, as proved by the comparatively small quantities now imported by American business men of the colony at Haifa. The returns of trade between this port and the United States for the year ending September 30, 1884, are as follows:

Imports, $81,502; exports, $3,824. From present indications the trade of this country with America will grow in importance every year.

LATAKIA.

The United States consular agent writes as follows:

The province of Latakia extends north and south for about 100 miles of the north Syrian coast—from Busseet (ancient Poseidon) on the north to Tartoos (ancient Tartosa) on the south. The breadth is about 30 miles, and meets the boundaries of Hama province, near the crest of the Nusairiyeh Mountains. The chief town and only steamer port of this district is Latakia. The entire population, with few exceptions, is poor, and in the country many of those who are wealthy conceal the fact under the cloak of poverty, so as not to become subject to the extortions of officials. This poverty of the people, in a large measure, accounts for the bad state of trade and agriculture among them.

In the town of Latakia little trade exists beyond an interchange of commodities with the country people, and the exportation of the surplus. The chief industrial establishments in Latakia are two potteries, one tannery, two soap factories, a few oil presses, and an albumen factory which consumes large quantities of eggs.

MARASH.

Wheat and barley are the chief cereals of this district; rice, cotton, tobacco, and Indian corn are also cultivated on the plains in the southern parts. Among the mountains, beans and rye, to some extent, and large quantities of millet are raised. The fruits are apricots, plums, pears, quinces, peaches, figs, cherries, and mulberries. The different productions of the soil are mostly consumed by the people themselves. The means of transportation is so limited that there is very little exchange of product from city to city. Wool is produced in large quantities in this district, and is exported to Europe. It is coarse and well adapted to the manufacture of carpets. The wandering Kurds make Turkish rugs of good quality, which sometimes find their way to a foreign market. The imports of this district are chiefly cotton goods. Cotton yarn is brought here from England by way of Aleppo, and is manufactured on ancient hand looms into a kind of striped cloth, worn both by native men and women. Copper in sheets is imported from Europe for the manufacture of cooking utensils. The importation of foreign goods is increasing every year. If a railroad could be laid across this district from the seaport, there would soon spring up a brisk trade in the exchange of the various products of the soil for foreign merchandise.

SIDON.

The United States consular agent at Sidon reports as follows:

The trade of this port has been seriously crippled of late by the disturbed state of affairs in Egypt, with which country most of the trade of Sidon is carried on. No direct trade exists between this place and the United States; American goods reach us through Beirut.

The silk crop of the last season was very successful in the mountain districts; less so on the plain. The grain crops have been unusually bountiful. This, in addition to the sluggishness of the European demand upon Syria for grains, has caused the prices of all grains to fall to at least two-thirds of the usual prices. The new tobacco regulations, known as the "régie," have largely deterred the farmers from cultivating this important crop. The lemon and orange crops of last winter were excellent, and large exportations were made to Odessa, Constantinople, and other places.

TARSUS AND MERSINE.

The year ending September 30, 1884, has been one of great disappointment to different classes of the population of this consular district. The cereal crops, up to the month of April last, seemed to be very promising, but since then frequent and heavy rains have fallen and changed the state of things. The cotton and linen crops were greatly damaged. The sesame harvest, however, proved comparatively good, and gave place to an exportation larger than that of last year. The principal products of the country having suffered, as stated above, the market has been bad, both as regards the quantity and prices. Further, the low prices of corn in Europe rendered the situation more critical to agricultural and commercial people. The goods exported from this district during the year are valued at $6,663,200, and the imports for the same period are estimated at $7,284,000. The exports to the United States are valued at $50,000. The exchange and banking business has been a failure. The attempt to establish a branch of the Imperial Ottoman Bank in Adana has failed. There has been some marked amelioration in the means of communication; new roads have been opened; the concession for a railroad from Mersine to Adana has been granted by the Sublime Porte, and the work is going on slowly.

TRIPOLI.

The following statement is submitted by the acting United States consular agent:

The depression of our commerce during last summer was chiefly attributed to the outbreak of cholera in Egypt and the general apprehension of its extension into Syria. The grain markets of Europe were very dull and the prices low. Heavy losses were thus caused and the Tripoli merchants made no new purchases, leaving the grain market entirely in the hands of Greek sailors, who often visit this port with sailing vessels for supplies of wheat, barley, &c. But the most important loss was caused by the failure of crops. Olives were without any product whatever.

The soap market was also dull during the year. Neither in Egypt nor in Caramania did soap find a ready market as usual. Another failure is that of the cocoon's product, and the low prices at which they were sold. The orange and lemon crops were good, but the quality somewhat inferior to what it was last year. A worm spoiled the orange fruit, and gave to it a bitter taste. Nevertheless, the traffic was carried on pretty well with Russia, and the Russian steamers continued to leave this port loaded with orange and lemon cases. Tobacco has equally suffered this year. Egypt is the only market in which large quantities of Tripoli tobacco are sold. There is a large stock still remaining in this market since 1882, during which year the Egyptian military crisis stopped all commercial operations and hampered the export of the Tripoli tobacco. Moreover, Turkish tobacco began to be imported into Syria, and the people are forced to consume it instead of their own tobacco, as the first is stamped in Constantinople. If this monopoly continues, and the commercial depression remains, the farmers will have to sustain heavy losses, and very probably discontinue the planting of tobacco. Wool was exported to the United States via England.

JOHN T. ROBESON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Beirut, September 30, 1884.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES OF ONTARIO.

REPORT BY CONSUL HAZELTON, OF HAMILTON.

I have the honor to submit the following commercial report for the year ending September 30, 1884, viz:

CONDITION OF INDUSTRIES.

The manufacturing industries of Ontario are greatly depressed, and business generally has not improved during the present year over the year preceding. A lack of confidence exists among business men to a great extent, making them cautious about engaging in anything uncertain. It is hoped, however, that with the incoming year there will be a revival in the market for wheat and wool, which will restore in a measure this confidence and give a new impetus to trade.

In Hamilton most of the industries are working only three-fourths time, and about 20 per cent. of the hands have been discharged, while the average reduction in wages is about 15 per cent.

The foundries are suffering most from this depression.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

There has been during the year a large export from this district to the United States of cattle and horses for breeding purposes, namely:

Breeding cattle	$151,525
Breeding horses	28,911
Dutiable cattle	61,250
Total	241,686

Of breeding cattle at this port the thorough-bred Jersey is in greatest demand, the declared value thereof ranging from $350 to $10,000 each. These are recommended chiefly as butter producers. The most celebrated of them here producing, it is said, thirty pounds a week.

Mares are exported for breeding purposes without special regard to breed or value, the owners claiming that after a mare becomes worthless for use she is often very valuable for breeding.

The export of wool since the close of the fiscal year has been exceedingly small, owing to the falling off in demand. The clip was about the average, and is now held largely by dealers, who have purchased the same at low prices.

The barley crop last year in this vicinity was good. This year it has been quite as good, and the amount exported quite as large as that of last. This is one of the most important crops in Ontario. The figures showing an increase in the export of barley show a corresponding decrease in the export of malt.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The value of the various articles imported from the United States at Hamilton during the fiscal year, as shown by the custom-house records, was as follows, viz:

Articles (dutiable)	$1,553,178
Articles (free)	771,684
Total	2,324,862

Of which coal is by far the largest item, the amount thereof exceeding $1,000,000 in said year. Within the same time were entered at custom-house in Hamilton for export to the United States various articles valued at $459,802, being considerably less than the value of exports declared at this office during the same period.

J. F. HAZLETON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamilton, Canada, December 29, 1884.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

REPORT BY MINISTER FOSTER, OF MADRID.

I transmit herewith official printed copies of the customs tariffs, and the regulations affecting them, of Cuba and Porto Rico, and I accompany them with translations of the tariffs.

It is to be noted that the laws of July 20, 1882, provides that the tariffs now in force shall be amended by the gradual reduction of the duties in the first and second columns and the difference between those in the third and fourth columns, to wit: 5 per cent. each of the first three years, 10 per cent. each of the next four years, and 15 per cent. each of the last three years.

By this process the duties of the first and second columns will entirely disappear after July 1, 1891, and the third column will be the only one of the tariff remaining, that column being applied after that date to foreign products without flag discrimination.

JOHN W. FOSTER,
Minister.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES TO SPAIN.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF CUBA.

Tariff of duties on goods and merchandise imported into the island of Cuba; in force since the 1st of October, 1870, with the following additional due, viz, 25 per cent. extra, as war subsidy, levied since January 1, 1873.

Classification.	Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Duty on Spanish production.		Duty on foreign production.	
			Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.	Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.
	PROVISIONS.					
	Liquids.					
1	Oils, olive and other eatable, including weight of inside package for clarified	One kilogram	$0.0205	$0.041	$0.055	$0.073
2	Spirits:					
	Pure or compound, with or without sugar, as gin, aniseed, potato and barley brandies, and similar kinds in wooden packages and demijohns	One liter	.016	.037	.0465	.059
3	Ditto, in bottles	do	.029	.066	.0835	.1065
4	Ditto, compound, as inferior classes of cognac, brandy and rum, in wooden packages and demijohns	do	.0225	.0515	.065	.083
5	Ditto, ditto, in bottles	do	.031	.0715	.09	.115
6	Ditto, ditto, ditto, of superior classes, in wooden packages and demijohns	do	.0395	.091	.115	.1465
7	Ditto, ditto, ditto, in bottles	do	.0515	.119	.15	.1915
	NOTE.—Inferior classes of cognac, brandy and rum, are understood to be those worth, in their place of production, not over 25 cents per liter in wooden packages, and $5 in bottles, per box of 12 bottles.					
8	Ale and porter:					
	In wooden packages	do	.0125	.029	.0365	.0465
9	Ditto, ditto, in bottles	do	.029	.066	.0835	.1065
10	Vinegar:					
	In wooden packages and demijohns	do	.0075	.0155	.0205	.027
11	Ditto, in bottles	do	.029	.066	.0835	.1065
12	Wines:					
	White and red, inferior classes, and cider, in wooden packages, and demijohns	do	.0075	.015	.02	.0265
13	Ditto, ditto, in bottles	do	.029	.066	.0835	.1065
14	Ditto, ditto, superior classes, and sweet and red champagne, in wooden packages, and demijohns	do	.029	.066	.0835	.1065
15	Ditto, ditto, in bottles, and bitters and similar liquids	do	.0835	.1915	.0415	.3085
	NOTE.—Inferior wines are understood to be those worth in their place of production not over 15 cents per liter, in wooden packages, and $2.50 in bottles, per box of 12 bottles.					

Tariff of duties on goods and merchandise imported into the island of Cuba, &c.—Continued.

Classification.	Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Duty on Spanish production.		Duty on foreign production.	
			Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.	Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.
	PROVISIONS—Continued.					
	Meats.					
16	Beef, pork, hams, &c.: Ordinary classes, smoked, salted, or prepared, as common hams and ribs from Spain and the United States; bacon, hung beef, and similar kinds	One kilogram	$0.0235	$0.047	$0.0625	$0.0835
17	Ditto, more superior than the above, as mutton, smoked tongues, "family beef," Westphalia, and other North European hams	do	.052	.12	.151	.193
18	Pickled beef	do	.007	.0135	.018	.0245
19	Pickled pork	do	.0115	.0225	.03	.0405
20	Jerked beef	do	.008	.0155	.021	.028
21	Sausages and such stuffed meats	do	.052	.119	.15	.1915
22	Canned meats, prepared, including weight of cans	do	.087	.202	.252	.3215
	Spices.					
23	Aniseed, cuminseed, marjoram, red pepper, and other such spices, laurel leaves, &c	do	.0175	.035	.047	.0625
24	Saffron, dry or in oil	do	2.174	5.00	6.3045	8.0435
25	Cinnamon: From Ceylon, and nutmeg	do	.2175	.50	.6305	.8045
26	From other countries	do	.087	.20	.252	.3215
27	Ditto, large common, and cloves and black pepper	do	.037	.085	.107	.1365
	Fruits.					
28	Green and fresh, such as apples, pears, peaches, melons, grapes, and olives, including weight of inside package for bottled	do	.0085	.02	.022	.032
29	Dried and shelled, as almonds, hazelnuts, walnuts, chestnuts, pecans; and pressed, such as raisins, prunes, figs, and peaches	do	.013	.03	.038	.0485
30	Unshelled, as almonds, dates, and others as above, of superior classes packed in crystal bottles or other fine packages, including weight of such packages	do	.0325	.075	.0945	.1205
31	Preserved, in their own juice, in brandy and sirup, or in paste; also stuffed olives, and other preserved fruits and sweet meats not specified; and candies, chocolate, &c., including weight of inside glass or tin package, when any	do	.0275	.0635	.08	.102
	Fish.					
32	Common sorts, smoked, dried, salted, or pickled, as Halifax and Newfoundland cod, herring, mackerel, skate, hake, haddock, pressed sardines, exclusive of weight of brine	do	.007	.0135	.018	.0245

33	Superior sorts, dried or pickled, as anchovies, tunnyfish, salmon, cod, sounds, Norwegian, Swedish, and Scotch cod, stockfish, other North European, and all classes of live and dried shellfish, including weight of brine and glass package if any	do	.0105	.0215	.0285	.038
34	Sardines, preserved in tins, including inside package	do	.043	.099	.125	.1595
35	Other fish, preserved in oil, not specified above, pickled or otherwise prepared; oysters in their own water, or canned, including weight of inside package	do	.065	.15	.189	.241
	Grains, seeds, lard, butter, esculents, vegetables, flour, and other provisions.					
36	Esculents, as celery, onions, cabbages, turnips, potatoes, beet, carrots, and similar esculents	One kilogram	.004	.008	.0105	.014
37	Grains, seeds, &c.:					
	Canary, common rice, pearl barley, rye, wheat, and similar kinds	do	.0115	.0235	.0315	.042
38	Rice, inferior kind; as yellow, broken, powdered, &c., termed here planters, which are understood to be those sorts which are not worth more than 75 cents per arrobe, afloat in the bay	do	.006	.0115	.0155	.021
39	Oats, unshelled barley, corn, peanuts, kernel, and similar grains	do	.004	.008	.0105	.0114
40	Cocoa, Caracas, Soconusco, Carinas, Maracaibo, and similar sorts	do			.151	.193
41	Ditto, Guayaquil, Trinidad, Marañon, Para, and such kinds	do			.073	.0975
42	Coffee	do	.0235	.047	.0755	.0965
43	Manioc paste or cake	do	.0195	.039	.052	.0695
44	Sea, or pilot bread or biscuits	do	.0115	.0235	.0315	.042
45	Biscuits, fine sorts, as soda, milk, lemon, and others, in wooden boxes or barrels, including weight of inside packages when these are small fine barrels, trunks, or boxes	do	.022	.05	.0615	.085
46	Chickpeas, lentils, beans, and similar peas	do	.007	.0135	.018	.0245
47	Flour, &c.:					
	Corn and rye flour, and bran	do	.004	.008	.0105	.014
48	Wheat flour, including weight of package	100 killograms	2.25	4.50	4.695	5.51
49	Vegetables, &c.:					
	Pickled, weight of vinegar and inside package, included	do	.0215	.0495	.0625	.0795
50	Ditto, preserved in their own juice, or canned; also mushrooms, prepared mustard, and similar goods, including inside package	do	.0435	.10	.126	.161
51	Eggs, all sorts of poultry	100 kilograms	.0235	.047	.0625	.0835
52	Ice				.174	.2175
53	Butter, including weight of earthen or glass packages, or of salt when prepared in barrels, &c.	One kilogram	.0345	.09	.1135	.144
54	Lard, pork, for cooking	do	.0275	.055	.073	.0975
55	Hay, &c., common hay, or dried straw and grass	do	.0025	.006	.008	.01
56	Vermicelli, and all sorts of soup and other eatable flour pastes	do	.0115	.0315	.042	.056
57	Cheese:					
	Spanish, Holland, Canady, and similar sorts	do	.0335	.0665	.0885	.118
58	Ditto, British, Swiss, Italian and similar kinds	do	.065	.15	.189	.241
59	United States, and similar kinds	do	.0235	.047	.0625	.0835
60	Salt:					
	Grainy or coarse	100 kilograms	.30	.60	.855	.1185
61	Ditto, fine and ground, including weight of earthen and glass packages, when any	do	.60	1.20	1.71	2.37
62	Canned goods, not specified above, including weight of inside packages	One kilogram	.0545	.125	.1575	.202
63	Tea, of all sorts	do	.2175	.50	.6305	.8045

Tariff of duties on goods and merchandise imported into the island of Cuba, &c.—Continued.

Classification.	Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Duty on Spanish production.		Duty on foreign production.	
			Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.	Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.
	WOODS AND WOODEN GOODS.					
64	Pine, boards and scantling	Per 1,000 superficial feet.	$1.80	$3.60	$4.80	$6.40
65	Poplar		2.70	5.40	7.20	9.60
66	Maple		3.60	7.20	9.60	12.80
67	Walnut					
68	Dye woods, as Campeachy, Mulberry, &c	100 kilograms			.174	.2175
69	Flooring, planed, chiseled, or otherwise prepared so that they cannot be included in the above items, will pay an extra duty of 25 per cent.					
70	Timbers, hard, unhewn	1,000 superficial feet.	2.70	5.40	7.20	9.60
71	Cooperage, &c.:					
	Hoops of more than 220 centimeters, shaved or unshaved for hogsheads, pipes, &c	Per 1,000	1.935	3.87	5.16	6.88
72	Ditto, of 220 centimeters or less, for barrels	do	.81	1.62	2.16	2.88
73	Staves for pipes, &c	do	2.925	5.85	7.80	10.40
74	Ditto for barrels, planed or groved, with headings	do	.765	1.53	2.04	2.72
75	Hogshead, pipe, and barrel shooks, with headings, but exclusive of hoops	Each	.099	.198	.264	.352
76	Hogshead headings, loose	Pair	.017	.034	.045	.06
77	Box shooks, for sugar	Each	.0375	.075	.15	.225
78	Empty hogsheads, pipes, and barrels, of more than 30 liters capacity, and boxes, new or old, will pay as preceding classification, with 30 per cent. extra					
79	Empty barrels, of less than 30 liters capacity; buckets, tubs, washing and bathing tubs, plates and dishes, hair dressers' forms, shoe lasts, mallets, tool handles, rat traps without wire, corks, ship brushes, millet brooms, small boxes for druggists, spoons and forks, chocolate beaters, and similar wooden articles	One kilogram	.0275	.045	.06	.08
80	Carpenter's screws and presses, wheelbarrows, with or without iron parts, printing cases, pump stands, and similar articles	do	.016	.0315	.042	.056
81	Shoe brushes, truss shooks, and such articles	do	.0285	.0565	.0755	.101
82	Hair and clothes brushes of inferior kinds, floor brushes, common dusters, cobcleaners, including handle even if separated, ship blocks, pulleys of all sorts, and similar goods	do	.0475	.0945	.126	.168
83	Levels (water)	do	.0745	.1485	.198	.264
84	Clothes rakes, oars, and handspike	do	.0115	.0225	.03	.04
85	Wooden pieces, prepared, &c., for carriage and saddle makers, such as wheel-spokes and felloes, shafts, saddle trees and bows, yokes for horse collars, and similar articles, with or without iron parts	do	.039	.0985	.1045	.139
86	Shingles	100 kilograms	.018	.036	.048	.064
87	Match splints	One kilogram	.007	.0145	.019	.0255
88	Veneering boards	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
89	Hydraulic pumps, small boats, and similar articles	do	9 per cent.	18 per cent.	24 per cent.	32 per cent.

90	Painters' brushes, not weighing above one kilogram each dozen	One kilogram	.18	.36	.48	.64
91	Ditto, weighing more than one kilogram each dozen	do	.09	.18	.24	.32
92	Hair and clothes brushes, common and fine classes, tooth, nail, and jewel brushes, combs, lead pencils, rules, with or without metal edges, pen holders, squares, meters, and similar goods	do	.315	.63	.84	1.12
93	Carpenters' pencils	do	.045	.09	.12	.16
94	Dusters, large fine ones	do	.36	.62	.96	1.28
95	Dusters, small, fine ones	do	.72	1.44	1.92	2.56
96	Furniture, &c.:					
	Of common woods, as pine, chestnut, cherry, common maple, white and black poplar, painted or not, or varnished; also common frames, painted or prepared for gilding	do	.09	.18	.24	.32
97	Chairs, of above woods, &c., of not more than 3¾ kilograms weight, and rocking-chairs of not more than 6¾ kilograms weight each	do	.0295	.0585	.078	.104
	NOTE.—Chairs and rocking-chairs of less than the above-mentioned weight will pay as item No. 96.					
98	Furniture, &c., of wood superior to the above, as oak, walnut, mahogany, fine maple, and similar kinds	do	.15	.345	.435	.555
99	Ditto of woods finer than the preceding, as palisandre, rosewood, and ebony, and such kinds, gilded or with metal ornaments	do	.20	.46	.58	.74
100	Ditto, except chairs and stools, the weight of which does not exceed 2 kilograms each, will pay as the preceding item, with 50 per cent. extra					
101	Ditto, sculptured, with more than one flower or ornament, will pay as the above items, with 50 per cent. extra					
	NOTE.—In furniture with marble pieces the weight of these will be included. Loose marbles, looking-glasses, although appertaining to furniture pieces, will pay according to the respective items in this tariff.					
102	Trunks and valises of all sizes, covered with paper, canvas, or raw leather, with or without leather straps	One kilogram	.018	.036	.048	.064
103	Ditto, ditto, covered with dressed sheep, morocco skins, oil-cloth, or any other similar cover, when wood predominates in them	do	.036	.072	.096	.128
	NOTE.—For leather and leather and pasteboard trunks, see items 175 and 177.					
104	Carriages, &c.:					
	Coaches, landaus, &c., of four wheels and four seats	Each	72.	144.	192.	256.
105	Ditto, ditto, of two seats, stages of four wheels, and omnibuses, with wooden tops	do	54.	108.	144.	192.
106	Buggies, dog-carts, brakes, and others of two or four wheels, with one or two seats, with leather tops	do	22.50	45.	60.	80.
107	Ditto, ditto, ditto, plain and without leather tops, as the Tilbury, &c. (excepting fancy ones and others of same class)	do	11.25	22.50	30.	40.
108	Railroad passenger, baggage, and other cars	*Ad valorem				
109	Carts and wagons	do	9 per cent.	18 per cent.	24 per cent.	32 per cent.
110	Loose carriage pieces, as wheels, springs, frames, &c	do	9 per cent.	18 per cent.	24 per cent.	32 per cent.
	NOTE.—Toy carriages. (See item "Toys.")					
	ANIMALS.					
111	Wild, &c., as elephants, lions, and others not specified in the tariff	do	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
112	Apes, monkeys, squirrels, foxes, badgers, and other small kinds	Each	.40	.92	1.16	1.48
113	Poultry and birds:					
	Poultry	Per kilogram	.0245	.049	.065	.087
114	Birds, fancy, as parrots, macaws, pheasants and peacocks	Each	.20	.46	.58	.74
115	Ditto, ditto, singing, as mocking and canary birds, nightingales, &c	do	.10	.23	.29	.37

* As per special regulation.

Tariff of duties on goods and merchandise imported into the island of Cuba, &c.—Continued.

Classification.	Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Duty on Spanish production.		Duty on foreign production.	
			Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.	Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.
	ANIMALS—Continued.					
116	Horses, asses, mules:					
	Asses, not imported to improve the breed	Each	$1.80	$3.60	$4.80	$6.40
117	Horses and mares, of more than 63 inches height, not imported to improve the breed	do	25.	50.	72.50	92.50
118	Ditto, ditto, of 63 inches and less	do	10.	23.	29.	37.
119	Mules, of more than 58½ inches height	do	12.	27.60	34.80	44.40
120	Ditto, of 58½ inches height or less	do	3.825	7.65	10.20	13.60
121	Cattle, &c.:					
	Yearlings and calves of 2 years or less	do	.90	1.80	2.40	3.20
122	Oxen, bulls, and cows, more than 2 years old	do	1.80	3.60	4.80	6.40
123	Lambs, goats, sheep, &c	do	.36	.72	.96	1.28
124	Hogs, of all breeds	Per kilogram	.0195	.039	.052	.0695
125	Leeches	Ad valorem	4 per cent.	6 per cent.	8 per cent.	10 per cent.
	EARTHEN, STONE, AND GLASS WARE.					
126	Earthenware:					
	Bricks and slabs, ordinary classes	100 kilograms	.09	.18	.24	.32
127	Ditto, ditto, fine classes	do	.2565	.513	.684	.912
128	Ditto, ditto, glazed, and such ware, and tubes	do	.405	.81	1.08	1.44
129	Tiles, roofing	do	.1125	.225	.30	.40
130	Ditto, for turrets, &c	One kilogram	.016	.0315	.042	.056
131	Smoking pipes, spitting boxes, pans, flower pots, domestic and cooking utensils, and such articles, glazed or not	do	.006	.0115	.0155	.021
132	Toys, jars, jugs, bottles, pitchers, and water filters, unglazed	do	.0195	.039	.052	.0695
133	Ditto, ditto, ditto, glazed or unglazed, carved, engraved, or painted	do	.0545	.125	.1575	.201
134	Flintware, of all kinds not specified	do	.0115	.0235	.0315	.042
135	White porcelain goods	do	.026	.06	.0755	.0965
136	Ditto, gilded, or superior classes, as China, Japan, &c	do	.1085	.25	.315	.402
137	Porcelains of Sevres, in all shapes, fancy porcelain objects, &c	do	.15	.345	.435	.555
138	Stones, &c.:					
	Chalks, sands, lime, plaster, grinding stones, stone filters, mill stones, slabs, and similar goods	do	.0015	.0025	.0035	.005
139	Whetstones	do	.0045	.009	.012	.016
140	Slates with frames, pumice stone, ditto powdered, flint stones	do	.01	.02	.0265	.035
141	Marble slabs, jasper and alabaster ditto, unpolished	do	.003	.007	.0085	.011
142	Ditto, ditto, polished	do	.005	.0115	.0145	.0185
143	Marble, jasper, or alabaster bathing tubs, mortars, and similar articles without ornaments	do	.0115	.026	.0325	.0415

144	Ditto, ditto, ditto, rough steps and other similar heavy goods; also sculptured and fancy articles	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
145	Glassware:					
	Common glass bottles, demijohns, flasks, and similar articles	Per kilogram	.006	.0115	.0155	.021
146	Window and such glasses, plain or adorned, white or colored, of up to 600 square inches each	do	.013	.03	.038	.0485
147	Ditto, ditto, of from 601 to 1,000 square inches each	do	.0175	.04	.0565	.0645
148	Ditto, ditto, of more than 1,000 square inches each	do	.026	.06	.0755	.0965
149	Looking-glasses, without frames, will pay as the preceding items, with 500 per cent. extra	do				
150	Ditto, with frames, of up to 1,000 square inches each, will pay as above items, with 500 per cent. extra	do				
151	Ditto, with frames, of more than 1,000 square inches, will pay as above items, with 1,000 per cent. extra	do				
152	White glass and crystal, colored or painted, molded or shaped in bottles, flasks, vases, cups, drinking glasses, jars, sugar and sweetmeat dishes, lamps, lanterns, and similar articles not specified	do	.03	.069	.087	.111
153	Common glass articles, as retorts, mortars, and other articles for the use of druggists and apothecaries, not polished with emery	do	.027	.054	.072	.096
154	Ditto, and crystal in the shape of pumps, lamps, globes and tubes, chandeliers, fancy lanterns, &c	do	.1085	.25	.315	.402
155	Ditto, ditto, in the shape of toys and fancy articles	do	.25	.575	.725	.925
156	Crystal lenses, watch glasses, and the so-called "muslin" glass shaped in other objects	do	1.087	2.50	3.152	4.0215
	HIDES, LEATHER, FURS, &c.					
157	Hides, furs, &c.:					
	Fine or fancy furs, as lion, tiger, bear, ermine, otter, leopard, and similar furs	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
158	Hides, common, ass, horse, and cow, dried and haired	Per kilogram	.0235	.047	.0625	.0835
159	Ditto, green	do	.008	.0155	.021	.028
160	Leather, tanned (as sole leather)	do	.035	.0705	.094	.1255
161	Ditto, varnished (for shoes)	do	.0785	.1565	.2085	.278
162	Ditto, unvarnished (split leather) in small pieces for industrial purposes	do	.0675	.135	.18	.24
	NOTE.—Hides and sole leather are understood here to be those which preserve their original thickness; those called "buffalo" and others are nothing but one of the two, three, or four parts made out of the thickness of the hides and soles.					
163	Sheep, goat, and such skins, haired	do	.0585	.1175	.1565	.2075
164	Tanned or dressed skins, as morocco, sheep, &c	do	.098	.1955	.261	.348
165	Ditto, superior to the preceding, as fine black and satineted calf, kid, and shagreen	do	.186	.3715	.4955	.661
166	Ditto, varnished, as patent leather, buffalo, calf; and other unvarnished, as hog and chamois	do	.2925	.585	.78	1.04
167	Shoes, &c.:					
	Hemp shoes	Each pair	.0135	.027	.036	.048
168	Boots, mounting, and coachmen	do	.45	.90	1.20	1.60
169	Men's half boots or gaiters, with elastics or buttons	do	.1575	.315	.42	.56
170	Women's silk ditto, ditto; or the same the principal part of which is silk	do	.235	.5405	.6815	.8695
171	Ditto, ditto, of other classes, adorned with silk or other material	do	.135	.27	.36	.48
172	Ditto, ditto, with garniture, and buttoned or laced boots	do	.09	.18	.24	.315
173	Shoes or laced women's and men's shoes and slippers of all classes not specified	do	.0564	.1125	.15	.20
174	Children's shoes and boots, up to 23 centimeters for boys and 20 for girls, will pay, according to class, as the preceding items, with a reduction of 50 per cent	do				
	NOTE.—India rubber shoes. (See India rubber goods.)					

Tariff of duties on goods and merchandise imported into the island of Cuba, &c.—Continued.

Classification.	Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Duty on Spanish production.		Duty on foreign production.	
			Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.	Spanish flag.	Foreign flag,
	HIDES, LEATHER, FURS, &c.—Continued.					
175	Sundry leather goods, &c.: Common manufactures, as harnesses for carts and other leather cutters goods, tubs, holsters, valises, carpet bags, hat cases, and other traveling bags made of carpet, leather, oil cloth	Per kilogram	$0.072	$0.144	$0.192	$0.256
176	Ditto, ditto, superior to the above, as harnesses for carriages, common saddlery with or without hog skin, morocco or velveret, half embroidered or with some parts of silk or floss silk, and articles annexed as bridles, straps, &c., for stirrups and machinery, hose, and hat skins	do	.15	.30	.40	.5335
177	Fine leather goods, as horse saddles with hog or buffalo skin sides, adorned or not, with velvet top embroidered or not; and fine harnesses for one-horse carriages, value of which do not exceed $40, or for two horse ditto, value not exceeding $80, and straps annexed, carved, embroidered, or otherwise adorned, hunting goods; buffalo, shagreen, Russia and such fine leather bags, except small fancy hand bags for ladies, which will pay as per item 233	do	.2415	.555	.70	.893
178	Gloves, kid	do	1.50	3.45	4.35	5.55
179	Ditto, gazelle, buck or chamois	do	.60	1.38	1.674	2,22
	MERCERY, SMALL WARES, AND SUNDRY ARTICLES, AND MANUFACTURES NOT OTHERWISE MENTIONED.					
180	Fancy articles, &c., bugles, purls, glass and crystal beads, gold and silver twist, olive skins, gold and silver wire, and all other such articles when in thread. NOTE.—When put up as adornments, duty will be levied as per item 233.	do	.075	.1725	.2175	.2775
181	Fans of all classes	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
182	Starch	Per kilogram	.0175	.04	.0505	.0645
183	Skirts: Women's hoop	Per dozen	1.	2.30	2.90	3.70
184	Girl's, ditto	do	.70	1.61	2.03	2.59
185	Whalebone: Rough	Per kilogram	.10	.23	.29	.37
186	Ditto, cut and prepared to be used, but unpolished	do	.15	.345	.435	.555
187	Ditto polished and prepared for dresses, stays, or any other purpose, with or without metal butts	do	.30	.69	.87	1.11
188	Moss, dried for upholsterers	do	.01	.0195	.026	.0345
189	Varnish: Common and current classes for furniture	do	.0535	.107	.1425	.19
190	Ditto, superior, for pictures	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.

191	Horn, buffalo, manufactured in whatever form	Per kilogram	.60	1.38	1.74	2.22
192	Pasteboard, rough	....do	.007	.0135	.018	.0245
	NOTE.—According to order of 8th January, 1871, the preceding article is assimilated to common wrapping paper.					
193	Ditto manufactured in hats and other similar objects	Per kilogram	.045	.09	.12	.16
194	Ditto ditto, manufactured in pill and other small boxes	....do	.09	.18	.24	.32
195	Ditto ditto in masks	....do	.20	.46	.58	.74
196	Ditto ditto, in boxes adorned with paintings and gildings, for keeping jewelry, sweet meats, &c	....do	1.50	3.45	4.35	5.55
197	Wax, manufactured	....do	.15	.345	.435	.555
198	Ditto ditto in masks	....do	1.10	2.53	3.19	4.07
199	Shells, tortoise inferior rough	....do	.20	.46	.58	.74
200	Ditto ditto, manufactured though adorned with other materials	....do	.55	1.265	1.595	2.035
201	Ditto, superior, rough	....do	1.10	2.53	3.19	4.07
202	Ditto ditto, manufactured, though adorned with other materials	....do	3.80	8.74	11.02	14.06
203	Cork, rough and manufactured	....do	.0155	.0315	.042	.0555
204	Stays, of all sorts	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
205	Musical instruments chords, single or common catguts	Per kilogram	1.25	2.875	3.625	4.625
206	Double or superior ditto	....do	2.50	5.75	7.25	9.25
207	Silk and metallic	....do	.30	.69	.87	1.11
208	Oil cloths, silk in whole pieces or aprons, chin cloths or any other shape	....do	.40	.92	1.16	1.48
209	Common for table covers or any similar use	....do	.0675	.135	.18	.24
210	Ditto for flooring	....do	.027	.054	.072	.096
211	Candles, sperm and stearic	....do	.053	.106	.146	.188
212	Artificial flowers, paper, linen, silk, and of any other stuff, loose, in bunches and garlands	....do	1.00	2.30	2.90	3.70
213	Matches, of all kinds, incuding scented for cigars, with inside package	....do	.225	.45	.60	.80
214	Bellows, forge bellows	....do	.0135	.027	.036	.048
215	Hand, ditto	....do	.063	.126	.168	.224
216	Gutta percha goods, plates, machinery, belts, hoses, and other similar articles	....do	.098	.1955	.261	.348
217	Shoes, boots, spatterdashes, carpet-bags, life preservers, and other similar articles	....do	.135	.27	.36	.48
218	Waterproofs, with cotton and linen	....do	.30	.69	.87	1.11
219	Ditto, with woolen	....do	.495	1.0395	1.305	1.665
220	Ditto, with silk	....do	.90	2.07	2.61	3.33
221	Vulcanized, combs, head adornments, tooth, nail, and jewelry brushes, penholders, and other similar articles though combined with other materials, as metals and bone	....do	.50	1.15	1.45	1.85
222	Catheters, syringes, bands for keeping papers, nipples, letter weighers and all similar articles though combined with any other material	....do	.80	1.84	2.32	2.96
	NOTE.—For all other fancy articles of less weight, such as finger and ear rings, bracelets, &c., see item 233.					
223	Bone and horn goods, (excepting buffalo and ivory) rough-buttons, and molds for same of the commonest kinds, horse combs, and other similar articles, of about same weight	....do	.09	.18	.24	.32
224	Polished-buttons, molds for same, hair combs, tooth, nail, and jewelry brushes, mouth pieces and other similar articles, though combined with other materials	....do	.35	.805	1.015	1.295
225	Musical instruments, cornets, of all classes, bases, drums, trumpets, clarionets, hautboyes, flutes, fifes, guitars, bandores, pandores, viols, fiddles, and others of similar class and weight	....do	.50	1.15	1.45	1.85
226	Of large size, violonchellos, counter-basses, drums, and kettle drums	....do	.20	.46	.58	.74
227	Pianos, piano-fortes, pianinos, upright	Each	20.00	46.00	58.00	74.00
228	Ditto, square	....do	35.00	80.50	101.50	129.50

Tariff of duties on goods and merchandise imported into the island of Cuba, &c.—Continued.

Classification.	Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Duty on Spanish production.		Duty on foreign production.	
			Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.	Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.
	MERCERY, SMALL WARES, &c.—Continued.					
229	Seraphines, organs, music boxes, and others not mentioned in above articles	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
	NOTE.—Weight of cases containing musical instruments will be deducted and duty on them levied according to the materials to which they belong.					
	NOTE.—Mouth and other extra pieces will be dutied according to the instruments to which they belong.					
	NOTE.—Small seraphines, up to one octave, will be dutied as item 233.					
230	Soap, common classes	Per kilogram	$0.0155	$0.0315	$0.042	$0.051
231	Engines, steam, hydraulic, electric, and all others used as motors, implements, apparatus and machinery for whatever purpose and of whatever materials	Ad valorem	4 per cent.	6 per cent.	8 per cent.	10 per cent.
	NOTE.—Duties on plows machinery, sewing machines, and other implements, according to order of 21st of April, 1871, will be levied as per item 231.					
——	Railroad stock, elbows, wagons, locomotives, rails, nails, layers, switches, platforms, signs, water tanks, ticket machines, for straightening rails, iron bridges and roofs, wires and telegraphic apparatus	do	Free.	Free.	4 per cent.	6 per cent.
232	Ivory, billiard balls, combs, clothes, head, tooth, nail, and jewelry brushes, penholders, paper cutters, and other similar articles	Per kilogram	1.70	3.91	4.93	6.29
233	Mercers' goods, toys, and all other fancy articles not mentioned elsewhere	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
234	Mother of pearl, buttons, shirt, vest, pants, and coat	Per kilogram	.45	1.035	1.305	1.665
235	Brushes, head, tooth, nail, and jewelry, buckles, combs, penholders, paper cutters, and other similar articles, though adorned with other materials	do	2.60	5.98	7.54	9.62
236	Wafers, starch, gum or any other class, inside package included	do	.40	.92	1.16	1.48
237	Paper, writing, drawing, painting, cigarette, and velum-lace of all classes	do	.049	.098	.1305	.174
238	Copying, china, blotting, marbled, granitel, and other similar fancy kinds	do	.098	.1955	.261	.344
239	Copying, vegetal, embroidering, and silvered and gilt inferior	do	.2175	.50	.6305	.8045
240	Silvered and gilt, superior	do	.8695	2.00	2.5215	3.2175
241	Printing, inferior white as used for newspapers	do	.115	.0235	.0315	.042
242	Ditto, superior ditto and colored of all descriptions, such as used for wrapping	do	.035	.0705	.094	.1255
243	Wrapping, fine brown, as used in drug-stores	do	.0155	.0315	.044	.0555
244	Ditto American yellow and British gray, common sorts, tarred	do	.011	.0215	.0285	.038
245	Light brown, as manila and such sorts	Per kilogram	.035	.075	.094	.1255
246	Hanging, plain	do	.04	.092	.116	.148
247	Ditto, gilt, silvered, and velveted	do	.08	.1815	.232	.296
248	Lead, tin, rag, and sand	do	.0195	.039	.052	.0695
249	Paper prepared for any use, and in blank, as small books for cigarettes, cut for bouquets and sweetmeats, screens, envelopes, and other similar articles will pay as above, with an extra duty of 50 per cent					
250	On printed and lithographed, as newspapers, books, and maps, duty will be levied according to binding	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.

251	Ditto, ditto, of one color, as labels for cigars and cigarettes	Per kilogram	.05	.115	.145	.185
252	Chromos and lithographs of several colors	do	.10	.23	.29	.37
253	Printed, lithographed, and engraved, painted or not	do	.15	.345	.435	.555
254	Books, blank and ruled, of all classes, bound or not, with or without metallic edges, will be dutied as per item they belong to with an extra duty of 50 per cent					
255	Perfumery, oils, pomatums, cosmetics, inside package included	Per kilogram	.0625	.144	.1815	.2315
256	Toilet waters and extracts, inside package included	do	.04	.092	.116	.148
257	Soaps when packed separate, inside package included	do	.145	.3355	.4205	.5365
258	Ditto when put up 3 or more in each package	do	.045	.1055	.1305	.1665
259	Tooth powders and pastes, face white and red paints, including inside packages	do	.22	.506	.638	.814
260	Rice powder, egg and shell cascarillas, and other similar articles, including inside package	do	.045	.1035	.1305	.1665
261	Paints, ground and prepared in oil, of all classes	do	.009	.0205	.026	.0335
262	Ditto, common classes, as ochre, red ditto, Spanish white (carbonate of lime)	do	.0025	.006	.008	.01
263	Ditto, superior to above, as raw, calcined, violet or rotten terra de Sienna, Italian umber, white lead, and zinc	do	.0065	.015	.019	.024
264	Ditto, superior to above, as red lead	do	.01	.0225	.0285	.0365
265	Ditto, superior to above as China white (carbonate of fine lead), and artificial blue ochre	do	.0165	.0375	.0475	.0605
266	Ditto, superior to above, as Dutch and British vermilions, chromic yellow and fine green (oxide of copper)	do	.0285	.065	.082	.1045
267	Ditto, superior classes of all sorts, as blue, carmine, China vermilion, and other similar descriptions	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
268	Mining powder, and wicks in barrels, and other large packages	Per kilogram	.0315	.0675	.0835	.1115
269	In tins and other small packages	do	.0565	.13	.164	.209
270	Watches, wooden, iron, and other metals (except silver and gold), either fine or common. NOTE.—On gold and silver watches duties will be levied as on jewels of same metals.	Ad valorem	9 per cent.	18 per cent.	24 per cent.	32 per cent.
271	Tallow candles	Per kilogram	.0235	.047	.0625	.0835
272	Hats, caps, &c., common palm hats as used by negroes on sugar estates	Per dozen	.135	.27	.36	.48
273	Straw of all classes, unshaped, unlined, and untrimmed, up to 4 filaments per 6 square millimeters	do	.54	1.08	1.44	1.92
274	Ditto, ditto, of from 4 to 6 millimeters	do	1.08	2.16	2.88	3.84
275	Ditto, ditto, of more than 6 millimeters	do	3.24	6.48	8.64	11.52
276	Ditto, ditto, shaped and either lined and trimmed or not, will pay an extra duty of 100 per cent					
277	Felt, of common kinds, horsehair, oil-cloth, leather, and other similar classes such as used by watch and firemen	Per dozen	.54	1.08	1.44	1.92
278	Beaver, silk, cloth, and other similar classes for either men or women	do	2.43	4.86	6.48	8.64
279	Hats and caps, velveted, straw, cotton, oil-cloth, and leather for children	do	.675	1.35	1.80	2.40
280	Ditto, ditto, silk and woolen, for same	do	1.08	2.16	2.88	3.84
281	Tobacco, chewing of all classes	Per kilogram	.0395	.079	.105	.14
282	Ditto, snuff and other manufactured allowed to be imported here	do	.1955	.3915	.522	.6955
283	Inks, writing, and liquid or solid boot and shoe black	do	.016	.0315	.042	.056
284	Prrnting	do	.0195	.0390	.052	.0695
	METALS.					
285	Steel, plates and bars	Per kilogram	.0155	.0315	.042	.0555
286	Pieces for watchmakers	Ad valorem	4 per cent.	6 per cent.	8 per cent.	10 per cent.

Tariff of duties on goods and merchandise imported into the island of Cuba, &c.—Continued.

Classification.	Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Duty on Spanish production.		Duty on foreign production.	
			Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.	Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.
	METALS—Continued.					
287	Files, rasps, and other tools of similar classes	Per kilogram	$0.045	$0.09	$0.14	$0.16
	NOTE.—The above duties will be levied only on articles manufactured of pure steel; and on others where steel is combined with iron they will be levied as on the latter metal.					
288	Copper, brass, latten, and Dutch gold plates	do	.041	.082	.1095	.146
289	Ditto, polished, wire, bars rivets, and nails	do	.049	.098	.1305	.174
290	Door-knockers, bells of all sizes, beds, cradles, chains, nails, corks, scales, sieves, hinges, and other similar articles, including adhering iron and wooden parts	do	.058	.1155	.154	.2055
291	Grasps, rings, gingles, curtain headings, buttons, locks, and padlocks, spittoons, clothe rakes, bolts, tubes, pins, hooks and eyes, and other similar articles, though combined with iron	do	.099	.198	.264	.352
292	Cruets, bridle-curbs, lock escutcheons, beer pumps, dog collars, lamps of all classes, patent pulleys, table springs, thimbles, and other similar articles though combined with iron or steel	do	.18	.36	.48	.64
293	Tin, block, bar, and foil	do	.039	.0785	.1045	.139
294	Iron, cast, pig	Per 100 kilograms	.098	.1955	.261	.348
295	Portable stoves, plates, caldroons, furnaces, doors, and hatches for same, tubes, and other similar articles	Per kilogram	.006	.0115	.0155	.021
296	Forged, tinned, enameled, and galvanized, or untinned, unenameled, and ungalvanized, stewpans, coffee-pots, skillets, colanders, buckets, spoons, skimmers, cooking and chamber pots, pans, washing basins, fish kettles, frying and patty pans, roasting cylinders and other similar articles	do	.0155	.0315	.042	.0555
297	Cast, hinges, balls, balconies, cooking-stoves, columns, water-tanks, staircases, and other similar objects for buildings; also sarcophagi, garden sofas, and other similar articles	do	.008	.0155	.021	.028
298	Forged, in same articles of above item	do	.0115	.0235	.0315	.042
299	Cast and forged nails	do	.011	.0225	.03	.04
300	Wires, anchors, steam and kedge anchors, hand-mills, rails, anvils, mauls, and other similar articles	do	.008	.0155	.021	.028
301	Copying hand-presses	do	.0195	.039	.052	.0695
302	Forged round and square rods, railings, trunnels, cleats, hoops, plates prepared for putting up tanks, clarifiers, roofs, floorings, platforms, and other similar purposes	do	.005	.01	.013	.0175
303	Galvanized, in same articles of above item	do	.0115	.0235	.0315	.042
304	Plates, cut or prepared for sugar-molds	do	.002	.0025	.0035	.0045
305	Forged padlocks, locks and bolts, though with small other metal parts	do	.0275	.055	.073	.0975
306	Forged and cast common horse stiff and snaffle bits, spurs, stirrups, unpolished and with or without any small ordinary metal plates	do	.0585	.1175	.1565	.2085
307	Same as above, polished, bronzed, gilt, silvered, and platinated	do	.1955	.45	.5675	.724

308	Hooks and eyes, handles, knockers, rings, with or without screw and bolt, large fishing-hooks, screws of all sorts more than 3 inches length, harpoons, door bolts and hinges, horse-shoes, latches, pullies and carriage-builders' and saddlers' linchpins, handles, rings, steps, hooks, buckles, springs, screws, and bolts, braces, and all other similar articles	do	.0115	.0235	.0315	.042
309	Same as above, bronzed, gilt, silvered, and platinated, of common classes	do	.049	.098	.1305	.174
310	Same as above, of superior classes	do	.174	.40	.504	.6435
311	Chains up to ¼-inch links	do	.0175	.035	.047	.0625
312	Ditto, of more than ¼-inch links	do	.01	.0195	.026	.0345
313	Waiters and trays, money, paper, and jewelry boxes, and other similar articles, not specified elsewhere	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
314	Fishing-hooks	Per kilogram	.099	.198	.264	.352
315	Beds, cots, and cradles, with or without metal adornments, columns included	do	.018	.0415	.052	.0665
316	Ditto plated and imitation of copper metal will pay an extra duty of 100 per cent.					
317	Sieves and rat-traps, with wire cages, wooden parts included	do	.0275	.055	.073	.0975
318	Dish-covers and food-safes	do	.076	.175	.2205	.2815
319	Spice and coffee hand-mills, with iron or wooden box	do	.036	.072	.096	.128
320	Ditto, ditto, unmovable, with or without fly-wheel, for grinding coffee, and corn-shellers	do	.018	.036	.048	.064
321	Wire netting	do	.0175	.035	.047	.0625
322	Screws for hinges and other similar objects, up to 3 inches length	do	.0275	.055	.073	.0975
323	Hair-pins, varnished or not	do	.018	.036	.048	.064
324	Ditto, with or without steel point, and as those generally imported unvarnished	do	.06	.188	.174	.222
325	Pack needles, larding pins, punches, and shoemakers' awls	do	.225	.2875	.3625	.4625
326	Leather cutters (shoemakers')	do	.085	.1955	.2465	.3145
327	Thimbles	do	.075	.1725	.2175	.2785
328	German canvas and common sewing needles	do	.25	.575	.725	.925
329	British sewing do	do	1.50	3.45	4.35	5.55
330	Steel pens	do	.625	1.4375	1.8125	2.3125
	NOTE.—On watch chains, key rings, and other similar steel or polished iron articles, not specified, duty will be levied as per item 233.					
331	Tools, common classes for agricultural or other purposes, such as plowshares, pickaxes, spades, hoes, rakes, and harrows	do	.008	.016	.021	.028
332	Knives, for chopping wood, Belgian and German ditto of three grooves, with or without sheath, and other similar classes	do	.027	.054	.072	.096
333	Ditto, or superior classes, or matchets or cutlasses cutting sugar-cane	do	.045	.09	.12	.16
334	Instruments of a general use, as hatchets, axes, adzes, and trowels	do	.0405	.081	.108	.144
335	Cutlasses, or matchets, of such classes as Collins, which, though denominated as chopping, can be used for other purposes, imitation of the above mentioned also included	do	.1015	.2025	.27	.36
336	Hammers, carpenters', coopers', masons', shoemakers', and stone, tongs, shovels, cold-chisels, coopers' punches, and other similar articles	do	.021	.0425	.0565	.075
337	Knives, carpenters', coopers', and tanners', common planes, jack, smoothing, rabbet and round ditto jointers, and other similar classes, wooden parts included	do	.031	.062	.083	.1105
338	Chisels, of all classes, augers, compasses, sickles, pliers, screw-drivers of all classes, hollow punches, saw-sets, hand-vises, squares, fleams, calking tools, loose blades for planes and other similar tools	do	.054	.108	.144	.192
339	Knives, carving and table, with or without forks, with horn, bone, whalebone, iron, or wooden handles	do	.0675	.135	.18	.24
340	Ditto, ditto, with ivory, tortoise shell, mother of pearl, and silvered or gilt handles	do	.225	.45	.60	.80
	NOTE.—On penknives and razors duty will be levied as per item 233.					
341	Screw augers, without handles, trunnel-drivers, and common augers with wooden handles	do	.045	.09	.12	.16

Tariff of duties on goods and merchandise imported into the island of Cuba, &c.—Continued.

Classification.	Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Duty on Spanish production.		Duty on foreign production.	
			Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.	Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.
	METALS—Continued.					
342	Ditto, with handles, carpenters' breast-bits with and without augers, and augers for same	Per kilogram	$0.124	$0.2485	$0.331	$0.4415
343	Saws, without frame, and pit	do	.0405	.081	.108	.144
344	Hand, of all classes, and circular and vertical for mills	do	.0855	.171	.228	.304
345	Screw plates, of all sizes	do	.15	.345	.435	.555
346	Shears, cast-iron of all sizes, including tinners' unmovable	do	.049	.098	.1305	.174
347	Wrought-iron ditto, ditto	do	.18	.36	.48	.64
348	Scissors, steel and burnished, sewing, assorted, common classes	do	.8695	2.00	2.5215	3.2175
349	Ditto, ditto, superior	do	1.522	3.50	4.413	5.6305
350	Tailors' and gardeners' ditto	do	.3915	.783	1.044	1.392
351	For shearing animals and other similar purposes	do	.112	.225	.30	.40
352	Arms, fire and steel	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
353	Scales and steelyards of all sorts	do	9 per cent.	18 per cent.	24 per cent.	32 per cent.
354	Tin plate, in sheets	Per kilogram	.0135	.0275	.0365	.0485
355	Oil-cans and cruets, basins, candlesticks, sugar-dishes, cooking-pans, coffee and chocolate pots, candle-snuffers, funnels, spittoons, jars, bathing-tubs, cake-molds, pitchers, plates and dishes, lamp-refractors, spoons, skimmers, and other similar articles	do	.049	.098	.1305	.174
356	Gold, plate, jewels, and watches	Ad valorem	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	5 per cent.
357	Pewter, manufactured, of all classes, unplated	Per kilogram	.081	.162	.216	.288
358	Ditto, ditto, plated	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
359	Silver, plate, jewels, and watches	do	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	5 per cent.
360	Lead, pigs, sheets, balls, and tubes	Per kilogram	.011	.0215	.0285	.038
361	Toys, bottle-caps, and other similar articles	do	.049	.098	.1305	.174
362	Zinc and calamine, pigs	do	.01	.0195	.026	.0345
363	Plates or sheets	do	.0125	.0255	.034	.0455
364	Nails	do	.0195	.039	.052	.0695
365	Lamps, either wall, roof, or table, polished and bronzed, and printing types	do	.0855	.171	.228	.304
	TEXTILE GOODS OR FABRICS.					
366	Abaca and Yucatan grass, raw	Per kilogram	.008	.0155	.021	.028
367	In tackles, &c., tarred or untarred	do	.0195	.039	.052	.0695
368	Ropes of all other sorts	do	.0275	.055	.073	.0975
369	Abaca and Yucatan grass textures, as sacks or bags, sewed or unsewed, or in pieces	do	.0245	.049	.065	.087
370	Hammocks of above materials	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
371	Cotton, raw	Per kilogram	.0225	.045	.06	.08
372	Wicks, candle and tapers	do	.0295	.0585	.078	.1045

373	Ditto, for pocket cigar-lighters	....do	.1955	.3915	.522	.6955
374	Buckram	....do	.125	.2505	.334	.4455
375	Sewing thread, white and colored, including weight of inside package and spool, when any	....do	.135	.27	.36	.48
376	Cotton waste for cleaning machinery	....do	.0275	.055	.073	.0975
377	Ditto small wares, as lace, tapes, braids, &c., with wooden fixings	....do	.2475	.495	.66	.88
378	Ditto, ditto, with iron or copper, or small braids or shoe laces, with copper ends	....do	.135	.27	.36	.48
379	Cotton textures, plain, smooth, raw, white or dyed, as madapollams, rouans, calico, nankeen, platillas, covered with cotton unteased, and other analogous textures of up to 10 threads	....do	.0565	.1125	.15	.20
380	The above, of from 11 to 16 threads	....do	.074	.1575	.21	.28
381	Ditto, of from 17 to 22threads NOTE.—Of 23 threads and upwards. (See items 386 to 394.)	....do	.1205	.2775	.35	.4465
382	Plain and smooth, printed, listados, or those which threads have been dyed before weaving, as cotton calicoes, ditto cambrics, linen ditto, madder prints, steam ditto, shirting ditto, listado, and similar kinds, of up to 12 threads	....do	.0975	.195	.26	.3465
383	The above, of from 13 to 16 threads	....do	.118	.2365	.315	.42
384	Ditto, of from 17 to 20 threads	....do	.174	.4005	.505	.6445
385	Ditto, of from 21 to 22 threads NOTE.—Of upwards of 22 threads. (See items 346 to 394.)	....do	.224	.5155	.65	.8295
386	Light goods, fine or common, close, tight, or thick, and also open woven or fine textures, termed light or not; and all those containing from 23 threads upwards, plain, smooth, or worked in the loom, white, printed, or dyed, as muslins, jaconets (commonly called here "chaconada"), *organdi*, and cambrics, lawns, ginghams, and the so-called "lining muslins," all of up to 8 threads	....do	.12	.28	.35	.43
387	The above, of from 9 to 12 threads	....do	.2055	.48	.60	.737
388	Ditto, of from 13 to 16 ditto	....do	.343	.80	1.00	1.2285
389	Ditto, of from 17 to 22 ditto	....do	.4115	.96	1.20	1.4745
390	Ditto, of from 23 to 28 ditto	....do	.5145	1.20	1.50	1.843
391	Ditto, of from 29 to 34 ditto	....do	.6855	1.60	2.00	2.457
392	Ditto, of 35 threads and upwards	....do	.857	2.00	2.50	3.0715
393	The textures included in preceding items 386 to 392, embroidered by hand or in the loom, or otherwise adorned, will pay as per their respective item, with 20 per cent. extra.					
394	The same textures embroidered by hand or in the loom, or adorned with silk or wool	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	28 per cent.	37 per cent.
395	Tulle, plain, flowered, or embroidered, white or colored, of up to 5 threads	Per kilog	.345	.793	1.00	1.276
396	The same, of upwards of 5 threads	....do	1.0345	2.3795	3.00	3.8275
397	Laces, Beggars	....do	.3105	.714	.90	1.1485
398	Ditto, lightest sorts, of all classes, plain, worked, or embroidered, white or colored	....do	.6895	1.586	2.00	2.5515
399	Network, as shawls, head ornaments, and such goods	....do	.345	.793	1.00	1.276
400	Textures, quilted, and vesting, plain or worked, white or colored	....do	.345	.793	1.00	1.276
401	Ditto, twilled, &c., white, printed, or colored, of common class, such as canvas or duck, raven's duck, lampwick, and analogous textures	....do	.075	.15	.20	.2665
402	Ditto, of more superior classes than the above, such as drills, &c., flowered or damask-like, and as damask and calico or madapollam cross-twilled	....do	.1315	.2625	.35	.4665
403	Ditto, in stocking network, as undershirts, stockings (hose and half hose), gloves, drawers, caps, and in any other shape	....do	.4875	.975	1.30	1.7335
404	Velvet, shag, and carpet-like textures, carded, or teased textures, as moleton and blankets, crude, white, or colored	....do	.075	.15	.20	.2665
405	Velvet-like textures, as velveteens, plain or worked	....do	.207	.476	.60	.7655
406	Shag textures, cut, or carpet pieces, shawls, and other such articles	....do	.25	.575	.775	.925
407	Ditto, ditto, uncut, as shawls and towels, as those called "Turkish"	....do	.155	.357	.45	.574
408	Tapes and ribbons: tapes, white or colored	....do	.1125	.225	.30	.40

Tariff of duties on goods and merchandise imported into the island of Cuba, &c.—Continued.

Classification.	Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Duty on Spanish production.		Duty on foreign production.	
			Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.	Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.
	TEXTILE GOODS OR FABRICS—Continued.					
409	Ditto and ribbons, plain or worked, white or colored, for bonnets and dresses, even if velveteen or cotton velvet	Per kilogram	$0.345	$0.793	$1.00	$1.276
410	Ditto, ditto, of other classes, as those used for boots and bridles or reins	do	.1315	.2625	.35	.4665
	Handkerchiefs, in pieces or loose, with or without fringes, with no hand-work, will pay as the above items.					
411	Ditto, hemmed, or adorned with some hand-work, will pay as above, with 20 per cent. extra.					
	Ditto, eye hemmed, or with inlaid work, will pay as follows:					
412	Of from 1 to 17 threads	do	.4485	1.031	1.30	1.6585
413	Ditto, ditto, 18 to 20 threads	do	.655	1.507	1.90	2.424
414	Ditto, ditto, 21 to 22 threads	do	.8795	2.0225	2.55	3.2535
415	Ditto, ditto, 23 threads and upwards	do	1.3105	3.014	3.80	4.8485
416	Ready-made clothing, in general, will pay as the textures of which they are made, with 100 per cent. extra.					
	The counting of the threads in shirts will be made on the bosom part, on the collar, and wristbands.					
417	Cotton shirts, with linen bosom, collar, and wristbands, will pay as linen textures, with 50 per cent. extra, the threads to be counted as in the preceding item, the same as if they had no cotton.					
418	Cotton parasols and umbrellas	Per dozen	.45	.90	1.20	1.60
419	Texture the base of which is india rubber (as cotton elastics)	Per kilogram	.30	.60	.80	1.0665
420	Hemp, flax, and jute, raw, and oakum, tarred or untarred	do	.0095	.0185	.025	.0335
421	Cordage, or rigging, tarred or untarred	do	.0235	.047	.0625	.0835
422	Ropes, of all sorts	do	.049	.098	.13	.174
423	Packthread	do	.032	.0635	.085	.1135
424	Twine, and crude untwisted thread, including shoemakers'	do	.0675	.135	.18	.24
425	Twine, clean or whitened, and colored	do	.0995	.1985	.265	.3535
426	Small wares	do	.30	.69	.87	1.11
427	Crude textures, although with colored stripes, plain, smooth, or cross woven, as hempcloth, packing canvas, hessians, of up to 5 threads	do	.019	.0375	.05	.0665
428	Ditto, ditto, plain and smooth, crude, with or without colored stripes, as osnaburgs, creguelas, or ticklemburgs, raven duck, russias, ghenting, hemp cloth and hessians, of 6 to 10 threads	do	.0565	.1125	.1545	.20
429	The same as above, as bramantes, Irish linen, Holland linen, platillas, colored and brown, and analogous textures, of from 11 to 16 threads	do	.1125	.225	.30	.40
430	The same of upwards of 16 threads	do	.1725	.3965	.50	.638

431	Brown textures, with or without colored stripes, cross-woven or twilled, as duck and drills of all classes	....do	.1125	.225	.30	.40
432	Plain and smooth textures, white, striped (listados), or dyed, of up to 9 threads	....do	.0845	.169	.225	.30
433	Ditto, of from 10 to 12 threads	....do	.127	.2535	.325	.4335
434	Ditto, of from 13 to 16 threads	....do	.1725	.3965	.50	.638
435	Ditto, of from 17 to 20 threads	....do	.276	.6345	.80	1.0205
436	Ditto, of from 21 to 23 threads	....do	.345	.793	1.00	1.276
437	Ditto, of from 24 to 27 threads	....do	.4485	1.031	1.30	1.6585
438	Ditto, of from 28 to 30 threads	....do	.6895	1.586	2.00	2.5515
439	Ditto, of from 31 threads upwards	....do	1.0345	2.3745	3.00	3.8225
440	Light textures, as French and English lawns and similar goods, will pay as the above items, with 60 per cent. extra.					
441	Thick or heavy ditto, shirting, silesia, and such linens, will pay as above, with 20 per cent. extra.					
442	Twilled or cross-woven textures, damask-like, flowered, white, printed, dyed, or striped, as drills, damasks, and that called "jipijapa," and analogous in pieces, napkins, table-cloths, and towels	....do	.225	.45	.60	.80
	Tapes, or ferret ribbons, for boots, girths, &c., will pay, as per preceding items.					
443	Stockingnet textures, as stockings, gloves, undershirts, drawers, and such goods, of common class, or with seams	....do	.1875	.375	.50	.6665
444	Ditto, ditto, fine, or without seams	....do	.862	1.9825	2.50	3.1895
445	Tulles, or net, laces, embroidered bands, and all classes of embroidered textures	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
446	Handkerchiefs, without seams, will pay by assimilation as the textures of this section, with 20 per cent. extra.					
447	Ditto, hemmed, will pay as above, with 50 per cent. extra.					
448	Ditto, with edges, though made in the loom, will pay as above, with 100 per cent. extra.					
449	Ready-made clothing, in general, and shirts, plain or embroidered in the loom, will pay as the textures of this section, with 100 per cent. extra. The threads in the shirts will be counted in the bosom, collar, and wristbands.					
450	Shirt bosoms, collars, wristbands, and trimmings, and such goods will pay as the textures of this section, with 250 per cent. extra.					
451	Textures and ready-made clothing with embroideries made by hand	....do	....do	....do	....do	....do
	Hair, horse-hair, bristles, and wool:					
452	Bristles	Per kilogram	.655	1.507	1.90	2.424
453	Horse-hair, for pillows, cushions, &c	....do	.059	.118	.1575	.21
454	Horse-hair textures, plain, cross-woven, or twilled, for furniture covers, sieves, &c	....do	.164	.3765	.475	.606
	Cigar cases, waterfalls, paddings, &c., see item 233.					
455	Wool, stuffing, or waste, used generally by saddlers	....do	.0125	.0255	.0335	.045
456	Ditto, long or twisted, and in small wares in general, all worsted or union, buttons, tassels, laces, fringe, galoons, braids, sashes, tape, and such articles, with or without wooden spools or frames	....do	.326	.7495	.945	1.2055
457	The same, with iron or other metal spools or frames	....do	.15	.335	.435	.555
458	The same, adorned with bugles or beads	....do	.35	.805	1.015	1.295
459	Textures of pure wool, plain, as alpaca, orleans, muslin, bombazette, and other analogous, of up to 10 threads	....do	.25	.575	.725	.925
460	Ditto, of 11 to 16 threads	....do	.45	4.035	1.305	1.665
461	Ditto, of 17 to 20 threads	....do	.60	1.38	1.74	2.22
462	Textures, of 21 and more threads	....do	.9075	2.07	2.61	3.33
463	Ditto, light or transparent, as gauze or barege	....do	1.3275	3.0535	3.85	4.912
464	Ditto, plain, cross-woven or twilled, all worsted, as merino, light or double, cashmere-like or not, and analogous kinds, as those called alma, serge, and valpour, or Italian cloth	....do	.60	1.38	1.74	2.22

Tariff of duties on goods and merchandise imported into the island of Cuba, &c.—Continued.

Classification.	Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Duty on Spanish production.		Duty on foreign production.	
			Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.	Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.
	TEXTILE GOODS OR FABRICS—Continued.					
465	The same, union or mixed with cotton in the warp	Per kilogram	$0.375	$0.75	$1.00	$1.3335
466	Ditto, ditto, with silk in the warp	....do	.90	2.07	2.61	3.33
467	Textures, plain or cross-woven, all worsted, haired on one or both sides, unfulled, as baize, coating, blankets, carded or not, and common woolen caps	....do	.10	.23	.29	.37
468	Ditto, ditto, union, or with cotton and hemp mixed in the warp, or with flax, jute, or wool waste	....do	.0705	.1625	.235	.2615
469	Ditto, called pasted or gummed textures, as felt, composed of heterogeneous materials, the surface of which is wool, as saddle and horse blankets	....do	.043	.099	.125	.1595
470	Cloth and cassimeres, all worsted; ordinary thick, called pilot, castor, and such	....do	.293	.674	.85	1.0845
471	The same, with cotton mixed in the warp	....do	.1415	.325	.41	.523
472	Cloths, cassimeres, and woolen velvet, of such classes as are generally used for garments, and are known as ladies' cloth, *elasticotin*, satin, cassimere, and analogous kinds	....do	.6895	1.586	2.00	2.5515
473	The same, with cotton in the warp	....do	.2585	.595	.75	.957
474	Textures, plain, cross-woven, twilled or damask-like, all worsted, as damasks, and analogous ones	....do	.40	.92	1.16	1.48
475	The same, with cotton or hemp in the warp	....do	.30	.69	.87	1.11
476	Textures, of other kinds, as Brussels camblet and flannel, all worsted	... do	.25	.575	.725	.925
477	The same, with cotton or hemp in the warp	....do	.1725	.3965	.50	.635
478	Plush textures, with cotton, wool, or other material mixed in the warp, as traveling blankets and shawls	....do	.20	.46	.58	.74
479	Stockingnet textures, as undershirts, socks, stockings, gloves, and caps, and goods otherwise shaped which do not constitute clothing made by hand	....do	.50	1.15	1.45	1.85
480	Carpet textures, coarse frieze carpet, exclusive of fringes	Per square meter..	.05	.115	.145	.185
481	Brussels carpeting, crimpled	....do	.09	.207	.261	.333
482	Ditto, ditto, cut or velvet-like	....do	.14	.322	.406	.518
483	Handkerchiefs, shawls, &c., will pay as the preceding items, according to class, with 30 per cent. extra.					
484	Ribbon and tape, wool, or mixed with cotton, applied to saddlery, for girths, bridles, and such articles	Per kilogram	.1485	.297	.296	.528
	The same, for general uses, will pay, as to class, by assimilation to the preceding textures.					
485	Ready-made clothing, made of alpaca, orleans, merino, and other textures, except cloth, cassimere, and worsted, will pay as those respective textures, with 100 per cent. extra.					
486	Ditto, of cloth, cassimere and worsted, will pay as those respective textures, with 200 per cent. extra.					
487	Human hair, rough	....do	2.2415	5.155	6.50	8.293

488	Ditto, manufactured	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
	Sparto, or Spanish grass, junk, and osier:					
489	Osier, rough or prepared, for chairs	Per kilogram	.0295	.059	.0785	.105
490	Textures of sparto, junk, and osier, as baskets, seroons, mats, and such objects	do	.0135	.027	.036	.048
491	Sparto, boiled or unboiled, as matting	do	.0225	.045	.06	.08
492	Sparto, junk, and osier, manufactured in large panniers, basket carriages for children, chairs, rocking-chairs, sofas, beds, cradles, and other such objects and furniture, of about same weight, including weight of their wooden part	do	.045	.09	.12	.16
493	Ditto, ditto, ditto, in table matting, small baskets, &c., weight of which do not exceed half a kilogram	do	.25	.575	.725	.925
494	Sparto, in fine ladies' work-baskets, flower-baskets, and other such articles, adorned with silk or any other material, of whatever weight	do	1.00	2.30	2.90	3.70
	Sundry straws, Panama, and such straw, manufactured in hats, also in cigar-cases, and such fancy articles, see item 233.					
495	Ditto or sisal thread, twisted in rope or rigging, bridles, carriage cords, and analogous objects	do	.1085	.25	.315	.402
496	Textures, of all kinds	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
	Silk, "nipe" (or pine-apple muslin), &c.:					
497	Silk, twisted or sewing, and flock	Per kilogram	1.20	2.76	3.48	4.44
498	Ditto, in small wares, or the same mixed with silk, buttons, tassels, strings, cord, fringes, galoons, braids, tapes, scarfs, and other analogous articles, with cotton, wool, flax, india-rubber, or wooden interior frames	do	.80	1.84	2.32	2.96
499	The same, with iron or common metal ditto, ditto	do	.25	.575	.725	.925
500	The same, adorned with bugles or beads	do	.45	1.035	1.305	1.665
501	Textures, plain, twilled, satin face, printed, brocaded, or figured, of whatever color and denomination, as Canton crape, satin, narrow India satin, moare, gros, serge, taffety, &c.	do	2.3915	5.50	6.935	8.848
502	Ditto, brocaded or embroidered in the loom, although adorned with corded silk, twist or plated lace, or other trimmings, including damasks	do	2.826	6.50	8.1955	10.4565
503	Vesting and floss textures, plain, twilled, or satin face like, printed, figured, or worked, of all colors and denominations	do	1.126	2.59	3.2655	4.1665
504	The same, brocaded or embroidered in the loom, although adorned with corded silk, twist or plaited lace, or other trimmings	do	1.8915	4.35	5.485	6.998
505	Light or transparent textures, with or without fringes or satin-like embroidery, &c., taffety-like, or in any other form, plain, figured, or embroidered in the loom	do	5.65	12.995	16.385	20.905
506	The same, made of floss, as crape and such textures	do	3.00	6.90	8.75	11.10
507	Velvet and plush textures, plain, printed, dyed, listados, or figured	do	5.435	12.50	15.761	20.109
508	Velvets, embroidered in the loom	do	7.272	16.725	21.088	26.9055
509	Tulles, or net, plain, worked, or figured, or open worked	do	2.174	5.00	6.3045	8.0435
510	Ditto, embroidered in the loom	do	5.00	11.50	14.50	18.50
511	Lace, broad and narrow blond ditto, plain, worked, or embroidered, in the loom	Per kilogram	8.6955	20	25.2175	32.174
512	Ditto, knitted, by hand	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
513	Textures, silk lace netting, of any class, plain or embroidered in the loom, manufactured in undershirts, caps, stockings, socks, and such articles analogous in weight	Per kilogram	4.1305	9.50	11.9735	15.2825
514	Ditto, manufactured in purses, gloves, mittens, and such articles analogous in weight	do	5.802	13	16.391	20.913
515	Ditto, the principal part of which is India rubber (as silk elastics)	do	55	1.265	1.595	2.035
516	Handkerchiefs, of raw silk, called here India	do	1.7565	4.04	5.094	6.499
517	Ditto, of ferret silk, or floss ditto	do	826	1.90	2.3955	3.0565
518	Ditto, and cravats or neck cloths, of more superior material than the above, as satin, taffety, gros, moaré, serge, gauze and pine-apple muslin, plain or embroidered in the loom, will pay as satin face like, twilled and such textures, or as light or transparent ditto, with 30 per cent. extra	do				
	Shawls and analogous articles will pay as above, without extra duty.					

Tariff duties on goods and merchandise imported into the island of Cuba, &c.—Continued.

Classification.	Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Duty on Spanish production.		Duty on foreign production:	
			Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.	Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.
	TEXTILE GOODS OR FABRICS—Continued.					
519	The same, as the two preceding paragraphs, embroidered by hand	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	37 per cent.
520	Ribbons and tapes, plain, brocaded, or embroidered in the loom; twilled, satin like, printed or figured, of all colors and denominations, made of silk, union or mixed	Per kilogram	$2.80	$6.44	$8.12	$10.365
521	Ditto, ditto, of ferret and floss silk	do	1.75	4.025	5.075	6.475
522	Ditto, ditto, for girths, bridles, and carriage garnitures, which do not correspond to the branch of small wares; brocaded or mixed with silk, and worsted, flax or linen, and cotton, or with any other material more inferior than silk	do	.345	.793	1	1.276
523	Mosquito bars or nets, of gauze, with or without cords or strings, and rings	do	.30	.69	.87	1.11
524	Umbrellas, silk or union, of more than 418 millimeters	do	2.40	5.52	6.96	8.88
525	Parasols, of up to 418 millimeters	do	3.60	8.28	10.44	13.32
526	Ready-made clothing, as mantillas or scarfs, shawls, large ditto, veils, tippets, talmas, trimmings, bracelets, collars, fichus or chemisettes, and all other ready-made garments	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	23 per cent.	29 per cent.	27 per cent.
	MIXED TEXTURES.					
	(See notes and items from 610 to 614, at the end of the tariff.)					
	DRUGS.—CHEMICAL AND OTHER PRODUCTS.					
527	Sundry products: Musk, amber, civet, castoreum, and other articles of small weight and consumption, although high priced	Per kilogram	1.174	2.348	3.1305	4.174
528	Cantharides and cochineal	do	.1175	.235	.313	.4175
529	Carbon, animal	100 kilograms	.3045	.4565	.6085	.761
530	Glues, common or inferior	Per kilogram	.0195	.039	.052	.0695
531	Ditto, isinglass and boiling	do	.1085	.25	.315	.402
532	Greases and oils: Liquid, or train oils, as whale, pilchard, cod, refined or crude, including weight of interior package when of glass	do	.6195	.039	.052	.0695
533	Ditto, solid, as sperm, stearine, and purified tallow	do	.049	.098	.1305	.174
534	Tallow, raw and melted	do	.0165	.0335	.0445	.059
535	Petroleum, asphaltum, and other such liquid or solid products, in their natural state, or crude	100 kilograms	.32	.48	.64	.845
536	The same, refined or purified, as coal oil, kerosene, gasoline, benzine, paraffine, and greases and oils for lubricating or painting	Per kilogram	.018	.036	.048	.064
537	Mineral waters, natural or artificial, exclusive of package	do	.01	.0195	.026	.0345

538	Tar or pitch, mineral	100 kilograms	.1685	.3365	.4485	.598
539	Coals, mineral	1000 kilograms	.24	.36	.48	.60
540	Emery	Per kilogram	.008	.0155	.021	.028
541	Plants and shoots, as absynth, mug-wort, angelica, henbane, ceterach, nightshade, fumitory, hypericum, hemlock, and others analogous in value	do	.0195	.039	.052	.0695
542	Ditto, as sweet marjoram, kousso, &c	do	.049	.098	.1305	.174
543	Leaves, as digital, belladonna, thorn-apple, arnica, and others analogous in value	do	.0175	.035	.047	.0625
544	Ditto, as aconite, agrimony, vervain, maidens' hair, plantain or plantago, balm, and others analogous in value	do	.0295	.0585	.078	.1045
545	Ditto, as mint, myrtle, senna, and others analogous in value	do	.039	.0785	.1045	.139
546	Flowers, as lavendar, cammomile, knotgrass, elder, and others analogous in value	do	.0155	.0315	.042	.0555
547	Ditto, as French lavendar, rosemary, roses, poppy, mallows, common ditto, linden, violet, and others analogous in value	do	.039	.0785	.1045	.139
548	Roots, mallow, burdock, calaguala, houndstongue, turmeric, gentian, iris, licorice, madder, valerian, and others analogous in value	do	.0155	.0315	.042	.0555
549	Ditto, aconite, angelica, arnica, belladonna, sweet flag, colchicum, peony, pellitory, ratania, tormentil, sarsaparilla from Vera Cruz, and others analogous in value	do	.0315	.0625	.0835	.1115
550	Ditto, as contrayerva, carline, dittany, hellebore, galanga, sarsaparilla from Honduras, and others analogous in value	do	.049	.098	.1305	.1704
551	Ditto, as jalap, milkwort, turbith, and others, analogous in value	do	.088	.176	.235	.313
552	Ditto, as ipecacuanha, and rhubarb	do	.1955	.3915	.522	.6955
553	Barks, as winter, sassafras, mezereon, pomegranate, oak, and others analogous in value	do	.1095	.039	.052	.0695
554	Ditto, angostura, elm, Peruvian, simaruba, and others analogous in value	do	.039	.0785	.1045	.139
555	Ditto, orchanet, or alkanet, and others analogous in value	do	.098	.1955	.261	.348
556	Grains, seeds, &c., as linseed, mustard, fenugreek, and others analogous in value	do	.015	.0235	.1315	.042
557	Ditto, as poppy, coriander, colchicum, fennel, white mustard, lavender, or wormseed, fleawort, and others, analogous in value	do	.0215	.043	0575	.0765
558	Ditto, as basil, anise, coloquintida, waterhemlock, hemlock, and others analogous in value	do	.043	.086	.115	.153
559	Ditto, as cardamomum, carthamus, and others analogous in value	do	.1075	.215	.287	.3825
560	Woods, as "anacahuita," sanders, tamarisk, cuassia	do	.0155	.0315	.042	.0555
	Ditto, as braziletto, guaiacum, mulberry, and other dyeing. (See "Woods and wooden goods.")					
561	Tanners' barks	Ad valorem	4 per cent.	6 per cent.	8 per cent.	10 per cent.
562	Oils, including essentials:					
	Linseed, crude or boiled, castor, cottonseed, palma christi, cocoanut, peanut, and others analogous in value	Per kilogram	.0195	.039	.052	.0695
563	Turpentine, spirits of	do	.0135	.0265	.0365	.0485
564	Sweet almond, cocoa, hazelnut, and other oils, analogous in value	do	.051	.1015	.1355	.181
565	Nutmeg, croton, and other such oils, analogous in value	do	.489	.9785	1.3045	1.739
566	Essential oils, and analogous, for all uses, as rose, angelica, cardamomum, sweet basil, and others analogous in value	do	5.435	12.50	15.761	20.109
567	Bitter almond, cubeb, sanders, bay, camomile, balm, cherry, any others analogous in value	do	2.174	5	6.3045	8.0435
568	Anise, bergamot, lemon, orange flower, absinthe, cinnamon, cider, wormwood, marjoram, and other analogous in value	do	.435	1	1.261	1.609
569	Lavender, sage, rosemary, thyme, and others analogous in value	do	.1085	.25	.315	.402
570	Camphor, rough or refined	do	.076	.175	.2205	.2815
571	Gums, resins, &c.:					
	Gums, arabic, Senegal, manna, tragacanth, and others analogous in value	do	.049	.098	.1305	.174
572	Ditto, arabic, rough	do	.0175	.026	.035	.0435
573	Tar and pitch, vegetal, including weight of package	do	.0025	.0045	.006	.0085

Tariff of duties on goods and merchandise imported into the island of Cuba, &c.—Continued.

Classification.	Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Duty on Spanish production.		Duty on foreign production.	
			Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.	Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.
	DRUGS.—CHEMICAL AND OTHER PRODUCTS—Continued.					
574	Rosin, and white ditto, or white pitch, and pine resin, including weight of package	Per kilogram	$0.0035	$0.007	$0.009	$0.012
575	Resin gums, and solid resins, in paste, sofs or liquid, not included or specified elsewhere, as crude turpentine from all countries, elemi, Burgundy pitch, and others analogous in value	do	.0115	.0435	.0315	.042
576	Ditto, as lac, copal, mangle, and others analogous in value	do	.039	.0785	.1045	.139
577	Ditto, the so-called balsam, as the Peruvian, Tolu, Maria, copaiba, and others analogous in value	do	.076	.175	.2205	.2815
578	Ditto, as asafœtida, officinal spurge, juniper, frankincense, myrrh, mastic, galbanum, benzoin, storax, dragon, and others analogous in value	do	.0545	.125	.1575	.201
579	Ditto, as opium, scammony from all countries, jalap resin, and others analogous in value	do	.652	1.50	1.891	2.413
580	Acids, mineral:					
	For industrial purposes, as arsenic, muriatic and sulphuric, for the trade	do	.0015	.0025	.0035	.0045
581	Ditto, nitric, for the trade and pure, and pure sulphuric, and muriatic	do	.0175	.04	.0505	.0645
582	Ditto, vegetal and mineral for all purposes, as acetic, boracic, crude gallic, oxalic, and others analogous in value	do	.0305	.07	.0885	.1125
583	Ditto, as citric, tannic, tartric, fennic and others analogous in value	do	.076	.175	.2205	.2815
584	Ditto, applied exclusively to medicines, as lactic, benzoic, cyanhydric, phosphoric, valerianic, and others, even of more value, but of small consumption	do	.8695	2.00	2.5215	3.2175
585	Other products, as sulphur, in flower or paste, caustic soda for soap and match makers	do	.0025	.004	.005	.0065
586	Bicarbonate and carbonate of soda, of potash and lime, sulphate of alum, of ammoniac, iron, magnesia, sulphurate of antimony, and others analogous in value	do	.0065	.015	.019	.024
587	Ammoniac, hyposulphite of soda, litharge, nitrate of potash and of soda, sulphate of zinc, glucose, and other products analogous in value	do	.011	.025	.0315	.04
588	Carbonates of magnesia, of zinc, and of potash, refined; hydrochlorate of ammoniac, dextrine, kaolin, and other products analogous in value	do	.022	.05	.063	.0805
589	Borate of soda, carbonate of ammoniac, chloride of antimony, cream of tartar, bicarbonate of potash, glycerine, nitrate of barytes, of strontium, yellow prussiate of iron and potassinm, red prussiate of iron and other products analogous in value	do	.0325	.075	.0345	.1205
590	Acetate of potash, carbonates and oxides of iron, soluble cream, others of all classes, sulphurate of carbon, cyanuret of potassium, and other products analogous in value	do	.052	.12	.151	.193
591	Chlorate of potash	do	.021	.0315	.0415	.052
592	Chlorides and oxides of mercury, chloroform, creosote, citrate of iron, and other products analogous in value	do	.098	.225	.284	.362
593	Phosphorus	do	.0435	.065	.087	.1085
594	Brome and bromates, iodal and iodines, carbonate, and oxide of bismuth, permanganate of potassium, cyanure of potassium, pure, and other products analogous in value	do	.5435	1.25	1.576	2.011

595	Quinine and its salts, morphina salts, alkaloids and its salts, gold, silver, platinum, and other salts of rare or precious metals, and all other chemical products of small consumption and bulk, although high priced, which can be assimilated to the above-mentioned products, and for whatever purpose or application	....do	3.4785	8.00	10.087	12.8695
596	Special pharmaceutical products and medicines, which do not constitute those termed patent or secret remedies, as tinctures, compound oils, ointments, medicinal vinegars, gum pastes, sweet and pectoral, as jujube, *liquen*, &c., and plasters and sticking-plasters	....do	.0435	.10	.126	.161
597	Vegetal extracts, as opium, ipecacuanha, rhubarb, *ergotina*, and others analogous in value	....do	1.3045	3.00	3.7825	4.826
598	Ditto, as arnica, belladonna, thorn-apple, sarsaparilla, valeria, and others analogous in value	....do	.2175	.50	.6305	.8045
599	Ditto, as colchicum, coloquintida, Peruvian bark, ratania, and others analogous in value	....do	.435	1.00	1.126	1.609
600	Ditto, as brazilletto, campeachy, licorice, and others prepared for industrial purposes, analogous in value	....do	.026	.06	.0755	.0965
601	Distilled waters, as orange flower, rose, valerian, and others analogous in value	....do	.026	.06	.0755	.0965
602	Preparations called "Patent," or specific, of authors known or anonymous, in glass packages, of up to 0.125 liter of capacity, as the Forgets' and Delabarre's sirups, and Laville's liquors and pills, including weight of inside packages	....do	20.25	46.6	58.8	75
603	Ditto, ditto, in glass packages, of from 0.125 to 0.250 liter, as Guille's elixir and Lera's phosphate, including weight of inside packages	....do	13.5	31.1	39.2	50
604	Ditto, ditto, in glass packages, of from 0.250 to 0.500 liter, as Albert's sarsaparilla and Dupont's sirup, exclusive of the weight of packages	....do	06.75	15.55	19.6	25
605	Ditto, ditto, in glass packages of more than 0.500 liters, as Laffecteur's rob, Bristol's sarsaparilla, and Swain's panacea, exclusive of weight of packages	....do	03.4	07.75	09.8	12.5
606	Ditto, ditto, in wooden, paste-board, and vellum lace packages, as Brandreth's and Frank's pills, Nafé Regnault's lozenges, and similar kinds, including interior packages	....do	13.5	31.1	39.2	50
607	Ditto, ditto, in tin and pewter packages, as Sedlitz powders, soda powders, Guerin's opiate, Albespeyres' caustic, and others, including weight of interior packages	....do	05.4	12.45	15.65	20
	NOTE.—Natural and chemical products, and drugs, such as are generally imported in powders, in their natural state or prepared, such as tartaric acid, Rochelle salts, red lead, litharge, carbonate of lead, oxide of zinc, subnitrate of bismuth, carbonate of iron, oxide and iodures of mercury, arsenical acid, sublimate of sulphur, carmines, emery, chrome, vermillion, bronze, Armenian bole, dextrine, lycopodium, starch and arrow-root, bicarbonate of soda, red coral, peroxide of manganese, Venetian tale, calamine, verdigris, and other similar kinds, will be dutied as per items they belong to.					
608	An extra duty of 15 per cent. will be levied on powders, the alteration of which is below 25 per cent., as those of rhubarb, Florence lily, mallow, hound's tongue and licorice roots, mustard and flax seeds, gum-arabic, cinnamon bark, guaiacum wood, tartar emetic, gall-nuts, pepper of all classes, and other similar seeds, nitrate of potash, milk-sugar, sulphur of antimony, cream of tartar, calcined bones, sal-ammoniac, chlorate of potash, and other similar articles					
609	An extra duty of 35 per cent. will be levied on powders, the alteration of which is above 25 per cent., as those of opium, tragacanth gum, and all resinous gums, ipecacuana, turbith, jalap, and sarsaparilla roots, castoreum, flowers and leaves in general, sneezewort, amomum, poison nuts, Peruvian bark, cantharides, coloquintida, treacle, and all other similar kinds					

Tariff of duty on goods and merchandise imported into the island of Cuba, &c.—Continued.

Classification.	Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Duty on Spanish production.		Duty on foreign production.	
			Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.	Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.
	MIXED TEXTURES.					
	On cotton textures, mixed with hemp, flax, or jute, duty will be levied as per items, *hemp, flax, and jute.*					
	On hemp, flax, and jute textures, mixed with cotton, duty will be levied as per items, *hemp, flax, and jute.*					
	On cotton textures, mixed with wool, duty will be levied as per item *wool.*					
610	On cotton textures, mixed with silk up to *one-fifth* part, duty will be levied as per corresponding items, with an extra duty of 140 per cent.					
611	On same, above *one-fifth* and below *two-fifths* parts, duty will be levied as per corresponding items, with an extra duty of 280 per cent					
612	On same, above *two-fifths* parts, duty will be levied as on silk and pineapple muslin					
	On woolen textures, mixed with cotton and not specified in item *wool*, a deduction of 20 per cent. will be made on the duty charged for pure woolen goods.					
613	On woolen textures, mixed with silk, not specified in item *wool*, and of silk mixed with wool, not specified in item *silk*, an extra duty of 50 per cent. will be levied in both cases					
	SUGAR PLANTATION IMPLEMENTS.					
614	All articles exclusively applicable to the sugar industry of the island, from the cartage and grinding of cane to the packing and extraction of sugars, from the estates.	Ad valorem	3 Per cent.	4 Per cent.	5½ Per cent.	7 Per cent.

ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY, IMPORTED UNDER WHATEVER FLAG, AND FROM ANY COUNTRY.

1. Trees, plants, and seeds intended for plantings and herbariums of a scientific character.
2. Statues and oil paintings of celebrated artists.
3. Newspapers, geographic maps, and books, the lecture of which is authorized.
4. Asses, horses, cattle, &c., imported to improve the breed.
5. Guano and all classes of manure, natural or artificial.
6. Dissected birds and other animals, imported for public or private instruction, or any other purpose.
7. Collections of antiquities of all classes.
8. Live fish.
9. Collections of old coins and moneys which are authorized to circulate.
10. Argentiferous minerals, in their primitive state, or refined or purified.
11. Minerals, rough, applicable to mineralogic study.
12. Samples of textures, or dry goods, in clippings, of sufficient size to appreciate the goods.
13. Horse accouterments of Spanish manufacture, destined to the cavalry corps of the militia.

TARIFF OF DUTIES ON EXPORTS.

The following are the rates of duties as established by the tariff of October 1, 1870, and the war subsidies added to the same since that date:

Articles of export.	Fixed duty tariff, October 1, 1870.	War subsidies since October, 1870.	Total duty and war subsidies now in force.
Sugar:			
Per box	$0 80	$1 50	$2 30
Per hogshead	3 00	3 00	6 00
Per half-hogshead or tierce	1 50	1 50	3 00
Per barrel	75	75	1 50
Concentrated sugars will pay as the above items.			
Molasses, clayed, per hogshead of up to 120 gallons, without deduction for leakage	1 00	1 00	2 00
Honey, per gallon	02½	05	07½
Rum, per pipe	2 00	2 00	4 00
Wax:			
White, per kilogram	02	04	06
Yellow, per kilogram	01½	03	04½
Tobacco:			
In leaf, per kilogram	04½	06	10½
In scraps, per kilogram	01¼	05	06¼
Twisted, in segars, per 1,000	75	1 50	2 25
In paper cigarettes, per 1,000 packets	50	1 00	1 50
Timbers, ad valorem	5 per cent.		

NOTE.—By royal decree of July 25, 1884, the 5 per cent. extra export tax was abolished, and the export tax on refined or high-grade sugars was reduced to 40 cents and on muscovado or low grades to 35 cents per 100 kilograms, and on molasses to 13 cents per 100 kilograms.

CUSTOMS TARIFF FOR PORTO RICO.

[Approved by royal order of July 28, 1882.]

ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.

1. Agricultural implements and machines (see note 1).
2. Trees and live plants.
3. Lime.
4. Coal, vegetable, and stone.
5. Tan-bark.
6. Guano and other manures.
7. Snow and ice.
8. Gold and silver in bullion, bars, or money.
9. Fish, live.
10. Leeches.

Tariff of exportation.

No.	Articles.	Unit.	For national ports under Spanish flag.	For foreign ports under Spanish flag.	For foreign ports under foreign flag.
1....	Sugar, of all classes	100 kilograms.	$0 22	$0 22	$0 22
2....	Coffee	....do	54	54	54
3....	Wood, of all classes	....do	15	39	60
4....	Honey	....do	05	05	05
5....	Tobacco	....do	22	22	22

Customs tariff for the collection of duties on the entrance into the island of Porto Rico of merchandise from the Peninsula and foreign countries.

Number.	Articles.	Unit.	Spanish production.		Foreign production.	
			Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.	Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.
	CLASS I.					
	STONES, EARTHEN SUBSTANCES, GLASSWARE, POTTERY PRODUCTION, AND MINERALS.					
	GROUP 1.—*Stones and earthen matters employed in buildings, arts, and industry, and minerals.*					
			Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
1	Marbles, jaspar and alabaster, in the rough or in dressed pieces, squared and prepared for taking form	100 kilograms	.16	.27	.36	0.52
2	Same, of all kinds, cut into blocks, slabs, or steps of any dimensions, polished or unpolished	do	.26	.45	.67	0.94
3	Same, worked into statues, bas-reliefs, utensils of every kind, with ornaments, leaves or sculpture, not expressed in other items of this tariff	do	.84	1.44	1.92	2.76
4	Other stones and earthen substances employed in buildings, arts, and industry, and minerals	do	.07	.12	.16	0.23
	GROUP 2.—*Schist, bitumen, and their products.*					
5	Asphalt, schist, bitumen, pitch, and tars	do	.29	.40	.53	0.76
6	Petroleum and other mineral oils and benzine	do	.56	1.20	2.00	2.88
	GROUP 3.—*Crystal and glassware.*					
7	Glassware, hollow, common, or ordinary (see Disposition 5 and Note 3)	do	1.40	2.40	3.20	4.60
8	Crystal, hollow, and glass which imitates it (see Disposition 5 and Note 3)	do	2.45	4.20	5.60	8.05
9	Window and plate glass (see Disposition 5)	do	1.20	2.10	2.72	3.91
10	Glass and crystal, quick-silvered, and crystals for spectacles and watches (see Disposition 3)	do	5.60	9.60	12.80	18.40
	GROUP 4.—*Clay worked up, earthenware, and porcelain.*					
11	Clay in colored tile, tile for floors, for walls, bricks, roof-tile, pipes, and similar articles	do	.35	.60	.80	1.15
12	Stoneware and fine clay (see Disposition 5)	do	1.40	2.40	3.60	5.00
13	Porcelain (see Disposition 5)	do	2.56	4.32	6.48	9.00
	CLASS II.					
	METALS, AND ALL MANUFACTURES IN WHICH METAL ENTERS AS A PRINCIPAL ELEMENT.					
	GROUP 1.—*Gold, silver, and platina.*					
14	Gold in jewels and jewelry, although they may have pearls or stones (see Note 4)	Hectogram	2.00	4.00	6.00	9.00
15	Silver in jewels and jewelry, although they may have pearls or stones (see Note 4)	do	.30	.60	.90	1.35
16	Gold, silver, platina, and aluminium manufactured into other articles (see Notes 6 and 8)	do	.25	.42	.56	.84

Customs tariff for the collection of duties on the entrance into the island of Porto Rico of merchandise from the Peninsula, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Unit.	Spanish production.		Foreign production.	
			Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.	Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.
	CLASS II—Continued.					
	METALS, AND ALL MANUFACTURES IN WHICH METAL ENTERS AS A PRINCIPAL ELEMENT—Continued.					
	GROUP 2.—*Iron and steel.*		*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
17	Iron, cast in pigs, and old iron	100 kilograms	.21	.45	.60	.87
18	Same, cast in pipes, and ordinary manufactures, although they may have coatings of lead, tin, or zinc	do	.42	.72	.96	1.38
19	Same, in fine manufactures, or those lined with coating of porcelain and ornamented with other metals	do	1.40	3.00	4.00	5.80
20	Same, forged, and steel in bars of all kinds, straps, axles, tires, hoops, and springs for carriages	do	.56	1.20	1.60	2.32
21	Same, in wire, nails, screws, and pipes	do	.91	1.95	2.60	3.77
22	Same, in ordinary manufactures, although they may have coating of lead, tin, or zinc, painted or varnished	do	1.12	1.92	2.56	3.68
23	Same, in fine manufactures, or those lined with coating of porcelain and ornamented with other metals, and those of steel still not expressed in this tariff	do	1.75	3.75	5.00	7.25
24	Tin in sheets (see Disposition 5)	do	1.12	1.92	2.56	3.68
25	Same, manufactured	do	3.36	7.20	9.60	13.92
26	Needles, pens, pieces for watches, and other similar articles of iron and steel	Kilogram	.31	.66	.80	1.10
27	Knives, carving-knives, razors, scissors for sewing, and pen-knives	do	.11	.24	.29	.40
28	Arms, side, and the blades for the same (see Disposition 8)	do	.21	.45	.60	.87
29	Arms, fire, portable, and their barrels and other pieces (see Disposition 8 and Note 2)	do	.42	.90	1.20	1.74
	GROUP 3.—*Copper and its alloys.*					
30	Copper, bronze, and brass in bars and ingots, and old	100 kilograms	2.80	4.80	6.40	9.20
31	Said metals in plates, nails, wire, and pipes	do	3.50	7.50	10.00	14.50
32	Same, worked, and alloys of common metals in which copper enters in pieces of hardware	do	5.74	12.30	16.40	23.78
33	Same, in gilt, silver, and nickel-plated articles	do	14.00	30.00	40.00	58.00
	GROUP 4.—*Other metals.*					
34	Tin and zinc, in bars or bullion, sheets, nails, wire, and pipes	do	1.12	1.92	2.56	3.68
35	Tin and zinc, manufactured	do	2.10	4.50	6.00	8.70
36	All other metals and alloys not stated, in plates, bullion, nails, and pipes	do	1.19	2.04	2.72	3.91
37	Same, worked	do	3.50	6.00	8.00	11.50
38	All metals of this group in gilt, silver, and nickle-plated articles	do	7.00	15.00	20.00	29.00

CLASS III.

SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY, PERFUMERY, AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

GROUP 1.—*Drugs, simple.*

39	Oil of cotton, coco palm, linseed, peanut, and other grains and seeds, including those dried, and the products of the vegetable kingdom not expressed in other items	do	1.75	3.00	4.50	6.75
40	Ben-seed, flax, and other oleaginous seeds	do	.56	.96	1.44	2.32
41	Madder-root and dye barks and roots	do	.70	1.20	1.80	2.90
42	Lavender, mastic, anis, cassia-fistula of coco, cascarilla of coco, rosemary, medicinal woods, and licorice	do	.56	.96	1.44	2.32
43	Sponges, tragacanth, benzoin, calisaya, gentiana canchilagua, scammony, aromatic beans, lac, licopodium, manna, and nutmeg	do	7.00	12.00	18.00	29.00
44	Products of the animal kingdom employed in medicine and not expressed in other items	do	1.40	2.40	3.60	5.80
45	Opium, musk, croton oil, castoreum, gamboge	do	14.00	24.00	36.00	58.00

GROUP 2.—*Colors, dyes, and varnishes.*

46	Ocher and natural earths for paints	do	.21	.36	.48	.69
47	Colors, in powder or cakes	do	1.26	2.16	2.88	4.14
48	Colors, prepared, and inks	do	.49	.84	1.26	2.03
49	Indigo and cochineal	do	9.80	16.80	25.20	35.00
50	Coloring extracts, and the mixture of this material and madder	do	4.20	7.20	10.80	17.40
51	Varnishes	do	1.82	3.12	4.68	7.54

GROUP 3.—*Chemical and pharmaceutical products.*

52	Acids, muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric, impure, natural, and artificial, bicarbonates, carbonate alkalines, alkalies, caustics, and ammoniac salts not comprised in other items, and chloride of sodium (common salt)	do	.49	.84	1.26	2.03
53	Alkaloids and their salts not comprised in other items	Kilogram	4.20	7.20	10.80	17.40
54	Strychnine and semencynæ	do	1.75	3.00	4.50	7.25
55	Alum	100 kilograms	.35	.60	.90	1.45
56	Calomel	do	7.00	12.00	18.00	29.00
57	Chloride of lime, potash and sulphate of soda, chloride and sulphate of magnesia	do	.21	.36	.59	.87
58	Glue and albumen, oxides of potash and of sodium	do	1.82	3.12	4.68	7.54
59	Phosphorus	Kilogram	.08	.14	.22	.35
60	Nitrate of potash (saltpeter) and of soda	100 kilograms	1.26	2.16	3.24	5.22
61	Oxides of lead	do	.84	1.44	2.16	3.48
62	Sulphate and pyrites of iron	do	.42	.72	1.08	1.74
63	Pills, capsules, globules, and similar articles	Kilogram	.07	.12	.18	.29
64	Pharmaceutical products not stated	do	.14	.24	.36	.58
65	Chemical products not expressed	do	.04	.06	.09	.15

GROUP 4.—*Miscellaneous.*

66	Starch, fecules for industrial use, dextrine, and glucose	100 kilograms	.70	1.50	2.50	3.60
67	Soaps, common (see Disposition 5)	do	.91	1.95	2.99	3.77
68	Wax, manufactured or crude	do	4.20	7.20	10.80	17.40
69	Paraffine, stearine, and whale sperm, manufactured or crude	do	2.10	3.60	5.40	8.70
70	Perfumery and essences (see Disposition 5)	Kilogram	.14	.24	.36	.58
71	Gunpowder, mixed explosives, and match rope for mines (see Disposition 8)	do	.02	.03	.05	.09

Customs tariff for the collection of duties on the entrance into the island of Porto Rico of merchandise from the Peninsula, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Unit.	Spanish production.		Foreign production.	
			Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.	Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.
	CLASS IV.					
	COTTON AND MANUFACTURES.					
	GROUP 1.—*Cotton, raw and spun.*		*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
72	Cotton, raw	100 kilograms	1.75	3.75	5.00	7.25
73	Same, spun and twisted, from 1 to 3 threads (see Disposition 5)	Kilogram	.06	.13	.18	.26
74	Same, twisted, of more than 3 threads (see Disposition 5)	do	.14	.30	.40	.58
	GROUP 2.—*Textiles.*					
75	Textiles, closely woven, smooth, brown, white or colored, as madapollams, calico, croydon, domestics, and similar goods up to 10 threads (see Note 7)	do	Free.	.06	.10	.14
76	Same, from 11 to 16 threads	do	Free.	.09	.14	.20
77	Same, from 17 to 21 threads	do	Free.	.15	.19	.27
78	Same, from 22 threads and upwards	do	Free.	.24	.30	.43
79	Textiles, closely woven, smooth, printed, as regencies, chintz, and similar goods, up to 13 threads	do	Free.	.12	.16	.23
80	Same, from 14 to 17 threads	do	Free.	.16	.20	.29
81	Same, from 18 to 21 threads	do	Free.	.20	.34	.49
82	Same, from 22 threads and upwards	do	Free.	.31	.52	.75
83	Textiles, transparent or light, smooth, plain or worked, white, colored, or printed, as muslin, gauze, lawn, jaconet organdies, poplins, victorias, cambrics and similar goods, up to 12 threads	do	Free.	.14	.24	.34
84	Same, from 13 to 17 threads	do	Free.	.18	.30	.43
85	Same, from 18 to 23 threads	do	Free.	.24	.40	.58
86	Same, from 24 threads and upwards	do	Free.	.40	.66	.95
87	Textiles, twilled, white, brown, or colored, as bed-ticking, canvas, domestics, madapollams, toweling, and similar goods	do	Free.	.09	.14	.20
88	Textiles, twilled, of a class superior to the preceding item, and those printed, flowered, as germanic, drills, piqué, damask, and similar goods	do	Free.	.15	.25	.56
89	Quiltings, blankets, and muletouls	do	Free.	.09	.12	.17
90	Corduroys, velveteens, and other double textiles for articles of dress	do	Free.	.39	.52	.75
91	Tules, edgings, and lace crochet	do	Free.	.75	1.00	1.45
92	Textiles, knitted into undershirts, stockings, drawers, gloves, caps, and other forms	do	Free.	.26	.44	.63
	CLASS V.					
	HENEQUIN, HEMP, FLAX, PITA, JUTE, AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.					
	GROUP 1.—*Raw.*					
93	Henequin, hemp, flax, pita, jute, raw, dressed, or in refuse	100 kilograms	.56	1.20	1.60	2.32

	GROUP 2.—*Spun.*					
94	Yarn of henequin, pita, and jute	....do	1.05	2.25	3.	4.35
95	Yarn of hemp or flax	....do	5.60	12.	16.	23.20
96	Thread, twisted of two or more threads (see Disposition 5)	....do	7.	15.	20.	29.
97	Tackle and cordage (Note 8)	....do	1.40	3.	4.	5.80
98	Shoes or sandals (alpargatas)	Kilogram	.03	.06	.10	.14
	GROUP 3.—*Textiles.*					
99	Textiles, raw, although they may have colored stripes, smooth, plain, or crossed, as pack cloths, hessian, sacks, and goods similar up to 5 threads (see Note 7)	....do	Free.	.03	.04	.06
100	Textiles, smooth, plain, raw, as nankeen, bramante, sail cloth, osnaburg, duck, Irish linen, striped, and their similars up to 10 threads	....do	.05	.09	.14	.20
101	Same, from 11 to 15 threads	....do	.07	1.15	.22	.32
102	Same, from 16 to 20 threads	....do	.15	.27	.45	.65
103	Same, from 21 threads and upwards	....do	.29	.51	.85	1.23
	Textiles of the four preceding items, printed, will pay the corresponding duty on the threads which they may have, plus 20 per cent. of this duty.					
104	Textiles, twilled, raw or crude, colored, although they may have colored stripes, as bed-ticking and crude drills	....do	.07	.13	.21	.30
105	Textiles, twilled, white, printed or dyed, damasked or flowered, as damask, drills, towels, and similar goods	....do	.11	.20	.34	.49
106	Laces and edgings of all kinds	....do	1.40	2.40	3.20	4.60
107	Hosiery	....do	.35	.60	.80	1.15
108	Carpets	....do	.02	.04	.05	.07
	CLASS VI.					
	WOOLS, BRISTLES, HORSE-HAIR, AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.					
	GROUP 1.—*Raw, spun.*					
109	Bristles, horse-hair, hair, and wools of all kinds and their refuse	100 kilograms	5.74	9.84	13.12	18.86
110	Yarn of all kinds	Kilogram	.21	.36	.48	.69
	GROUP 2.—*Textiles.*					
111	Textiles of felt in carpetings, horse blankets, and other uses, with or without hand work	....do	Free.	.06	.10	.14
112	Carpetings, Brussels, with or without hand work	....do	Free.	.16	.27	.39
113	Textiles, plain or twilled, of wool only or mixed with other materials, with hair on one or both sides, which have not been cleansed, as coating, baize, blankets, and similar goods	....do	Free.	.07	.12	.17
114	Cloths, cassimeres, ladies' cloth (elasticotines), lawns, and similar goods of wool only	....do	Free.	.60	1.	1.45
115	Same, mixed with cotton	....do	Free.	.24	.40	.58
116	Textiles, worked, crossed, twilled, or damasked, of wool only, as merino, damask, rep, alpaca, serge, and similar goods	....do	Free.	.60	1.	1.45
117	Same, mixed with cotton	....do	Free.	.32	.54	.68
118	Textiles, smooth and plain, of pure wool or mixed with cotton, as alpaca, Orleans, fine woolen stuffs, fetaila, flannel, and similar goods up to 14 threads	....do	Free.	.22	.37	.53
119	Same, from 15 to 20 threads	....do	Free.	.32	.54	.78
120	Same, from 21 threads and upwards	....do	Free.	.54	.90	1.29
121	Textiles, knit of pure wool or mixed with cotton	....do	Free	.57	.76	1.10

Customs tariff for the collection of duties on the entrance into the island of Porto Rico of merchandise from the Peninsula, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Unit.	Spanish production.		Foreign production.	
			Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.	Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.
	CLASS VII.					
	SILK AND ITS MANUFACTURES.					
	GROUP 1.—*Spun.*					
122	Silk and floss silk, spun and twisted (see Disposition 5)	Kilogram	*Pesos.* .80	*Pesos.* 1.	*Pesos.* 1.56	*Pesos.* 2.
	GROUP 2.—*Textiles.*					
123	Textiles, smooth or twilled, of silk only, in pieces, cortes or handkerchiefs	do	1.40	2.40	3.20	4.60
124	Same textiles mixed with cotton in the woof (see Disposition 3)	do	.84	1.44	2.40	3.48
125	Textiles, transparent, plain or worked, which may or may not have a mixture of cotton or wool gauge, pine-apple muslin, crêpe (nipe), and similar goods	do	2.83	4.86	8.10	11.74
126	Velvets and felts	do	3.50	6.	8.	11.50
127	Textiles of vestings, floss silk (escardo de seda) and those of floss mixed with silk	do	.70	1.20	1.60	2.30
128	Tulles, laces, and edgings of silk or of floss silk	do	2.10	3.60	4.80	6.90
129	Textiles knit in undershirts, drawers, stockings, gloves and other forms, which may or may not have a mixture of cotton or wool	do	1.40	2.40	4.	5.80
	CLASS VIII.					
	PAPER AND ITS APPLICATION.					
	GROUP 1.—*For printing and writing.*					
130	Paper, continuous, for printing	100 kilograms	1.05	1.80	3.	4.35
131	Same for writing, lithographing, and engraving, hand-made, ruled, and vellum lace	do	2.10	3.60	6.90	8.70
	GROUP 2.—*Paper printed, engraved, or photographed.*					
132	Books and other prints, bound or unbound, and printed music	do	2.10	3.60	5.40	6.90
133	Engravings, designs, photographs, and playing-cards	Kilogram	.42	.72	1.20	1.74
	GROUP 3.—*Paper for decorating rooms.*					
134	Paper stamped with gold, silver, or crystal	100 kilograms	8.40	18.00	24.	34.80
135	Same of other classes	do	2.10	4.50	6.	8.70
	GROUP 4.—*Paper, various.*					
136	Paper, brown, ordinary for packing, and sand-paper	do	.70	1.50	2.	2.90
137	Paper, other classes, not tariffed	do	4.90	10.50	14.	20.30
138	Cardboard in sheets and in boxes lined with ordinary paper and articles of cardboard paste or cardboard store, unfinished	do	1.19	2.04	2.72	3.91
139	Same articles, finished, and cardboard boxes ornamented or lined with fine paper or other materials	Kilogram	.14	.24	.32	.46

	CLASS IX.					
	WOODS AND OTHER VEGETAL MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.					
	GROUP 1.—*Woods.*					
140	Hogsheads, mounted or unmounted, their shooks, hoops, and bottoms	100 kilograms	.11	.23	.27	.35
141	Barrels, mounted or unmounted, their staves, hoops, hoop-poles, and bottoms	do	.54	1.20	1.38	1.88
142	Boards, planks, beams, rafters, poles, and woods for naval construction	Cubic meter	.51	1.12	1.30	1.76
143	Shingles and clavate of all classes	100 kilograms	.08	.20	.22	.30
144	Woods for cabinet-making in logs or pieces	do	.56	1.20	1.60	2.32
	GROUP 2.—*Furniture and manufactures.*					
145	Wood, ordinary, worked into all kinds of articles, turned or unturned, painted or varnished (see Note 13)	do	2.18	4.68	6.25	9.06
146	Same, fine, worked into furniture or other articles, turned, carved, polished, and varnished, those of ordinary wood veneered with other fine, those upholstered except with silk textiles and those with molded borders or varnished (see Note 13.)	do	6.56	14.06	18.75	27.18
147	Woods, in the same articles, gilt, those which may have inlaid work, or ornamented with mother-of-pearl and other fine materials and metal moldings and those upholstered with silk textiles (see Note 13.)	do	10.50	22.50	30.	43.50
	GROUP 3.—*Various.*					
148	Cork	do	.49	1.05	1.40	2.03
149	Esparto, crin vegetal, rush willow, fine straw, palm, and other similar materials, unworked	do	.25	.43	.58	.83
150	Same materials, worked	do	1.40	3.	4.	5.80
	CLASS X.					
	ANIMALS, LEATHER GOODS, AND OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCTS EMPLOYED IN THE INDUSTRY, AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.					
	GROUP 1.—*Animals.*					
151	Horses, mules, and asses	Each	1.75	3.75	5.	7.25
152	Cattle	do	1.40	3.	4.	5.80
153	Swine	do	.63	1.35	1.80	2.61
154	Sheep and goats, and other animals not included	do	.21	.45	.60	.87
	GROUP 2.—*Skins and leather.*					
155	Leather and skins, untanned, and sole-leather	100 kilograms	3.50	7.50	10.	14.50
156	Leather and skins, tanned as upper leather (baqueta), skeepskin (badana), morocco, and that of sheep and goat skin, haired	Kilogram	.09	.15	.25	.36
157	Those superior to those of the preceding items, as calf, black and satinated, kid, shagreen, buffalo, hog, and chamois	do	.15	.27	.45	.65
158	Shoes of all classes	do	.19	.33	.55	.80
159	Harness and saddlery articles (see Note 16)	do	.14	.30	.40	.58
160	Gloves and leather	do	1.40	2.	4.	5.80
161	Other articles of leather, or lined with the same material	do	.35	.60	.80	1.15

Customs tariff for the collection of duties on the entrance into the island of Porto Rico, of merchandise from the Peninsula, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Unit.	Spanish production.		Foreign production.	
			Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.	Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.
	CLASS X.—Continued.					
	ANIMALS, LEATHER GOODS, AND OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCTS, &C.—Continued.					
162						
163	GROUP 3.—*Feathers.*					
			Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
	Feathers for ornament, in natural state and manufactured	Kilogram	.70	1.20	1.60	2.30
	Others and dusters	do	.18	.30	.40	.58
164	GROUP 4.—*Other products.*					
	Greases, animal, and all classes of animal products, manufactured or unmanufactured	100 kilograms	1.40	3.	4.	5.80
	CLASS XI.					
	INSTRUMENTS, MACHINERY, AND APPARATUS.					
	GROUP 1.—*Instruments.*					
165	Pianos	Each	17.52	30.	40.	57.50
166	Harmoniums and melodeons	do	3.50	6.	8.	15.50
167	Watches, gold	do	.90	.90	1.20	1.80
168	Watches, silver and other metals	do	.42	.72	.96	1.38
169	Clocks, with ordinary weights and alarms	do	.14	.24	.32	.46
170	Machinery of wall or table clocks which may or may not have cases (see Note 14) and chronometers	do	.49	.84	1.12	1.61
171	Machine motors and for all kind of industries, and loose pieces for same	100 kilograms	1.82	3.12	4.16	5.98
172	Machines, sewing, and loose pieces for the same	do	7.	12.	16.	23.
	GROUP 2.—*Carriages.*					
173	Passenger coaches for railways and tramways	Each	84.	180.	240.	848.
174	Other articles for railways and tramways	do	42.	90.	120.	174.
175	Coaches, landaus, omnibus, and other carriages not previously expressed	do	21.	45.	60.	87.
176	Wagons, carts, and hand-carts	100 kilograms	.56	1.20	1.60	2.38
	GROUP 3.—*Vessels.*					
177	Vessels of wood up to the capacity of 50 tons burden (see Note 15)	Ton				8.
178	Same from the capacity of 51 up to 300 tons burden (see Note 15)	do				5.20
179	Same from the capacity of 301 and upwards (see Note 15)	do				2.80
180	Same of iron or steel-plated and those of mixed construction of whatever capacity (see Note 15)	do				2.50

CLASS XII.

ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES.

GROUP 1.—*Meats and fish.*

181	Pork meat and bacon (see Dispositions 3 and 5)	100 kilograms	.98	2.10	2.80	4.06
182	Jerked and salted meats, smoked or in brine (see Disposition 5)	do	1.	1.70	2.26	3.25
183	Birds, live or dead, and small game	Kilogram	.02	.04	.05	.07
184	Butter (see Disposition 5)	100 kilograms	2.80	4.80	6.40	9.20
185	Lard (see Disposition 5)	do	1.54	2.64	3.52	5.06
186	Codfish and stockfish (see Disposition 5)	do	.35	.75	.88	1.18
187	Fish, fresh, salted, smoked, pickled, and shell fish (see Disposition 5)	do	.35	.75	.88	1.18

GROUP 2.—*Grain, vegetables, flours, flour products, seeds, and forage.*

188	Cereals	do	.28	.60	.80	1.16
189	Rice, hulled	do	.63	1.35	1.80	2.61
190	Vegetables, dried	do	.56	.96	1.28	1.84
191	Flour of wheat	do	Free.	.82	2.45	3.26
192	Same of corn, or of any other grain	do	.25	.45	.65	1.10
193	Same pastes and alimentary substances	do	1.22	2.61	3.48	5.04
194	Crackers, ordinary	do	.91	1.95	2.60	3.77
195	Seeds, not stated, carob, forage, and bran	do	.14	.30	.40	.58

GROUP 3.—*Garden products and fruits.*

196	Garden products	do	.27	.46	.61	.87
197	Raisins and almonds, shelled	do	1.05	2.25	3.	4.35
198	Other fruits, dried or fresh	do	.76	1.62	2.16	3.13
199	Spices	Kilogram	.01	.03	.04	.06

GROUP 4.—*Oils and drinks.*

200	Olive oil	100 kilogroms	1.12	2.40	3.20	4.64
201	Brandy (aguardiente), common and anised	Hectoliter	.98	2.10	2.80	4.06
202	Gin	do	1.12	2.40	3.20	4.64
203	Cognac brandy and rum	do	3.15	6.75	9.25	13.85
204	Liquors	Liter	.05	.11	.14	.20
205	Beer, cider, and gaseous waters	Hectoliter	.84	1.80	2.40	3.48
206	Wines, high proof and sparkling	do	1.20	2.25	4.	6.
207	Other wines	do	.45	.95	1.50	2.25
208	Vinegar	do	.85	.75	.90	1.25

GROUP 5.—*Miscellaneous.*

209	Sugar (see Disposition 5)	100 kilograms	4.50	4.50	9.	9.
210	Cacao	do	2.80	4.80	6.40	9.20
211	Coffee	do	Free.	8.	11.50	14.50
212	Chocolate	Kilogram	.08	.17	.22	.32
213	Alimentary preserved goods, sausages and mixed meats, mustard, sauces, pickles, and tea	do	.04	.06	.10	.15
214	Sweets, fruits, sirup, and fine jellies	do	.02	.03	.04	.06
215	Cheese	do	.03	.05	.06	.09

Customs tariff for the collection of duties on the entrance into the island of Porto Rico of merchandise from the Peninsula, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Articles.	Unit.	Spanish production.		Foreign production.	
			Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.	Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.
	CLASS XIII.					
	MISCELLANEOUS.		*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
216	Decorative articles and ornaments of every class except those of gold, silver, and of the materials expressed in items 217 and 219	Kilogram	1.15	1.78	3.30	4.78
217	Amber, jet, tortoise-shell, coral, meerschaum, ivory, mother-of-pearl, and paste, raw and cut	do	.29	.51	.85	1.26
218	Same articles worked or manufactured, except buttons	do	1.05	1.80	3.00	4.46
219	Same articles in buttons	do	.40	.69	1.15	1.75
220	Horn, whalebone, meerschaum, bone, and paste, imitation of the materials mentioned in item 217, manufactured, except buttons	do	.60	1.04	1.74	2.57
221	Same materials in buttons, including those of porcelain or ordinary iron	do	.07	.12	.20	.29
222	Canes and sticks for umbrellas and parasols (see Note 17)	Hundred	3.15	5.40	9.00	13.38
223	Buttons and sleeve-buttons of all classes, except those of gold and silver, trimmings, and those mentioned in items 218 and 220	Kilogram	.33	.57	.95	1.41
224	Cartridges, with or without projectile, for fire-arms (see Disposition 8 and Note 2)	100 kilograms	3.50	7.50	10.	14.50
225	Cases and boxes of fine wood or leather, those lined with silk and others of similar classes, with fittings for writing, sewing, toilet, and for perfumery liquids and viands (see Note 19)	Kilogram	.56	1.20	1.60	2.32
226	Same of common wood, cardboard, willow, and the like classes, with fittings for the same use (see Note 19)	do	.28	.60	.80	1.16
227	Flowers, leaves, and fruits, artificial	do	.43	.75	1.25	3.35
228	Matches of all kinds	do	.14	.24	.32	.46
229	India rubber and gutta-percha, in sheets, threads, tubes, hose, shoes, life-preservers, and other similar articles	do	.07	.12	.20	.29
230	Same materials in other articles	do	.21	.36	.60	.89
231	Oil-cloths for tables and floors, and for packing	100 kilograms	3.15	5.40	7.20	10.35
232	Of other classes	Kilogram	.06	.10	.17	.25
233	Games and toys, except those of tortoise-shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, silver or gold (see Disposition 3)	do	.06	.11	.19	.24
234	Umbrellas and parasols of cotton	Dozen	.42	.72	1.20	1.74
235	Same of silk or other materials	do	1.48	2.88	4.80	6.96
236	Trimmings of silk (see Disposition 5 and Note 18)	Kilogram	3.70	1.50	2.	2.90
237	Same of all other classes (see Disposition 5 and Note 18)	do	.19	.41	.55	.80
238	Pictures or paintings in oil colors	Each	.14	.24	.32	1,46
239	Hats of all classes	Dozen	.46	.97	1.20	1.88
240	India-rubber textiles, mixed with other materials	Kilogram	.28	.48	.14	9.92
241	Tobacco in leaf	do	.13	.13	.35	.35
242	Ditto, manufactured, of all classes	do	.40	.40	.70	.70

NOTES.

American cotton direct for Ghent.—Consul Polachek, of Ghent, Belgium, reports the following interesting arrival at that port:

I have the honor to advise the Department, as intimated in my last annual trade report, that the canal to Ternenzen, connecting this port with the North Sea, is partially opened, and ships drawing 18 feet may enter into this harbor with ease. I take pleasure in reporting the first direct arrival from the United States of the Italian bark "Rosa e Aurelia," laden with 1,570 bales of cotton, and with a large quantity of staves, from New Orleans. The bark arrived here on the first day of this month, which fact may be of some interest to merchants and shippers in the United States.

Patent laws of Sweden and Norway (correction).—Consul Gade, of Christiania, under date of February 21, 1885, makes the following correction:

In looking over Consular Reports No. 45, for September, 1884, I see on page 136 a report from Consul Elfwing at Stockholm, with the heading "Patent law of Sweden and Norway," and further down, above the text of the law, "The Swedish-Norwegian patent law." The law reported by Consul Elfwing is only a patent law for Sweden; Norway, which has her own legislature and statutes entirely separate and different from those of Sweden, has not yet any patent law.

The only legal rule relating to patents in this country is considered in paragraph 82 of the law on trades and operatives of July 15, 1839, to which law some regulations have subsequently been added by royal ordinances of November 30, 1841, January 7, 1856, and October 25, 1873.

In 1876 a royal commission was appointed to make a proposition of a new patent law for Norway, which proposition has at last been laid by the Government before the Storthing now in session. It is to be expected that it will become a law within a few months, in which case I shall have the honor to transmit a translation thereof, as my colleague at Stockholm has already done of the Swedish law.

As American business people frequently apply to me for information about patents in Norway, I have considered it my duty to direct your attention to the fact that the Swedish patent law is not identical with that existing in Norway.

Silk goods trade of Lyons.—Under date of February 21, 1885, Consul Peixotto submits the following statistics concerning the silk-goods trade of his district:

The declared exports from the consular district of Lyons to the United States for the month of January, 1885, amounted to $727,648.23. Compared with those of the corresponding month of last year, when the exports were $1,122,865.03, the decrease has been $395,216.80.

This decline has been confined almost entirely to exports of silk manufactures, which, for January, 1884, amounted to $952,365, while for this year, in the same month, they reached only $572,842, a decrease of $379,523.

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that there has been no improvement for the first month of the new year; on the contrary, a falling off in fact of $379,523, which added to the decrease sustained for the previous months, viz, from September 1 to December 31, which amounted to $1,085,501, shows for the past five months a decline of nearly $1,500,000 in the exports of silk goods alone.

Though this decline may be accounted for in part by the low price of the raw material and the reduced cost of production, owing to the fact of the closing of some and the reduction of the hours of labor and working force in nearly all factories, 15,000 to 20,000 weavers being out of employ, yet these causes are only corollary of the main fact which arises from the great law of demand and supply.

The depressed condition of the manufacturing and mercantile trade of the United States has reduced the demand for silk goods more largely perhaps than for all other tissues, and this is the fact for the general trade of the world, Lyons suffering quite as much from her decreased business with Great Britain and continental countries as from our own. Besides American manufacturers now make such lively competition not only from the fact of the 50 per cent. tariff duty which protects them, but in the quality and excellence of their productions, that foreign manufacturers find great difficulty in doing business in our markets.

Agricultural implements in India.—Consul Farnham, of Bombay, supplies the following information concerning agricultural implements in India:

Referring to circular relating to agricultural machinery dated Washington, 20th February, 1884, I have the honor to say that the area of land under cultivation in Western India for cotton, linseed, wheat, and other oil seeds, is very great, but that the native zemindars do not take kindly to improved agricultural machinery, although such machinery may be introduced slowly, very slowly.

To my knowledge American manufacturers of agricultural implements have tried our market on several occasions, and houses have made a great effort to introduce American agricultural implements and failed to do so, to any extent, and after trying in every way to effect sales the consignment was shipped to Australia. The consignment consisted of plows (even a steam plow), reapers (mowers), seed planters, &c.

I do not know of any house here who would undertake the introduction of American agricultural machinery; but this thing may be said, the American agricultural implements do creep into our market in a small way, ordered by shop-keepers who have their eye to special buyers.

Our American agricultural implements compare most favorably with any that are manufactured out of America.

The international exhibition to be held here in 1886 will be an opportunity for American manufacturers to exhibit.

Free ports in Mexico.—Under date of February 12, 1885, Minister Morgan transmits the following:

Decree of the President of Mexico which names the ports and frontier custom-houses open to foreign commerce, and the ports open to coastwise trade, and points of customs observations as published in the Diario Oficial.

Porfirio Diaz, constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, to the inhabitants thereof:

Know ye: That in the exercise of the authority conceded to the Executive of the Union by the law of the 11th of December last, I have seen fit to decree as follows:

OPEN TO FOREIGN TRADE.

ARTICLE 1. The ports and frontier custom-houses open to foreign commerce are:

On the Gulf of Mexico.—Matamoros (maritime and frontier), Tampico, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcos, Frontera (Tabasco), Island of Carmen, Campeachy, Progreso.

On the Pacific Ocean.—Soconusco (Maritime and frontier), Tonala, Salina Cruz, Puerto Angel, Acapulco, Manzanillo, San Blas, Mazatlan, Altata, Guaymas, La Paz, Cape San Lucas, Magdalena Bay, All Saints (Todos Santos).

Frontier custom-houses of the north.—Tijuana, Initovaquita, Nogales, Sasabe, Palominas, Ascencion, Paso del Norte, Presidio del Norte, Piedras Negras, Laredo de Tamaulipas, Guerrero, Mier, Camargo.

Frontier custom-houses of the south.—Zapaluta.

OPEN TO COASTWISE TRADE.

ART. 2.—The ports open to coastwise trade (*trafico de cabotaje*) are:

On the Gulf of Mexico.—Sota la Marina, dependency of the Tampico custom-house; Tecolutla, Nautla, Alvarado, Tlacotalpam, Santecomapam, dependencies of the Vera Cruz custom-house; Ionala, dependency of the Coatzacoalcos custom-house; Tenosique, dependency of the Frontera custom-house; La Aguada, Villa de Palizada, dependencies of the island of Carmen custom-house; Champoton, dependency of the Campeachy custom-house; Celestum, Woman's Island (Isla de Mugers), Island of Cozumel, dependencies of the Progreso custom-house.

On the Pacific Ocean.—Tecoanapa, Zihuatanego, dependencies of the Acapulco custom-house; Chamela, dependency of the Manzanilla custom-house; Madria Madre, dependency of the San Blas custom-house; Topolobampo, Perihuete, Teacapam, dependencies of the Mazatlan custom-house; Ajiabampo, dependency of the Guaymas custom-house; Mulege, Saint Joseph of the Cape (San José del Cabo), dependencies of the La Paz custom-house; Island of Guadalupe, dependency of the Todos Santos custom-house.

ART. 3. Customs stations of observation (*vigilancia*) on the frontier of the north: The Cows (*Las Vacas*), Pachuache, dependencies of the Piedras Negras custom-house; Regnosa, dependency of the Matamoros custom-house.

ART. 4. The footing of the employés, salaries and expenses of the marine, frontier, coastwise trade custom-houses and customs stations of observation, shall be such as are provided for each fiscal year by the respective budget of the federal treasury, approved by the Congress of the Union.

Given at the National Palace of Mexico the 24th of January, 1885.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

Mexican Free Zone.—Consul Willard, of Guaymas, informs the Department that the Mexican authorities at Nogales have notified the public that the law of the 25th of March last, which established a free zone along the Mexican frontier of Arizona, is in full force and effect. Foreign goods can therefore be brought into said free zone through the said town of Nogales, Sonora, and stored and imported as provided by the law.

Emigration from the Netherlands.—Consul Eckstein, of Amsterdam, furnishes the following statement showing the number of emigrants, men, women, and children, of all nationalities, from ports of the Netherlands, each year, from 1873 to 1884, both inclusive:

Years.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1873	1,123	818	1,926	3,867
1874	316	226	500	1,042
1875	1,175	556	399	2,130
1876	1,220	693	489	2,402
1877	1,190	696	517	2,403
1878	1,436	779	568	2,783
1879	2,347	1,186	1,131	4,664
1880	5,904	3,166	2,805	11,875
1881	13,805	7,379	7,926	29,110
1882	17,441	8,240	8,640	34,321
1883	10,089	4,380	5,174	19,643
1884*	2,501	1,130	981	4,612

*For 1884 from Amsterdam only.

The emigration of native Hollanders, of both sexes and all ages, embraced in the above figures, were: In 1881, 10,100 persons; in 1882, 7,304; in 1883, 4,901; in 1884, 1,333, the latter from Amsterdam only.

The following statement shows the countries of the destination of all emigrants from Dutch ports, each year, from 1875 to 1884, both inclusive:

Years.	United States.	South America.	Australia.	Africa.	Total, including other countries.
1875	2,091	13	17	9	2,130
1876	2,344	13	21	24	2,420
1877	2,252	31	53	46	2,424
1878	2,671	21	67	24	2,783
1879	4,529	25	83	27	4,664
1880	11,695	34	115	31	11,875
1881	28,782	77	93	158	29,110
1882	34,157	31	74	59	34,321
1883	19,354	81	15	59	19,643
1884*	4,612				4,612

* For 1884 from Amsterdam only.

Nearly all the natives of Holland who emigrated in 1882, 1883, and 1884, went to the United States; the total number bound to all other countries hardly reached 100 persons in either year

Industries and wage-workers of Bradford.—In reviewing the trade of Bradford for 1884, and the outlook for 1885, Consul Grinnell, under date of January 8, reports as follows:

The principal industry of this consular district is the buying and selling, the manipulation and manufacture, of wool and kindred material, as the hair of the goat, the llama, the camel, &c.

Besides these, silk is now an important article of manufacture; iron also. Stone of excellent quality is also quarried. Machinery in its varied forms, oils, soaps, and chemicals are also manufactured and produced in vast quantity and variety by the hard-headed, persevering, indomitable Yorkshiremen, who half a dozen years ago were believed to be irretrievably ruined by the change in fashion.

In 1878 they could export hence to the United States no more than $5,000,000 declared value of merchandise, while during the year just closed they have sold and sent forward through this consulate $13,000,000 worth, to which may perhaps be added $3,000,000 declared elsewhere. The total production of the consular district of Bradford is upwards of $250,000,000 per annum.

The year 1884 has proved as veritably prosperous, perhaps, as any in its existence, not counting one or two seasons of wild speculation, which were almost immediately followed by panic, depression, loss, and gloom, while for the entering year all is bright, hopeful, and encouraging. There is absolutely no surplus of labor; the operatives are as happy and well off as they ever have been, or perhaps ever will be, in England.

The worker here—washer, spinner, weaver, mechanic, laborer, or whatever his or her means of livelihood—is a different being from the American bread-winner in similar vocation. Here they are dull, taciturn, more often sulky-looking, prematurely old, brow-beaten and cast down whenever and wherever you chance to see them. They exhibit in appearance no self-respect or independence, and, in going among them, monosyllabic replies, a sullen or hopelessly sad, sidelong, and furtive glance is all of intelligence or interest they display.

Making the full tale of bricks without straw, and under the lash, seems much their condition, and with the pittance they are paid they seem to have as little chance of escaping servitude as the children of Israel had before Moses left the land of Midian. Yet it is possible the day of the beginning of their deliverance is not far distant; that it will be hastened through the operation of the redistribution bill, which measure will enfranchise two millions of them, and, while only adding a dozen members to the House of Commons, will so change the borough and county representation as to give a chance for new life and new aims to the British wage-worker.

Trade of Plymouth, England.—Consul Fox, under date of January 10, 1885, reports as follows:

Since my last report, dated October 10, 1884, the trade and commerce of this port has somewhat partaken of the general tone of depression so observable in this country, from which the shipping trade especially has suffered. The exports of China clay have been to a limited extent, and freights have continued to rule low. The imports of timber, however, are still large, and this is a trade which looks well, this being the market from which a large district draws its supplies of materials for building.

The mining business, which is of such importance for this and the adjoining county, shows no improvement, and those interested therein almost despair of seeing better prices, as notwithstanding an increased demand, there has been no rise in tin and copper; on the contrary, the prices of these articles have still further receded.

Prices of most articles of daily consumption are low, especially bread, which is selling at 8*d.* and 9*d.* per 8-pound loaf. Butchers' meat appears to be the only article of general consumption that maintains its value.

Wheat, from New Zealand, continues to arrive on this market, and, together with shipments from Australia and Calcutta, competes here with the production of the United States.

Trade of Dartmouth.—The consular agent at Dartmouth writes as follows:

In handing you commercial report for the year 1884, I am obliged to state that, from the nature of the case, in a small place like Dartmouth there are few or no changes to report in the state of trade. Business of all kinds continues very dull, with the exception of the engineering works of Messrs. Simpson & Denison, where a number of fine yachts and steam launches (several for foreign account) are turned out.

The business of coaling steamers is also extensive, though there has been some falling off from the large deliveries of last year. This may be accounted for by the opening of depots at Portland, by the general depression of trade, and by the cholera scare, whereby vessels bound to the Peninsula have not called here for coal, as they would thereby have become subject to a long quarantine. Happily the scare is dying away, and with the almost universally good harvest it may be hoped that the prospects of 1885 are favorable. The mail steamers to the Cape, West Indies, Demerara, Falkland Islands, &c. continue to call here, as also large steamers from the States, with grain, cotton, and cattle, but these latter are intermittent, and call only for coaling purposes.

American trade in Jersey.—The consular agent at Jersey writes as follows:

Nothing of importance has transpired since my report of September 30 last. To the increasing consumption of provisions, canned meats, vegetables, and fruit may be added large quantities of flour and wheat, and also petroleum imported from the United States via England, besides agricultural implements, the imports of which are increasing. I have noticed some very artistic works in silver, which compare favorably with English and French manufactures.

The exports from this island to the United States of cattle for breeding purposes for the year just ended have been 678 head, of the value of £32,165, averaging nearly £47 10*s.* per head, as compared to 874 head, of the value of £40,380, averaging about the same, for the year 1883; and I am pleased to report that this island continues perfectly free from foot and mouth disease; but great care and precaution are necessary to avoid contamination in the transit of the animals over English soil to the port of shipment.

American imports at Havre.—The following statement of direct imports into the port of Havre from the United States during the quarter ending December 31, 1884, is supplied by Consul Glover:

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.	Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.
Apples (dried)	Barrels	203	Lard	Buckets	500
	Cases	300		½-barrels	400
Bark	Sacks	5,214	Lard oil	Tierces	100
Beef	Casks	20		Barrels	410
Beef-foot oil	Barrels	4	Lobsters	Cases	9,249
Bones	Sacks	195	Machinery	do	160
Bran	do	470		Packages	2,892
Bristles	Cases	39	Mineral oil	Barrels	300
Cacao	Sacks	929	Oars		3,068
Canned meats	Cases	100	Oil	Barrels	3,880
Cheese	Boxes	50		Cases	479
Cigars	Cases	2	Peas	Sacks	41
Clover-seed	Sacks	12,847	Pepper	do	1,850
	Barrels	1,985	Petroleum	Barrels	68,715
Coffee	Sacks	11,406	Pitchforks	Cases	106
Copper	Casks	3,053	Pork	Barrels	20
	Barrels	1,579	Potash	do	317
	Sacks	6,643		Parts of cargoes	8
	Cakes	2,793	Rum	Barrels	1
	Bars	2,854	Rice	Tierces	20
	Sheets	216		Barrels	13
Cotton	Bales	25,623	Rubber	Cases	2
Cotton-seed flour	Sacks	2,240	Salmon	do	505
Cotton-seed oil	Barrels	50	Shells	do	113
Crocodile skins	Bales	30	Silk	do	35
Divers	Packages	2,329	Silk-worms eggs	do	190
Essential oil	Cases	4	Silver	Bars	103
Feathers	do	5	Sponges	Bales	90
	Bale	1	Staves		78,246
Fish eggs	Cases	266	Sumac	Sacks	45
Fish oil	Casks	286		Barrels	6
	Barrels	368	Tallow	Hogsheads	473
Flour	Sacks	11,232		Tierces	177
Grain	do	884		Casks	156
Grass seed	do	484	Tobacco	Hogsheads	2,090
Grease	Barrels	1,669	Wax	Barrels	29
	Tierces	198	Whalebone	Packages	269
	Casks	225	Whale oil	Casks	71
Hemp	Bales	218	Wheat	Sacks	184,174
Horns	Sacks	1,939		Bushels	8,008
Horse-hair	Bales	104		Parts of cargoes	18
Indigo	Cases	13	Wood	Logs	238
Lard	Packages	662		Packages	1,110
	Barrels	400		Pieces	21,368
	Casks	25			
	Tierces	13,351			
	Tubs	16,285			

Trade and commerce of Puerto Plata.—Under date of March 9, Consul Simpson supplies the following information concerning the commerce of Puerto Plata, San Domingo, for the year 1884:

Business the past year has not been satisfactory, although its volume was somewhat greater than for 1883.

Tobacco shows a falling off of 1,702,596 pounds, and sugar an increase of 2,074,156 pounds. The low price received for these two articles, sugar especially, has been a great drawback to the progress of this district.

The number of vessels entered and cleared was 61 steamers and 88 sailing vessels, an increase of 17 sail, but a decrease of 11,038 tons. American tonnage shows a decrease of 1,445.56 tons.

Imports, exports, and duties.	1884.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total value of imports	$908, 920 00	$797, 681 23	$111, 238 77	
Total duties	550, 690 00	417, 794 16	132, 895 84	
Total value of imports from the United States	242, 475 00	269, 590 00		$27, 025 00
Total value of exports	991, 506 00	916, 000 00	75, 506 00	
Total duties	67, 080 00	120, 000 00		52, 920 00
Total value of exports to the United States	191, 813 25	68, 505 00	123, 308 25	

Changes in the tariffs of San Domingo.—Under date of March 9, 1885, Consul Simpson, of Puerto Plata, reports as follows:

On the 1st of December all export duties were abolished and 8 per cent. added to the import, bringing these to about 63 per cent. It is too early to tell what effect this will have on the commerce of the island.

Trade at Bahia, Ecuador.—Under date of September 30, 1884, Consular Agent Goddard writes as follows:

I have the honor, in compliance with the requirements of the Department of State, to make the following report for the benefit of those interested in the rapidly growing trade of this place with the United States.

Exports and customary rules in business relating thereto.—Merchandise is usually bought for cash. Discounts are not allowed in any case. The commission charged for the purchase and shipment of goods is 5 per cent. on costs and value.

The usual expenses attendant on the principal articles of shipment are as follows:

Articles.		E. C.	U. S. G.
Cocoa	duty per 100 pounds	$0. 375	$0. 243
Rubber	do	2. 875	1. 86
Tagua	do	.125	.08
Hides	do	.30	.19

Lighterage, porterage, packing, sacking, marking, &c., cost 39 cents per bale.

Total export from Bahia during last quarter.—To the United States: Rubber, $4,971.05; cocoa, $4,350.06; tagua and hides, $2,710.59. To England: Cocoa, $414.90; tagua, $1,251.54. To United Kingdom, for orders: tagua, $12,000. To France: Cocoa, $7,992. To Germany: Cocoa, $11,386.80. Making in all a sum total of $76,155.04, United States gold.

Importation of general merchandise.—From United States, $4,001; from Chili, $172; from Colombia, $45.

Money, weights, and measures.—Paper currency is in general use, the peso values according to the rate of exchange; its average value is $0.649. All other moneys in use are foreign, with the exception of a few silver pesos which have the same value as the paper ones, and a few copper pieces of 1 and 2 cent value. The French metrical system of weights and measures is the legal standard used.

Area and population of Menabi.—The population of Menabi is estimated at 60,000, and the area at 5,761 square miles.

REPORTS

FROM THE

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES

ON THE

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.,

OF THEIR

CONSULAR DISTRICTS.

No. 51.—March, 1885.

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CONSULAR REPORTS

ON

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

No. 51.—MARCH, 1885.

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE PORT AND STATE OF BOLIVAR, VENEZUELA.

REPORT BY VICE-CONSUL HENDERSON, OF CIUDAD BOLIVAR.

LACK OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

In transmitting this my first report on the trade and commerce of the port and State of Bolivar, I think it necessary to state that the scarcity of official statistics relating to commerce and the difficulty of obtaining reliable returns compelled me to apply to private sources for information.

That the results may not be as complete as could be wished is to be acknowledged; for general accuracy, however, they may be relied on, as far as regards the present year, the data particularly relating to the gold mines of the Federal Territory of Yuruary and Guayana being very kindly supplied by the British vice-consul at this port, Mr. F. H. Reddan.

THE CITY OF CIUDAD BOLIVAR.

Ciudad Bolivar, formerly called Angostura, the capital of the Great State of Bolivar, is situated on the right bank of the river Orinoco. It is about 187 feet above the level of the sea, from which it is distant 395 miles.

The city was founded by Mendoza in the year 1764, and called by him Saint Thomas of New Guayana. This name, however, being rather long, gave place in course of time to that of Angostura ("the Narrows"), the river Orinoco being narrower at this place than in any other part of its long course.

The city is built upon a hill of solid rock, in the form of an amphitheater, and commands an extensive view of the noble Orinoco. The streets run at right angles and parallel to the river, but are steep and wretchedly paved, The city contains a handsome cathedral, built in the time of the Spaniards, but restored and beautified by Mr. T. B. Dalla Costa, a former president of this State; a large and spacious government

palace; a university, fairly well attended; and a handsome public square, in which a full bronze statue, on a richly carved marble pedestal, of the Liberator Bolivar stands. (This was the first monument erected in Venezuela to the honor of the hero of Venezuelan independence.) There is also a good market place, but poorly attended; a Masonic lodge; two hospitals; and a remarkably well-kept cemetery, to which a smaller one is attached for foreigners, and equally well looked after.

The Orinoco, whose general breadth in front of the city does not exceed from 4,000 to 4,300 yards, narrows considerably near the ancient forts of San Gabriel and San Rafael, where it may be computed to be no wider than 900 yards from bank to bank. On account of the narrowness of the river at this point the annual rise of the Orinoco appears to be greater here than in other parts; and from information received, together with my own observations, I conclude the rise may be estimated at from 45 to 60 feet.

THE GREAT STATE OF BOLIVAR.

As Ciudad Bolivar was formerly known as the capital of the State of Guayana, it may be well for the benefit of those interested in the place to explain how it has become the capital of the Great State of Bolivar.

On the 30th of August, 1881, the constitution of the Republic was reformed by Congress. The twenty-one States of which the United States of Venezuela was formed were reduced to seven, and, in conformity with the new constitution of the country, the former States of Apure and Guayana became the Great State of Bolivar, having for its capital Ciudad Bolivar, the seat of the State government.

The whole of the immense territory comprising this State lies partly on the right bank of the Orinoco and partly on the right banks of the rivers Apure and Uribante. The extent is calculated, according to Codazzi, to be 167,000 square miles, and its population, according to the census taken by command of the National Government in 1881, 81,061 inhabitants, or a little more than two persons to the square mile. The State is divided into districts, of which there are four, namely, two out of the former State of Apure, on the higher Orinoco, called Higher and Lower Apure, and two out of the former State of Guayana, known as Heres and Cedeño. As no proper survey has ever been made of Guayana and Apure, comparatively little is known either of their great extent or resources.

Upon the whole, the Great State of Bolivar must be considered as the largest and most important of the Republic of Venezuela. Permeated by the magnificent flood of the Orinoco and its immense tributary rivers, the whole continent of South America might be crossed thereby, being joined on the southwest by the river Meta to within three days' journey of Bogota, New Granada, while on the south it is united by the Casiquiare to the Rio Negro and the mighty Amazon, and so renders the great Empire of Brazil accessible to ships from Venezuela; and again on the north uniting the whole of the States of the Republic and forming a grand highway of communication. Indeed, it might be said without exaggeration that this great river, which principally lies in the Great State of Bolivar, is the key to the whole of the vast continent of South America.

The commerce which must one day be developed in this State by means of this mighty stream and its tributaries will unquestionably be of great importance.

From the administration of this State, however, three most important, and by far the richest, sections have been taken: one, which forms to-day the Federal Territory of Yuruary, in which the famous gold mines of Guayana are situated; another, called, the "District of Caura," in which the immense forests of Guayana are situated, abounding in the richest and most precious woods, and from which the aromatic tonka bean comes; and the third, known as the "Territory of the Delta," abounding in precious woods and minerals. This last has been conceded to Mr. C. C. Fitzgerald, for some time manager of the great gold mine "El Callao," who is at present engaged in the exploiting of the riches of the Delta, and its colonization.

It is not to be doubted that the loss of such important sections, which really gave both importance and considerable revenue to the State, should be severely felt, more particularly when it is known that though the territory of the State is immense, it produces comparatively little, being principally dependent upon the States bordering the north bank of the Orinoco for its trade.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PORT OF CIUDAD BOLIVAR.

Ciudad Bolivar is the entrepôt of the commerce of the Orinoco, Barcelona, Guarico, and Portugueza, the latter the southern port of New Granada, by the river Meta, and the north central part of Brazil, through the Casiquiare, as well as that of the State of which it is the capital.

That it may be considered at present as the third most important port of the Republic, ranking next after La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, being far in advance of Maracaibo both in its import and export trade, there is no doubt; and should peace continue in the Republic, and the National Government bestow its attention on this section of Venezuela, as strongly recommended in the report made by the Venezuelan war minister, General Barret de Nazaris, of the State of Bolivar and Federal Territory of Yuruary, in the month of September last, it will bid fair before long to surpass even the two best ports of the Republic.

SHIPPING AT CIUDAD BOLIVAR.

The number and tonnage, in register tons, of shipping which entered this port in the year 1884 were as fol-lows:

Flag.	Number.	Tonnage.	Crews.
American	11	1,550	87
British	15	4,895	187
French	10	1,793	152
German	11	2,690	89
Venezuelan	39	16,611	737
Total	86	27,539	1,252

American shipping.—Of the eleven American vessels which entered, nine came direct from New York, with assorted cargoes; the other two arrived from Trinidad in ballast. Three returned to New York with large cargoes of products of the country, and all the others cleared in ballast, in search of freight in ports in the West Indies. As compared with the year 1883, there is an increase of 207 tons, which, though not considerable, is nevertheless a clear proof that the carrying trade in United States bottoms is rather on the increase than otherwise.

British shipping.—Of the fifteen British vessels which entered, ten came direct from New York, with large general cargoes of machinery, provisions, &c.; the other five came from British Guiana and in ballast. Five returned to New York with very good cargoes of products of the country, two left for Demerara with live cattle, and two for Cayenne with live cattle; the remainder left for ports in the West Indies in ballast.

French shipping.—Of the ten French ships which entered, three brought assorted cargoes from Bordeaux, two came with provisions from Demerara, and the remaining five entered in ballast from Cayenne. Seven returned with cargoes of live cattle to Cayenne, French Guiana, and the other three left for ports on the Spanish Main, in ballast, in search of freights.

German shipping.—Of the eleven which entered, all came from Hamburg, with large assorted cargoes, a considerable quantity of which was principally of English manufacture, shipped from various ports in England to Germany for transshipment to this port, there being no direct carrying trade between here and Great Britain; four cleared in cargo, taking hence to Germany products of the country; and seven cleared in ballast, in search of freights elsewhere.

Venezuelan shipping.—Of the thirty-nine which entered, twenty-four were steamers of the Orinoco Line, which ply regularly twice a month each way between this port and the British colony of Trinidad, bringing considerable cargoes of assorted merchandise and passengers; the other fifteen arrived in ballast. Twenty-four returned to Trinidad with large products of the country and passengers; the others cleared with cargoes of live cattle for Martinique and British Guiana.

Besides the foregoing, there are some ten or twelve large schooners of Venezuelan nationality employed in the coasting trade, and a very large number of small craft, together with some steamers, engaged in the trade of the river Orinoco and its tributaries.

BRITISH STEAMERS AND AMERICAN TRADE.

The returns of shipping, as kept by the British vice-consul, who has kindly put them at my disposal, show an increase of 6,061 tons more than that of the year 1883. This is principally due to the large British steamers now plying between this port and New York, which clearly shows that trade between this section of Venezuela and the United States is considerably on the increase, there being no less than twenty-one ships with general cargoes direct from New York to this port during the past year.

IMPORTS AT CIUDAD BOLIVAR.

These consist of British, French, German, and American manufactures; French wines; German beer; American flour, lard, cheese, rice, and large quantities of machinery for the gold mines. The total value of the imports for the year 1884 amounted to 11,761,258.40 bolivares, or about $2,352,251.70, American money. Of this amount 2,597,485.59 bolivares, or about $519,497.10, somewhat more than one-fourth of the total value of imports, represented the value of the imports from the United States.

Though the returns of imports for the year 1884 show a decrease as compared with those of the year 1883, which amounted to 13,273,733 bolivares, or about $2,854,746.60 in American money, still this decrease of 1,512,475 bolivares, or $302,495, does not result from any diminu-

tion in the importation of general merchandise, but rather from the fact that less gold coin for the use of the various mining companies in the Federal Territory of Yuruary was introduced than in the preceding year.

Statement showing the value of imports from the various countries at the port of Ciudad Bolivar in the year 1884.

Whence imported.	Value in bolivares.	Value in American money.
New York	2,597,485.54	$519,497 15
Germany	3,383,051.53	676,610 30
France	800,300.25	160,060 05
Trinidad, British West Indies	4,974,797.88	994,959 60
British Guiana	5,623.20	1,124 60
Total	11,761,258.40	2,352,251 70

From the foregoing statement of the value of imports it will be seen that the largest amount comes from the colony of Trinidad.

It is true that much of this amount consists of gold coin sent from England for the use of English mining companies established in the Territory of Yuruary; still, it cannot be denied that the amount of importations from the United Kingdom is considerably in excess of other countries, as much of the merchandise brought in German and French sailing ships from Hamburg and Bordeaux is of English manufacture.

The United States holds the second place; and a very good place it is, when it is considered that not long since nearly the whole of the import trade of this section of Venezuela was from Great Britain.

For the articles imported here from the United States there is always a good demand and a ready market. Still, it cannot be denied that much more might be done were exporters in the United States to give a little more attention to the wants and wishes of the place.

That the trade of the year 1884 has been one of much greater business activity than former years I am inclined to think has been mainly due to the increased development of the Guayana gold mines, although business was also very brisk with ports on the higher Orinoco.

WANT OF CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

It is next to impossible to obtain correct data of the imports, the customs tariff being so excessively high on both imports and exports as to present serious difficulties to commerce in general; and it is not to be wondered at, in view of such obstacles, that a systematic evasion of duties is carried on. It may be remarked, with reason, that it is principally owing to this high revenue tariff that contraband prevails in all parts of this section of Venezuela, for which the greatest facility is afforded by the immense network of channels all over the delta of the Orinoco, running into the Gulf of Paria, and by means of which small craft coming from the colony of Trinidad are enabled to carry on their law-evading traffic, to the great injury of the honest merchant. Notwithstanding the efforts made by the National Government to stop this clandestine traffic, so far they appear powerless to do so.

THE EFFECT OF THE DIFFERENTIAL DUTY ON GOODS FOR THE ANTILLES.

It may be well to remark here that since the decree of the National Government, now some three years since, imposing a differential duty of 30 per cent. extra on all goods coming from the Antilles, contraband

has largely increased. It is to be regretted that no data are forthcoming to show to what extent the trade with Trinidad may have declined, as it would be easy to ascertain thereby to what extent contraband has increased in this section of Venezuela during the past three years.

EFFECT OF THE VENEZUELAN TARIFFS.

With regard to the revenue tariff as it affects American trade, it may be said that an average American cargo of machinery and provisions pays no less than from 35 to 45 per cent. duty—American flour, $5.30 gold per barrel duty; American leaf tobacco, $1.08 per kilogram; American kerosene, per 10-gallon boxes, $2.05 each; rough lumber, 2 cents per kilogram. Sugar and manufactured tobacco are prohibited absolutely.

The full import of the above will be better understood when it is known that the American brig Anita, which entered here from New York in October, 1883, paid no less than $14,000 gold on her cargo, and on the outward voyage of the same brig, in November, $12,000 was paid on a cargo of hides, deer-skins, coffee, caoutchouc, and balsam copaiba, although these articles are admitted into New York duty free.

EXPORTS FROM CIUDAD BOLIVAR.

These consist of hides, deer-skins, goat-skins, and skins of wild animals, coffee, cocoa, cotton, gold in bars, tobacco, indigo, caoutchouc, tonka beans, cattle, horses, and mules.

The total value of exports from this port for the year 1884 amounted to 25,163,948.88 bolivares, or about $5,032,789.80,* which, as compared with the year 1883, the exports of which amounted to 20,657,904.72 bolivares, or $4,131,580.50, shows the large increase of 4,506,044.16 bolivares, or $901,208 25.

The increase is due principally to the larger yield of gold from the mines; the products of the country, however, were much increased in 1884, the crops of coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cotton, and tonka beans being much better than in previous years.

The inclosed table shows the return of exports, their value and quantity, and whereto exported. The United States stands second on the list with regard to the export trade from this point, and were it not for the item of gold, which is shipped from here for London, via Trinidad, it would stand first, the total amount in value of exports to the United States being $305,181.60 in American money, which shows an increase in 1884, as compared with 1883, of $30,514.90, which, in general, may be attributed to the greater activity displayed in business in and about the gold mining territory.

THE GOLD MINES OF YURUARY.

An elaborate and comprehensive report was made by the British vice-consul at this port last year on the gold mines of the Federal Territory of Yuruary, Guayana, its population, mining industry, &c., by special command of his Government to proceed to the mines for that purpose. Of course it is not possible for the United States consul to undertake such a commission without the special authority of the Secretary of State, and I am therefore obliged to make the most of the few data collected at this port relating to that interesting territory.

That more copious information is not to be had in Ciudad Bolivar respecting the mining industry of the Yuruary is much to be regretted;

* Of which the export of gold amounted to $4,169,160.40, and gold coin $169,579.80, leaving for merchandise proper a total export of $694,049.40.

still, it is to be observed that the little which this consulate has been enabled to bring together during the year 1884 will prove of some interest to the United States in this part of Venezuela.

In vein-mining there has been a steady progress during the past year, and a more hopeful tone prevails than heretofore. The return of gold from the mines for the year 1884 has been 234,292 ounces, of the declared value of $1,171,460, American money, which shows an increase of 55,026 ounces on the year 1883, which amounted to 179,166 ounces.

The following table shows the amounts exported monthly from Ciudad Bolivar by the agents of the various mining companies and also by private parties:

Gold received from the mines and exported from Ciudad Bolivar during the year 1884.

Months.	Mines.					
	El Callao.	Chile.	Panama.	Potosi.	Nacupay.	Private.
	Ounces.	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*
January	12,940.17	1,241.00	1,596.59	.....	333.20	956.95
February	14,265.31	1,739.00	1,974.00	.....	241.00	374.12
March	16,796.64	2,344.00	1,658.75	364.30	.....	633.81
April	18,036.00	1,773.00	1,437.00	282.00	.....	265.00
May	17,097.12	2,150.00	1,229.02	468.00	.....	977.29
June	16,219.05	1,675.00	1,061.13	366.50	.....	696.14
July	15,735.63	1,690.00	1,504.17	415.00	.....	938.76
August	15,593.06	1,819.00	1,211.12	429.75	.....	1,084.78
September	14,101.64	1,865.00	1,405.00	742.50	.....	376.39
October	12,119.23	1,857.85	1,167.45	1,771.00	.....	386.12
November	12,459.20	3,255.00	3,095.19	2,311.73	.....	309.09
December	10,061.79	1,560.70	2,137.14	1,358.89	.....	340.67
Total	175,424.34	22,970.00	19,474.56	8,509.65	574.20	6,982.12

Grand total for the year, 294,292 ounces.

El Callao heads the list, as usual, with its really fabulous yield; Chile comes next, although it has not done as well in 1884 as in 1883, showing a decrease of over 9,000 ounces. Panama has done remarkably well for its first year's workings; Potosi has also done fairly well since it began work in March under the new management. Nacupay, owing to difficulties with the Government, stopped work in April last, and so far shows no sign of starting again.

GOLD EXPORTS FOR NINETEEN YEARS.

Table showing the yearly amount of gold shipped from Ciudad Bolivar by the agencies of the gold-mining companies and merchants, from the year 1866 *to December* 31, 1884, *according to data kept by the British vice-consul at this port.*

Years.	Standard gold.	Value in English money.			Years.	Standard gold.	Value in English money.		
	Ounces.	£	*s.*	*d.*		*Ounces.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1866	15,587	60,404	12	6	1877	100,989	391,332	7	6
1867	30,142	116,800	5	0	1878	95,204	368,915	10	0
1868	29,050	112,568	15	0	1879	107,722	417,422	15	0
1869	33,553⅝	130,020	4	8	1880	116,798	452,592	5	0
1870	35,713¾	138,390	15	7	1881	118,780	460,272	10	0
1871	25,941	110,521	7	6	1882	138,507.05	536,714	12	6
1872	32,747½	126,895	12	6	1883	179,166.93	694,272	15	0
1873	41,649	161,389	17	6	1884	234,292	907,881	10	0
1874	55,698	215,824	15	0					
1875	79,497	308,050	17	6	Total	1,557,567⅝	6,045,568	2	7
1876	86,530	335,303	15	0					

IMPORTS OF MINING MACHINERY.

The following table shows the amount of machinery and other effects introduced for the use of the gold-mining companies in the Federal Territory of Yuruary during the past five years:

Years.	Amount of weight.	Value in bolivares or francs.	Amount of duty paid.	Quantity imported free of duty.
	Kilograms.		*Bolivares.*	*Kilograms.*
1880	580, 517	616, 378. 00	134, 725. 25	137, 589
1881	837, 132	847, 723. 44	217, 053. 03	178, 022
1882	966, 794	1, 032, 993. 18	424, 135. 18	111, 758
1883	1, 212, 512	1, 301, 802. 16	169, 528. 10	543, 048
1884	1, 093, 636	1, 366, 269. 00	217, 894. 35	215, 306
Total	4, 690, 591	5. 265, 165. 78	1, 163, 335. 91	1, 185, 723
Equivalent in United States currency		$1, 053, 035	$232, 667. 16	

AMERICAN MINING MACHINERY.

The amount of freight paid for the carriage of those 4,690,591 kilograms, or about 4,691 tons, to the mines, at the average rate of $160 per ton, was $750,560, American money.

Though unable to procure the exact amount imported from the United States, it may, however, be affirmed that fully three-fourths of the mining machinery was manufactured in the United States. Indeed I may say that most of the machinery brought here for the use of the gold-mining companies during the past sixteen years has been of United States manufacture.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Water works.—Since the beginning of the year 1884, very efficient water works for supplying the city with water from the Orinoco have been established by Mr. George F. Underhill, an American citizen. The able manner in which the works were undertaken and carried out have given much satisfaction.

Public garden.—A handsome garden has also been made in the Bolivar Square. This was a work of no ordinary labor, as it was necessary to remove no less than 3 meters of the solid rock to enable the municipal authorities to carry out their plan of making the garden, there being no sufficient cap of earth previously wherein to plant.

Hospital.—The completion of the fine Hospital of Santa Cruz, commenced by Mr. Dalla Costa some years ago, is now being carried out, through the munificent gift of $50,000 from the famous El Callao Gold Mining Company for that purpose.

Telegraphs.—Ciudad Bolivar is now in direct communication with the capital of the Republic. Under the management of Mr. I. Martinez Lyon, the line was brought here from Barcelona, a distance of nearly 300 miles, in December, thus placing the captial of the Great State of Bolivar not alone in telegraphic communication with Caracas, but also with nearly all other parts of the Republic, and, through Guiria, on the coast of the Gulf of Paria, within easy distance of Trinidad. As the present wire is not strong enough to allow for the great stretch of pass-

ing the river, it will be necessary to connect Saledad, on the other side of the Orinoco, by means of a short cable. This I understand will be done very soon.

In concluding this report, which I have desired to make as interesting as the materials at my disposition allowed, I have much pleasure in stating that the future of this region seems particularly promising, and that the trade with the United States will continue to increase rapidly now that a new line of steamers is running between this port and New York.

WM. HENDERSON,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES VICE-CONSULATE,
Ciudad Bolivar, January 10, 1885.

Exports from the port of Ciudad Bolivar in the year 1884.

Names of articles.	To New York.		To Trinidad.		To Hamburg, Germany.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		Bolivares.		*Bolivares.*		*Bolivares.*
Asses ..... number..	.....	.....	458	20, 220	.....	.....
Balsam copaiba.... kilos..	6, 784	23, 140	2	122	4, 724	13, 575
Bark, Angostura.... do....	185	80	.....	.....	185	80
Beans..... do....	.....	.....	20, 998	5, 266	.....	.....
Bear-skins..... do....	59	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bitters, Guayana.... do....	75	96	1, 275	2, 540	75	86
Calf-skins ..... do....	997	1, 583	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caoutchouc ..... do....	19, 936	96, 984	.....	.....	5, 851	24, 971
Caranna ..... do....	.....	.....	215	376	.....	.....
Cattle, live ..... number..	.....	.....	5, 236	635, 850	.....	.....
Cheese ..... kilograms..	.....	.....	16, 205	12, 834	.....	.....
Chiquichique..... do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34, 800	24, 000
Cocoa ..... do....	13, 796	21, 316	3, 599	5, 780	.....	.....
Coffee ..... do....	110, 166	101, 803	41, 114	38, 070	103, 623	85, 011
Copper, old..... do....	14, 109	5, 922	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton ..... do....	.....	.....	24, 689	21, 060	47, 542	49, 621
Cuajo ..... do....	.....	.....	142	40	.....	.....
Deer-skins ..... do....	44, 819	155, 998	.....	.....	184	128
Goat-skins ..... do....	2, 065	4, 529	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold ..... do....	13	41, 165	8, 316½	20, 804, 637. 88	.....	.....
Gold in coin..... do....	.....	.....	297	847, 899	.....	.....
Gold quartz ..... do....	.....	.....	2, 591	7, 056	.....	.....
Gypsum..... do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	8
Hides ..... do....	*499, 175	952, 338	.....	.....	†20, 418	37, 794
Hide cuttings ..... do....	88	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horns, cattle ..... do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 655	1, 070
Horns, deer..... do....	139	181	.....	.....	646	430
Horses ..... number..	.....	.....	38	13, 750	.....	.....
Indigo ..... kilograms..	49	319	.....	.....	881	4, 304
Mules ..... number..	.....	.....	19	4, 100	.....	.....
Other articles, not specified ..... kilograms..	979	998	929	770	246	650
Rum, old..... do....	.....	.....	377	1, 144	198	327
Silver, old ..... do....	30	3, 400	149	21, 213	.....	.....
Simaruba..... do....	705	610	.....	.....	1, 072	1, 029
Skins of wild animals do....	30	111	.....	.....	200	430
Tiger-skins..... do....	78	318	.....	.....	41	185
Tobacco ..... do....	9, 618	6, 691	1, 318	1, 037	275, 329	192, 188
Tonka beans..... do....	11, 069½	106, 633	39, 158	473, 618	.....	.....
Tonka-bean seed.... do....	.....	.....	23	350	.....	.....
Turtle oil..... do....	.....	.....	486	700	.....	.....
Total	734, 779½	1, 525, 908	161, 902½	22, 917, 732. 88	501, 770	435, 887

*Number, 50,708. †Number, 2,114.

Exports from the port of Ciudad Bolivar in the year 1884—Continued.

Names of articles.	RECAPITULATION.		
	Quantities.	Value.	Value.
		Bolivares.	*Dollars.*
Asses ..... number..	458	20, 220	4, 044 00
Balsam copaiba ..... kilograms..	11, 519	36, 837	7, 327 40
Bark, Angostura ..... do ..	185	80	16 00
Beans ..... do	20, 998	5, 266	1, 053 20
Bear-skins ..... do	59	48	9 60
Bitters, Guayana ..... do	1, 425	2, 722	544 40
Calf-skins ..... do	997	1, 583	316 60
Caoutchouc ..... do	25, 787	121, 955	24, 391 00
Caranna ..... do	215	376	75 40
Cattle, live ..... number..	7, 355	*920, 271	184, 054 20
Cheese ..... kilograms..	16, 205	12, 834	2, 566 80
Chiquichique ..... do	34, 800	24, 000	4, 800 00
Cocoa ..... do	17, 395	38, 269	7, 653 80
Coffee ..... do	254, 903	224, 884	44, 976 80
Copper, old ..... do	14, 109	5, 922	1, 184 40
Cotton ..... do	72, 231	70, 681	14, 136 20
Cuajo ..... do	142	40	8 00
Deer-skins ..... do	45, 003	156, 126	31, 225 20
Goat-skins ..... do	2, 065	4, 529	905 80
Gold ..... do	8, 329½	20, 845, 802	4, 169, 169 40
Gold in coin ..... do	297	847, 899	169, 579 80
Gold quartz ..... do	2, 591	7, 056	1, 411 20
Gypsum ..... do	100	8	1 60
Hides ..... do	†519, 593	990, 132	198, 026 40
Hide cuttings ..... do	88	25	5 00
Horns, cattle ..... do	5, 655	1, 070	214 00
Horns, deer ..... do	785	611	122 20
Horses ..... number..	38	13, 750	2, 750 00
Indigo ..... kilograms..	930	4, 623	924 60
Mules ..... number..	19	4, 100	820 00
Other articles, not specified ..... kilograms..	2, 154	2, 418	483 60
Rum, old ..... do	575	1, 471	294 20
Silver, old ..... do	179	24, 613	4, 922 60
Simaruba ..... do	1, 777	1, 639	327 80
Skins of wild animals ..... do	230	541	108 20
Tiger-skins ..... do	119	503	100 60
Tobacco ..... do	286, 265	199, 916	39, 983 20
Tonka beans ..... do ..	50, 227½	580, 251	116, 050 20
Tonka-bean seed ..... do	23	350	70 00
Turtle oil ..... do	486	700	140 00
Total	1, 398, 452	25, 163, 948. 88	5, 032, 789 60

*Cattle exported, and included in total, to Demerara, 121,500; Cayenne, 123,121; Martinique, 34,800 bolivares.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL ANDREWS, OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

GENERAL BUSINESS IN 1884.

The year 1884 cannot be called a good business year, neither was it a very bad one. All the leading crops yielded fairly well, but the prices of most of them were low. The year was characterized by a marked lack of business enterprise, caused by general depression in the commercial world and by the unfavorable situation of financial and monetary affairs at home. Though there was no international disturbance, yet the long-standing boundary dispute between Brazil and the Argentine Republic was just sufficient to breed threatening rumors and create some little apprehension. It was a year of excitement in home politics. A change of the cabinet, which itself had existed less than a year; the bringing forward of a bill for emancipating slaves upward of sixty years

of age, without compensation to the masters; its rejection by the Chamber of Deputies; the dissolution of the Chamber; a general election of deputies; and a lively and effective anti-slavery agitation lasting throughout the year, and which caused many planters to feel a great shrinkage of their property—these, together with the formation at Rio and Santos of a syndicate for speculation in coffee options at New York and Havre, were events more or less calculated to disturb business. But what prejudiced foreign commerce the worst of all was the fluctuation in the value of money. There is no gold and only the scantiest amount of silver coin in circulation. The money of Brazil consists of greatly depreciated, irredeemable legal-tender notes. The milreis, or unit of money, at par should be worth 54½ cents, but the paper milreis in circulation is worth only 38 cents; and while its value has been steadily declining each year, it has also been subject to such fluctuations as to seriously prejudice import and export business. Lack of confidence has been marked throughout the year, and so continues. Yet if this has been unfavorable to trade, as it surely has been, so, on the other hand, it has made people extremely cautious and thus prevented many important failures. A leading flour importer, speaking of the situation recently, said, "If our customers were behindhand a week in paying, we shut down on them." The prospect now is that the general trade of 1885 will be less than that of 1884.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

American trade appears to have held its own, and there are signs, such as the running of a new line of steamers between the United States and the northern ports of Brazil—I refer to the Booth Line—of its increase. The declared exports from Brazil to the United States in the year ending June 30, 1884, amounted to $54,000,000. Statistics of the imports from the United States to Brazil the same year are not at hand, but they must have amounted to about nine or ten million dollars. Further on I shall show not only the amount but the particulars and values of the imports from the United States to this the leading port of Brazil during said year. Many Americans, however, have too exaggerated an idea of the Brazilian market. Brazil, though large in territory and fairly endowed with natural resources, is relatively a poor country. As Buckle well says, those are the richest countries where man is the most active. Hence we see that Sweden, far up in the north, with 4,000,000 inhabitants, has almost as large a foreign commerce as Brazil, with 12,000,000 inhabitants. Brazil buys about $9,000,000 worth of American goods in a year, but her power of consumption does not admit of rapid increase in her present line of imports from the United States. As I have pointed out in previous reports, if the price of her own crops, especially coffee, should take an important rise, she would have the means of buying more of us. By special activity and temporary sacrifice, American goods may probably be made to take the place to some extent of those which are now imported from Europe, but it will require both activity and sacrifice at the start to supplant European trade.

AMERICAN FLOUR IN BRAZIL.

Brazil buys from the United States, say five million to six million dollars' worth of flour in a year. American exporters, when flour is cheap, as it is now, occasionally send largely increased quantities, and expect that a market will be made for it. Its cheapness, however, seems hardly to make a difference in the quantity consumed. Some 30,000 barrels a

month are consumed at Rio and its dependent markets, and it seems almost impossible to increase this consumption. At Rio the bread is all made by bakers; it is of a good quality and is eaten by all classes. The great obstacle in expanding consumption is the lack of internal transportation, and the fact that the mass of the people have never been accustomed to use flour, they being satisfied with the flour made from the mandioca root, and which they habitually eat mixed with their stewed black beans and dried beef. A large part of the interior population produce and buy but little. They live in a primitive manner, in cheap dwellings with thatched roofs and earth floors, sleep in hammocks, use but the scantiest articles of furniture, and even convey their food to their mouths with their fingers. Men, women, and children go barefooted the year round, and the red woolen blanket that is used for a cover at night has to serve for a shawl or cloak on a wet day. Imagine a country as large as all that part of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains supplied with as many miles of railway as are in operation in the State of Massachusetts, and you will have an idea of the means of communication in Brazil and of the difficulties of rapidly increasing consumption.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL FURNITURE IN BRAZIL.

Take such an article as school-house furniture. One would suppose that to a country of 12,000,000 people we would have occasion to send a good deal of such furniture; or that, if the Brazilians made their own school-house furniture, we would have a demand for goods to feed and clothe the operatives thus employed. But there are scarcely a hundred school-houses in Brazil. There are public schools, but they are kept, with very few exceptions, in unsuitable hired private apartments, and furnished in a scanty manner, with mere benches without backs. There are Brazilians who feel deeply their need in this respect, and the time will come when separate and well-furnished school-houses will be common, and when an impulse will be given to the line of trade I have indicated.

So, also, there is an almost universal lack of wagon roads. There is a macadamized road of about a hundred miles in length from Petropolis to Juiz de Fora, but it is a work so exceptional as to be something famous. Close to the very capital, one will meet scores of mules with cargoes slung in baskets across their backs, just as in the interior, but never a light baggage wagon. We cannot export light wagons to Brazil, because it has not the roads on which to use them. Americans must recognize the fact that it is a country in very many regards immensely backward and lacking in purchase power. Still, a good share of the people appear to possess those moral resources of public spirit, obedience to law, love of constitutional liberty, intellectual activity, sobriety, and industry, which give promise of steady progress. When the vast area of undeveloped lands become opened to settlement in such a way as to induce a large immigration (a thing not likely to be done very soon, however), development and wealth will increase much more rapidly, and the market for American goods will then be much larger than it is or can be at present.

HOW TO INCREASE AMERICAN TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

The tendency of Brazil to develop home manufactures, under her high protective tariff, will naturally cause a decline in some articles of our exports, and yet our exports as a whole may continue to increase. The

number of her cotton mills is steadily increasing. There are cotton mills in the city of Rio, run by steam, with imported coal, that are paying well. A cotton mill at Macaco, an hour by railway from Rio, which was burned some time ago, has recently been rebuilt, employs 300 looms at present, and will have 800 looms in operation in a few months. It has water-power and facilities for steam-power in dry weather. It makes not only common white cloth, but colored and mixed cloths for men's cheap clothing, and is earning very handsome profits. In the month of May last I visited a cotton factory at Piracicaba, 500 miles from Rio, on a water-power equal to that of Lowell, and saw in successful operation the most modern machinery for making embroidery. The mill was owned and run by a Portuguese, but the operatives were mostly natives. Already there are many cotton factories in the country, and their number it sure to increase. Manufacturing activity in Brazil will, however, make an increased demand for machinery. As an example, there has lately been formed in the province of Minas Geraes a large company for the manufacture of lard, which has sent to the United States an agent to purchase machinery for the equipment of the factory. Indeed, it seems reasonable that in proportion as the industrial skill and activity of the Brazilians increase will their general power of consumption likewise increase. Let a cotton factory be started in a place which is now a solitude. The hundreds of operatives which it will assemble, and who will help to form the village around it, will soon begin to wear shoes and stockings instead of going barefooted, as they had been accustomed to do. Their wants will increase, and the receipt of regular wages will develop among them a purchase power which before was almost a blank. Manufactures help to civilize, and civilization makes trade.

I am aware of the deep interest that is felt in the United States in respect to the increase of our export trade, and especially the increase of exports to Brazil, by far the most populous and important of the South American countries. While it is desirable that every pains be taken to expand our export trade with Brazil, the situation of our trade with her is not, however, so unfavorable as some persons have been led to suppose. We buy from Brazil about $30,000,000 worth of coffee, $8,000,000 worth of rubber, and sugar, hides, and other products amounting in all to upward of $50,000,000, and in time of high prices to $60,000,000, per annum.* None of these things which we buy of Brazil are for vanity and show, but they are all useful and good for our people, because they are important elements in our industrial and social prosperity. The coffee is cheap and good and gives cheer to the tables of the rich and poor alike. The rubber which we buy is worked up by our ingenious artisans to the great profit of our industry. Now, because Brazil in return buys only nine or ten million dollars' worth of our goods, does it prove that we are doing a losing business with her? May we not be doing a trade with her that is actually quite profitable to our people? Is it not something such a case as this: A is a large manufacturer of pianos, which he sells in different markets at a good profit. He buys the larger share of his wood and other material of B because he can buy cheaper of B than of any one else. Now, because B does not take his pay in pianos, is there any ground for A complaining

* The exact imports from Brazil during the year 1884 were as follows: Coffee, $30,022,000; India-rubber, $7,247,000; all other free articles, $1,917,000; total free of duty, $39,186,000; sugar, $10,987,000; all other dutiable articles, $93,000; total dutiable articles, $11,089,000; grand total imports, $50,266,000.

that his trade with him is unfavorable? The circumstances are not exactly the same, but the principle is much the same, in respect to the balance of trade between the United States and Brazil.

EUROPEAN ADVANTAGES IN BRAZIL.

Nevertheless, I am of course as desirous as any one can be to see the exports from the United States to Brazil increased as much as they profitably can be increased, and it is desirable that all who have a similar wish, and especially those who are directly engaged in trade, should have a clear view of things that tend to promote or obstruct such export business. It is a good deal a question as to how well Americans can compete with Europeans, inasmuch as at present by far the greater part of Brazilian imports are from European countries. The Brazilians, we must remember, are a Latin race. Descendants of the Portuguese, their language is the Portuguese, the construction of which is much like the French, and, next to the country of their origin, their ways of thought and habits are borrowed largely from the French. For nearly four centuries ships have been sailing between Lisbon and Brazil, over a gentle sea, favored by the trade winds, and communication with Europe is altogether more natural and common for the Brazilians than with the United States. They have occasion, probably, to think of Europe a hundred times to where they think of the United States once. Still, I do not suppose that sentiment of race or nationality has much to do with trade. The Brazilians buy considerable wine from Portugal, and for the same reason that other people do—not because they like Portugal, but because they like the wine. Probably half the Brazilians smoke cigarettes, and hence use a great quantity of matches. Every match used in Brazil is made in Sweden, though the trade returns would show they are imported from Germany. The Swedish safety match is made of light poplar wood and has no competitor. Yet probably not one Brazilian in a thousand who uses these matches knows or cares where they are made. So with the American flour, of which the hard-crusted rolls are make which in the principal seaport towns appear every morning on the breakfast table of every Brazilian, from the Emperor down—it concerns the consumer very little that they are of American flour so that they are really good. In like manner, the colored servant girl (as well as the person of fashion) who perfumes her hair with American "Florida water" does not mind its being an American product. It would be the same to her if it came from Japan or Madagascar.

National preference, however, may make some difference with those who conduct import trade. Foreign commerce is represented in the leading ports of Brazil by hundreds of Europeans to one American, who naturally are inclined to favor trade with their home countries. The Europeans, likewise, have more aptitude than Americans for foreign trade. The latter have generally found a sufficient field for their enterprise in the new States and Territories of the West. In all the North American States one language only is used. On the continent where the European was brought up a dozen different languages are used. For the purposes of trade the American has not been accustomed to know any other language than his own, but the European, both from the competition in his crowded country and from habit, has in boyhood acquired some practice in one or two foreign languages, and is for this reason better fitted than the American for engaging in foreign trade.

EUROPEAN VS. AMERICAN STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH BRAZIL.

In the matter of transportation the odds are still greater against Americans. Every one must admit that regular and frequent means of transportation are among the chief helps to commerce. The Europeans have twenty steamships a month from a dozen of their leading ports arriving at Rio de Janeiro to one steamship that arrives from the United States.

With reference to transportation, I am warranted in making an encouraging statement. The American Steamship Company, which built and put in trade to Rio and intermediate ports, something over a year ago (one of which, the Reliance, unfortunately ran upon the rocks and was lost, near Bahia, in May last), contemplates building a steamship to replace the one which was lost, and two larger steamers, which will call at Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio, and Santos, and then continue the voyage to the River Plate. This American line has been of much benefit to American commerce with Brazil, and an increase of the number of its ships is much to be desired. Two new vessels have the past year been added to the sailing fleet which for a long time has maintained a steady trade between Baltimore and Rio. The vessels in this trade make their trips with almost as much regularity as steamships, sometimes making even four round trips in a year. They generally bring to Rio flour, lard, kerosene, machinery, and general cargo, and return laden with coffee. They have good cabin accommodations, and passengers not unfrequently, especially when traveling for their health, come and go on them.

AMERICAN INDIFFERENCE.

American goods generally bear a good name in Brazil, and it stands our manufacturers in hand to continue to put conscience in their goods. A contrary course will soon wind up any trade. Importers here sometimes complain that Americans do not seem to care for foreign trade. They say the Americans have such a good home market they don't wish to trouble themselves about exporting to foreign countries. The Brazilians have been accustomed to rather long credits, and the general impression is that Europeans have been more ready to indulge them in this regard than our people. Americans intending to begin an export trade with Brazil, no matter how excellent their goods may be, must expect at first to make some sacrifice. It is as much as the Brazilian consignee can do to sell goods whose mark and quality are well known. It is more than he can be expected to do to urge upon customers goods of unknown character. He will not do this; and an exporter introducing an article whose name and character the Brazilian merchant is unacquainted with must be content to sell it at some loss till it gets favorably known. After that he may expect to establish a remunerative trade.

EUROPEAN VS. AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

Then, in respect of the consular service—if we are to assume that this service can promote commerce—the consular offices in Brazil of the leading commercial countries of Europe are much better paid and equipped than those of the United States. The European consular officer has a permanent tenure and prospect of pension on retirement, on the same principle as obtains in the military and naval service of the United States. His zeal and efforts are also stimulated by the hope of promotion. The American consular officer who goes to fill a post for a brief and uncertain term, even if well qualified, does not have half that con-

sideration nor command half that respect which are shown to a European consular officer, who is known to have a permanent position and a prospect of rising in his service. American interests in this regard are at much disadvantage. It is not pretended that American consular officers are as well qualified for their duties as they ought to be. Varied qualifications are required; among these should be a practical knowledge of the language of the country in which the officer serves, and if his post be one of the more important ones, a knowledge of the French language in addition. But an officer cannot be expected thus to qualify himself until he can be assured of a fixed tenure and prospect of promotion. Perhaps it will not be improper for me to mention here that within about a year two American consular officers in Brazil have died, leaving families in indigent circumstances. In at least one of the cases the family had to be sent to the United States by private charity contributed in part by foreigners.

With all these facts before them, American manufacturers and exporters will see that it will require active and enterprising measures to accomplish any important and permanent expansion of their exports to Brazil in competition with the Europeans.

RECIPROCITY.

Can any benefit be secured through a reciprocity treaty? The Brazilians appreciate the great advantage their country derives by the extensive import of their coffee into the United States free of duty. Most other countries, including Great Britain, impose an import tax on coffee rising all the way from 3 cents to 14 cents per pound, which last is the rate imposed by France. Its admission free of duty into the United States is substantially a donation of several million dollars a year to the treasury of Brazil, she thereby having been able to collect an increased export tax on it, amounting, imperial and provincial together, to 11 per cent. This has helped her probably, in spite of her bad finances, to lately procure two of the most powerful ships of war that are anywhere afloat, and which are better than any the United States possess. Although there has not been the slightest expression of gratitude for these benefits, Brazil would now, I am sure, promptly negotiate with the United States a reciprocity treaty which would ameliorate our trade with her in some degree.

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

To show the different kinds of American goods and proportion of each that are exported direct to this country, I have been at considerable pains to procure from the custom-house records fresh and full particulars of the imports from the United States to Rio de Janeiro during the year ending June 30, 1884. The following statement gives these particulars, together with the amount of Brazilian duties collected on each sort of goods. I may add that the translation of this list, and exact reduction of each separate item of valuation from Brazilian money to that of the United States, have been no small labor. According to the official valuation, which was probably low, the amount of such imports exceeded $3,000,000.

Statement showing the description, value, and quantity of the imports from the United States into the port of Rio de Janeiro during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.	Rates of duty.	Duties of importation.
			Per ct.	
Animals:				
Fowls (hens, pigeons, &c.)	45	$33 60	Free.	
Cattle of any species	7	273 00	Free.	
Animal products:				
Bacon, salted or in brine, *kilos	480	80 64	10	$8 06
Boots and shoes, pairs	32	53 06	30	15 93
Butter, kilos	116,100	56,889 00	30	17,066 70
Cheese, do	44	18 48	30	5 55
Codfish, dried, salted, &c, do	2,522	211 85	10	21 18
Cod and other fish, preserved, do	4,567	1,918 14	30	575 43
Hides, skins, fresh and dry, do	633	681 24	20	136 24
Hides, wrought		202 16	30	60 66
Hair, human, wrought, kilos	4½	60 48	30	18 15
Hair, horse, wrought		344 47	30	103 35
Hams, sausages, &c, kilos	2,116	808 51	30	242 55
Harness and objects for mounting		1,229 20	30	368 76
Ivory, mother of pearl, same wrought		28 00	30	8 40
Lard, kilos	839,207	211,480 16	20	42,296 02
Meat, in brine, smoked, &c, do	11,606	1,954 34	10	195 43
Meat, fresh by cold, do	98	8 23	10	82
Oil for purposes of lubrification, do	9,207	1,704 22	30	511 26
Portmanteaus, traveling-bags, &c		1,265 32	30	379 59
Stearine candles, kilos	170	71 40	40	28 56
Spermaceti candles, do	176	73 92	40	29 59
Tallow or grease, paste or liquid, do	4,800	806 40	10	80 64
Wax, wrought and unwrought and in candles, do	10	7 00	30	2 10
Whale oil and any other animal oil, do	3,100	434 00	30	130 20
Whale bone, shells, &c., same wrought		163 66	30	49 11
Other animal products not classified, kilos	63	44 24	30	13 26
Agricultural products:				
Beans, grains, berries, fruits, kilos	286	175 80	30	52 74
Beans, grains, berries for agriculture, packages	5	84 84	Free.	
Bird seed, millet, and panic, kilos	48	3 36	30	99
Flour of wheat, do	32,297,875	1,356,510 75	10	135,651 07
Flours, nutritious powders, and pastes, do	64,983	13,768 36	10	1,376 84
Other flours, biscuits, &c, do	3,912	1,204 98	30	361 50
Fruits, fresh, preserved, and dried, do	97,926	7,109 48	30	2,132 85
Garlic, onions, cinnamon, tamarind juice, &c, do	5,965	528 92	30	158 67
Hay, oat-meal, forage, &c, do	350	7 35	10	73
Hops, wild poppy, &c, do	172	57 79	10	5 78
Potatoes, do	380	7 98	10	80
Tobacco in cigars, hundreds	1,117	4,691 40	30	1,407 42
Tobacco prepared in any other manner, kilos	6,302.5	3,678 39	30	1,103 52
Tea, do	1,939	2,443 14	30	732 93
Shrubs, trees, and live plants, packages	1	4 20	Free.	
Vegetables and grains, fresh and dried, kilos	3,355	276 46	10	27 65
Vegetables and grains, preserved, do	811	227 08	30	68 13
Indian mats, do	596	233 63	30	70 08
Straw, twisted and Chili for hats, do	95	53 20	30	15 96
Straw cordage, same of any other kind, do	28,819	5,001 36	30	1,500 42
Straw, wrought and unwrought		906 44	30	271 92
Rattan, esparto, prepared and otherwise, kilos	750	31 50	10	3 15
Chemical products:				
Acids, kilos	188	78 96	10	7 90
Chemical products and chemists' compositions, do	9,491	14,785 06	30	4,435 53
Chemical products and chemists' compositions, do	98	61 74	10	6 17
Potash and soda of commerce, do	300	63 00	10	6 30
Waters, mineral, natural and artificial, do	10	4 20	10	42
Waters, alcohol, &c. (medicinal), do	5,627	5,004 86	30	1,501 47
Cotton goods:				
Calico, sheetings, and other fabrics, kilos	15,985	13,427 40	30	4,028 22
Carpets and oil-mats, do	7,470	5,243 70	30	1,573 11
Cotton in seeds, raw and in thread, do	81	46 97	30	14 10
Cotton in thread for warp and wool, twisted for cloths, and in rags, kilos	468	196 56	10	19 66
Cotton bed clothing		40 32	30	12 09
Drill, streaked and braided, cassinettes, damasks, nankeens, scarlet, yellow, blue, &c, kilos	25,310	21,268 66	30	6,380 61
Knitted fabrics, canvas and half canvas, do	1,268	532 56	30	156 68
Gentlemen's cotton clothing		43,111 52	30	12,933 45
Raw cotton fabrics, same bleached, dyed, plain, twilled, chased, damasked, nappy, and striped, kilos	114,818	81,963 70	30	24,589 11
Stockings, gloves, ties, garters, belts, and braces of cotton		542 78	30	162 84
Tapes, cords, ribbons, fringes, and lamp-wicks, kilos	56	39 20	30	11 76
Cotton goods not specified		1,326 92	30	398 07

*Kilogram = 2.20 pounds.

Statement showing the description, value, and quantity of the imports from the United States in the port of Rio de Janeiro, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.	Rates of duty.	Duties of importation.
			Perct.	
Furniture, materials for:				
Indian canes, unwrought.....kilos..	2	1 40	30	$0 42
Indian canes, wrought.....		58 80	30	17 64
Indian canes, in furniture.....		18 06	30	5 43
Furniture of fine material.....		870 76	40	348 32
Furniture of common material.....		5,021 77	30	1,506 54
Fine woods, wrought.....		35 70	40	14 28
Common woods, wrought.....		6,767 49	30	2,030 25
Oars.....meters..	10,674	1,494 36	30	448 32
Lumber:				
Logs.....meters..	70	19 60	30	5 88
Pine planks for flooring, &c.....cubic meters..	34,939	254,355 92	30	76,306 77
Linen goods:				
Carpets, oil-cloth, &c.....kilos..	358	100 24	30	30 06
Cordage, string, &c.....do...	12,971	2,336 26	30	700 89
Drills, canvas and half canvas.....do...	1,676	703 92	30	211 17
Towels and napkins.....do...	3½	6 37	30	1 92
Machines, &c.:				
Cranes, steam-locomotives, sleepers, rollers, &c.....		38,654 61	Free.	*1,932 75
Machines and instruments for tilling.....packages..	2,924	197,822 48	Free.	
Machines for other uses, and iron tools.....		20,711 33	10	2,071 13
Presses for copying, numbering, marking paper, and the like.....		1 68	20	34
Other instruments.....		18,442 56	30	5,532 78
Manufactures, various:				
Armament fittings and belongings of same.....		524 97	30	157 50
Balls of iron, lead, lead for munition, caps, &c....kilos..	943	385 84	30	115 74
Boxes, axles, wheels, &c.....		753 20	30	225 96
Boxes, purses, and cases for surgeons and dentists.....		54 60	30	16 38
Carriages and other vehicles, railway cars.....		2,880 78	10	288 08
Carts, barrows, &c.....		231 01	40	92 40
Clocks, alarm, pendulum clocks, watch pieces, and belongings.....		5,884 76	30	1,765 44
Copper in various works.....		14,239 99	30	4,272 00
Crockery, from No. 1 to 3.....kilos..	36,912	5,184 27	30	1,555 29
Crockery, from No. 4 to 6.....do..	191	79 48	40	31 80
Enamel glass, fine, for silversmiths, and common or vitrified cobalt.....kilos..	8	40 32	10	4 03
Glass, in paste, tubes, jewelry, tiles, glass plates for windows, thick, for ships, &c.....kilos..	630	35 70	30	10 71
Glass in plates, polished, with or without reflector, for looking-glasses and frames.....square decimeters..	311	21 77	30	6 54
Gold, leaves or in jewelry.....		199 42	5	9 95
Gunpowder.....kilos..	2,338	1,309 28	30	392 79
Harmoniums, harps, and pianos.....	6	591 08	30	177 33
Instruments, mathematical, physical, &c.....		33,323 85	10	3,332 38
Instruments of surgery and dentistry.....		12,190 58	10	1,219 06
Iron, wrought.....kilos..	10,273	431 47	10	43 15
Iron, wrought.....		45,299 72	30	13,589 91
India rubber, celluloid, wrought and unwrought..kilos..	4,337	2,526 13	30	757 83
India rubber prepared for dentistry.....do...	16	67 20	10	6 72
Chinese fireworks and of any other kind.....do...	53,287	37,300 90	30	11,190 27
Lead in thin leaves, for snuff-boxes and the like....do...	89	37 38	20	7 48
Looking-glasses and picture frames.....		368 90	30	110 67
Matches, tinder, quick-matches.....kilos..	1,812	948 08	30	284 43
Metalloids and various metals.....do..	9¼	55 78	10	5 58
Musical instruments and belongings.....		466 48	30	139 95
Penknives, knives, forks, razors, trowels, sabers, scissors.....		3,643 95	30	1,093 17
Perfumes.....kilos..	49,113	39,213 72	30	11,764 11
Rails for railroads.....		49,754 88	Free.	†2,487 74
Silver in bars, powders, ore, inutilized work pieces, and in coins.....		840 00	Free.	
Silver in leaves, silversmiths' works.....		277 20	5	13 86
Soap.....kilos..	11,034	1,270 29	30	381 09
Tin and its alloys in various metals.....do...	1,897	1,660 31	30	498 09
Toys, dolls, &c.....do...	1,176	1,207 36	30	362 22
Tubes of laminated iron for boilers, gas-fittings, and the like.....kilos..	1,035	130 41	10	13 04
Umbrellas and belongings.....		15 26	30	4 59
Vials, flasks, No. 1.....kilos..	91,222	21,696 91	30	6,509 07
Vials, flasks, No. 2.....do...	2,118	1,549 77	40	619 92
Watches of silver, gilt silver, and gold.....	278	4,935 84	5	246 79
Watches of copper and its alloys, same not specified (for over the table, wall clocks, tower clocks, &c.).....	4,009	10,470 99	30	3,141 30

* Dispatch charges, 5 per cent. of official value.

Statement showing the description, value, and quantity of the imports from the United States into the port of Rio de Janeiro, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity	Official value.	Rates of duty.	Duties of importation.
Manufactures, various—Continued.			*Perct.*	
Zinc, wrought ..... kilos..	49	$33 95	30	$10 17
Types, with designs, emblems, and same not specified ..... kilos..	7,463	1,880 68	10	188 07
Types, old, worn out, to be remelted ..... do...	70	15 12	Free.	176
Various other articles	.....	5,923 40	30	1,177 02
Mineral products:				
Alabaster, marble, in blocks or merely sawed	.....	51 24	10	5 12
Alabaster, in powder, polished, and wrought	.....	9 38	30	2 82
Bitumen, Armenian stone, emery, wrought plaster, slate, pumice stone, &c	.....	345 27	30	103 59
Clay, wrought	.....	15 68	30	4 71
Coal, mineral ..... metric tons..	206	1,730 40	Free.	†86 52
Granite in blocks and wrought, sharpening stones, &c..	.....	65 10	10	6 51
Ice ..... kilos..	900,000	7,560 00	10	756 00
Lime, plaster, chalk, kaôline, clay, models in clay and plaster ..... kilos..	22,149	1,860 52	10	186 05
Oils, paints, &c.:				
Oil of almonds, croton, cod-liver, and castor oil.... kilos..	28,998	3,212 24	30	963 66
Oil of cotton seed ..... liters..	4,682	786 52	30	235 98
Oil of naphtha and kerosene ..... kilos..	5,249,800	440,983 20	30	132,294 96
Oil of turpentine ..... do...	273,679	45,978 07	10	4,597 81
Vegetable oils not classified ..... liters..	40,189	8,439 69	10	843 97
Paints, varnishes, and dyeing materials ..... kilos..	22,806	4,167 58	30	1,250 28
Paints, varnishes, and dyeing materials ..... do...	100	63 00	10	6 30
Rosin, tar ..... do...	1,465,257	30,770 40	10	3,077 04
Oil sediments ..... do..	664	139 44	10	13 94
Water colors, blacking, powders of animal charcoal, of ivory, for coloring printed matters ..... kilos..	98	246 96	10	24 70
Paper goods:				
Albums, portfolio, and books in blank ..... do...	141	130 20	30	39 06
Card-board in sheets and wrought	.....	1,663 69	30	499 11
Cards, playing ..... kilos..	5	5 60	30	1 68
Engravings, drawings, photographs, and picture frames ..... kilos..	161	238 56	30	71 58
Engravings for study and models ..... do...	14	5 88	10	59
Paper for printing and engravings ..... do...	110,611	10,137 04	10	1,013 70
Paper, writing, wall paper, and for other uses ..... do...	41,524	10,915 67	30	3,274 71
Printed matters, receipts, checks, blank invoices, &c ..... kilos..	1,955	3,345 30	30	1,003 59
Printed books, lithographed, and music pieces ..... do...	7,847	3,315 90	10	331 59
Maps, geographical ..... do...	123	51 66	10	5 17
Silk goods:				
Silk in cocoons, raw, raw thread for weaving, untwisted, for embroidery, and twisted ..... kilos..	2,562	12,969 60	10	1,296 96
Silk clothes for ladies	.....	12 60	30	3 78
Silk tapes and ribbons ..... kilos..	½	9 80	30	2 94
Velvets ..... do...	1½	14 70	30	4 41
Silk fabrics not specified	.....	8 40	30	2 52
Wines and spirits:				
Alcoholic drinks ..... liters..	73½	62 62	40	25 04
Common liquors ..... do...	101	84 84	30	25 44
Common beer, of any quality ..... do...	4,205	794 74	40	317 88
Dry wines ..... do...	57	8 98	40	3 60
Effervescing wines ..... do...	26	21 84	40	8 72
Woolen goods:				
Alpacas, muslins, kerseymeres, cassinettes, merinos ..... kilos..	95	292 60	30	87 78
Baize, flannels, counterpanes, &c ..... do...	219	673 12	30	201 93
Wool for weaving, embroidery, and felt ..... do...	47	7 14	30	2 13
Woolen clothes for gentlemen	.....	36 54	30	10 95
Woolen clothes for ladies	.....	6 72	30	2 01
	.....	3,206,055 92	.....	564,627 28
Plus 60 per cent. additional on duty	.....	.....	.....	338,776 38
Plus 40 per cent. additional on tobacco	.....	.....	.....	1,004 37
Total	.....	3,206,055 92	.....	904,408 03

Dispatch charges (5 per cent. of official value), $4,507.75.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rio de Janeiro, March 11, 1885.

AMERICAN TRADE IN COSTA RICA.

REPORT BY CONSUL SCHROEDER.

CONDITIONS FOR ENLARGED AND CONTINUED TRADE.

1. Continual deposits of goods. A country sending for goods being from 1,200 to 4,000 miles distant is of course at times exposed to partial deficiency in them.

The managers in the country are mostly to blame for this irregularity, as they sell their goods without in due time ordering new stock, either through lack of credit or mere indifference. It is a fact that Europe in such cases delivers separate ordered goods in shorter time than the United States, although the latter is next door neighbor to Central and South America, because the intercourse with Europe is carried on in first-class steamers, whilst the connection with the United States, through smaller and slower vessels, is more insecure and tedious.

2. Trade, in a wider sense, cannot thrive without a reasonable credit system. The trade houses in Europe allow credit, but the United States houses little or none.

Although it may be argued that the tropical countries are harvesting all the year round, still the main products intended for payment of imported goods are only harvested once a year. Coffee, cotton, tobacco, and rice produce but one yearly crop. The merchants in Costa Rica have to wait for payment until four millions' worth of coffee is sold, and they have consequently a right to demand of the foreign wholesale houses, whose goods they help to distribute, reasonable terms and credit upon imported goods. But the United States wholesale houses have up to the present time not been inclined to meet this demand.

3. Traveling agents is the name for the class intrusted by the wholesale houses all over the world with promulgating and selling their goods to the retailers. The Spanish Americans are, to a high degree, in possession of pleasant deportment and great politeness in their dealings, wherefore the European wholesale houses always send traveling agents of education, winning manners, and scholastic practice in the language spoken in the country they have to canvass as agents.

The United States does not send agents of this stamp, but samples of the well-known peddler tribe from time to time put in their appearance in the tropical zone. Their deportment is obnoxious, their conduct at the hotels unpleasant, their refinement restricted to dress, and their language "sailors' Spanish." Of course there are exceptions to this rule, but the exceptions should be the other way, for our merchants, our trade, and our nation suffer equally from these misrepresentatives.

If commercial intercourse is to be cultivated by traveling agents, another class than mere peddlers must be sent out for this purpose.

THE COSTA RICAN TARIFF.

It seems to me as if Costa Rica has managed to be the recipient of unjust profits out of the United States by sustaining an almost prohibitive tariff upon all goods imported, while nearly all goods exported from Costa Rica to the United States are free of duty.

Costa Rica receives kerosene and other illuminating oils from the United States. As Costa Rica produces no oil itself, a protective tariff on this article would seem to be out of the question, and as the population, with their miserable dip-candles, are obliged to live from 6 o'clock

every evening in a twilight, unable to do anything useful, the use of kerosene is to them, as a better light, a material and intellectual question of life. Nevertheless, kerosene oil is charged with over 300 per cent. duty.

One gallon of kerosene from the United States in the harbors of Costa Rica, freight included, is valued at 15 cents, but the duty brings it up to 65 cents, and, after being further burdened with unreasonable land freight, commissions, &c., the consumer in Costa Rica has finally to pay $1.25 per gallon therefor. Kerosene is consequently considered an article of luxury, and only 35,000 gallons per year can be sold to a population that needs at least 200,000 gallons.

Among the export articles from Costa Rica I shall only, for the sake of comparison, mention bananas. From the recently planted banana farms already a yearly export takes place to the value of over $300,000, free of duty, to the United States, as the fruit cannot stand farther transport.

If our Government, instead of no duty, retaliated with only 100 per cent., then not alone the export would come to a standstill, but the banana plantations all over Costa Rica would be completely ruined, without detriment to the United States, as bananas in abundance are grown all over the West Indies, Central and South America, and Mexico, as an export article.

The foregoing is sufficient to prove that neither extended commercial connections nor the respect necessarily connected therewith can be durable when any of the contracting parties are allowed to operate one-sided and unjustly.

COSTA RICAN AND GUATEMALAN COFFEE.

The Government statistics for 1883 give the following table:

Costa Rica:	
Coffee plantations	7,490
Number of coffee trees	23,446,278
Pounds	40,505,300
Value, at 9¼ cents per pound	$3,925,330
Guatemala:	
Coffee plantations	5,431
Number of coffee trees	50,084,283
Pounds	43,425,555
Value, at 10 cents per pound	$4,342,555

This result of the coffee harvest indicates the superiority of the Costa Rican soil. Its trees give nearly 2 pounds of coffee per tree, while in Guatemala not much more than 1 pound of coffee per tree is obtained.

Supposing all other products to cover the expenses of living, then the proceeds of the coffee give the purchasing power for imported goods in Costa Rica.

Two pounds of coffee per tree is regarded as rather a lean harvest, but a higher average quantity cannot be obtained, as the trees have not been manured for fifty years.

Although the population, which is about 170,000, keeps 169,263 cattle and 35,855 horses, nearly all saddle-horses, no manure is gathered, because the animals, day and night all the year round, are pastured, without house or shelter, on the same "potreros" that served centuries back.

At the same time inexhaustible layers of mineral manure—phosphate of lime—have been found not far from the projected railroad from Carthage to Limon, on the Atlantic coast. When worked, this manure can be obtained at $35 per ton, instead of $90 per ton from Europe, being the price the few purchasers now have to pay. Neither is guano from

South America far off; but neither companies nor merchants will introduce mineral manure before the farmers are able to pay for it.

Men of experience have found that by applying manure the coffee trees will yield easily one pound more. This would increase the harvest 23,446,278 pounds of coffee, or, in other words, increase the purchasing power of the country by nearly $2,250,000.

BANKS WANTED.

Interest varies from 12 per cent. to 24 per cent. per annum, making loans only attainable for parties not in need of money, but not for the farmer for land improvements.

A hypothecary bank exclusively for farmers would do well here, and so far as banking operations will facilitate trade, I thought it proper to touch this matter.

FEELING TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES.

It is a fact that the North Americans as a nation stand high in the opinion of this people, in spite of all English influence. The United States has also the advantage of not being one of Costa Rica's creditors, while its pressing indebtedness to England creates a daily increasing cold feeling in this country against England.

HOW TO INCREASE AMERICAN TRADE IN COSTA RICA.

The establishment of one or more well-stocked wholesale houses in San José would at the present time push American commercial interests in the cheapest, steadiest, and surest way I know of, as thereby the following direct and indirect advantages would be acquired: A wholesale house would always keep a complete stock of goods, thereby enabling the retail dealers to cease sending to Europe or to the United States for small or large bills, when the goods already are at hand within their own trade district. As the consumer's taste is governed by old customs, the danger of accumulating unsalable stock will never be so great as when shifting fashions create unexpected stagnation and crises. In order to avoid advancing money on large unsold stock, this may be received in bond at the custom-houses and only claimed when needed.

One of the main objections to bestowing credit to the Costa Rican dealers has been founded in the difficulty of at any time ascertaining the monetary strength of the country and the resources of the retail dealers. But a wholesale house in the country itself can easily keep a vigilant eye on the commercial community, and thereby be enabled to give as long and large a credit as any European house; and instead of the obnoxious peddler agents, a wholesale firm in the country will employ traveling agents with the required qualities for securing respect and profit.

Abnormities in the tariffs and custom-house difficulties on account of shippers' mistakes will easier be overcome and corrected when a powerful wholesale firm right on the spot advocates equity, instead of leaving this branch of public economy to the retail dealers, whose interests often are conflicting and whose manners of acting are devoid of creating respect when facing an independent-feeling Government.

The time is ripe for the United States wholesale houses to take the lead in the Costa Rican trade. This country is entirely void of fabrics and manufacturing establishments. Costa Rica can consequently not defend itself against the press of foreign importation; and as our own manufacturers, through their energetic activity, have satisfied not only our own wants but have produced goods in abundance for export, it seems sensible that these goods should be made salable first of all in

those countries which are situated so near the United States as the Central American Republics.

In future reports I shall endeavor to treat separately the different existing and not yet developed resources of Costa Rica.

Not having been in this office more than three and a half months, I have neither had time nor resources for wider excursions with the aim to collect items for reports based upon facts and personal observations.

JOHN SCHROEDER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
San José, Costa Rica, December 26, 1884.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS IN SHERBROOKE.

REPORT BY CONSUL PARKER.

I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of the books of the collector of customs at this port, showing the entire amount of imports received during the year ending June 30, 1884. The entire amount of imports for the period covered by the abstract was $640,444. This being an inland port, it naturally occurs that a very large per cent. of the goods of English, European, and Asiatic production that are consumed here are entered at the ports of Halifax, Quebec, and Montreal, and do not figure in this report. Of the $640,444 of imports received during the year, $278,558 paid duty to the Dominion Government and $361,886 were free. The total amount of these imports, dutiable and free, furnished by the United States was $520,141. The dutiable goods were received from the following countries:

Country from which received.	Value of dutiable goods.	Duty paid Dominion Government.
United States	$219,852 00	$37,539 67
Great Britain, including Scotland and Ireland	47,472 00	12,376 16
France (mostly wines and brandies)	5,170 00	3,063 05
Holland (mostly gin)	6,064 00	8,726 12

To show more specifically the character of the large importations from the United States, and the amounts collected thereon in duty, I append the following table, showing the value of certain lines of goods which constitute the largest bulk of the imports from the United States, together with the amounts of duty collected thereon:

Articles.	Value.	Duty.
Indian corn	$16,001 00	$2,101 00
Flour	34,005 00	3,588 00
Coal	8,003 00	966 00
Manufactures of cotton	46,148 00	4,547 00
Fruits and nuts	2,395 00	283 00
Glass and manufactures thereof	1,999 00	584 00
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	11,974 00	3,195 91
Farm and other machinery	14,340 00	3,811 90
Leather and manufactures thereof	4,438 00	715 85
Musical instruments	4,653 00	1,393 75
Coal oil	6,665 00	3,817 45
Paper and manufactures thereof	3,319 00	430 06
Meats, lard, and other provisions	20,196 00	3,192 00

The free goods received from the United States consisted of the following:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Clays	$646 00	Drugs, dyes, and medicines	$40,795 00
Fish and oysters	8,462 00	Junk (old) and oakum	16,374 00
Products of the forest	2,888 00	Oil cake	5,738 00
Hides	85,493 00	Rags for paper-making	15,346 00
Wool and manufactures thereof	70,366 00	Teasels	857 00
Broom-corn	1,418 00	Settlers' effects	50,384 00
Church bells	545 00	All other articles	284 00
Cotton waste	486 00		
Diamond drills	207 00	Total	300,289 00

The item of settlers' effects is largely increased in value (apparent) by the habit of large numbers of French Canadians who alternate between the manufacturing towns of New England and the rural districts of this province, often moving two or three times in a single year. It will be seen that the trade of the United States at the port of Sherbrooke is in as flourishing and satisfactory a condition as the conditions prescribed by Canadian tariff laws will permit. With the accelerated growth in population, wealth, and purchasing power which, it seems to me, is destined to set in in this section of Canada—the Eastern Townships, of which Sherbrooke is the commercial capital—in the near future a large increase in American trade may, I think, be confidently looked for with this city and the territory that surrounds it.

BENJ. S. PARKER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sherbrooke, March 9, 1885.

TRADE OF SHEFFIELD WITH THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT BY CONSUL WEBSTER.

The total value of exports from this district during the year 1884 was $3,069,771.88. This amount compared with that of the previous year shows a decrease of $877,995.03.

Taking the two principal industries, we find the decrease in steel to be $354,777.43, and in cutlery $290,220.61, showing a decline in these two branches of trade of $644,998.04.

A review of the totals of the trade for the last five years shows the following variations: Increase during the year ending September 30, 1880, over the previous year, $2,465,749.66; increase for the year 1881, $766,077.05; increase for the year 1882, $261,978.65; decrease for the year 1883, $2,269,981.63; decrease for the year 1884, $877,995.03.

The great increase in 1880 over the previous year was due to a demand for Bessemer rails and blooms that was quite exceptional since the year 1873, the year of the greatest trade from Sheffield with the United States; and the large decrease during the year 1883 was in the two items of steel and Bessemer rails, principally the latter.

The total value of exports during the year 1880 was $5,189,692.84. For the year just closed the value is, as above, $3,069,771.88, showing a decrease during the five years of $2,119,920.96.

DECLINE OF THE ENGLISH STEEL INDUSTRY.

The falling off in the iron and steel trades is not confined to this district. Official returns show that the decrease in the value of iron and steel exports from Great Britain during the year 1883, as compared with 1882, amounts to more than £3,000,000. Some of the causes of this decline are indicated in remarks made by a distinguished Sheffield manufacturer. Sir John Brown, the founder of the well-known steel firm of John Brown & Co., stated publicly, at the beginning of this year, that "he feared England had almost, if not altogether, reached the summit of her prosperity, and that we must not again look for any material prosperity such as the last thirty or forty years had displayed." He began to fear that "our trade was being nibbled right and left by our neighbors, Germany, Austria, and Prussia, and a large slice by the United States."

Sir John is chairman of a ship-building company carrying on business at Hull. He stated that his company during the previous year had taken their supplies of steel plates from Germany, at prices varying from ten to twenty shillings per ton below the prices at which Sheffield could supply the same material. The same was true of ship-building firms at Newcastle-on-Tyne and other places in the north of England, to which thousands of tons of plates had been sent from Germany during the year, and this notwithstanding the cost of carriage, first to Antwerp by rail and thence across the German Ocean to Hull or Newcastle. Sir John said this was very disagreeable to him, for he was Sheffield born and bred; and yet, interested as he was in the prosperity of his own town, he could not prevent the inevitable.

What is true of steel plates is also true of hardware, cutlery, iron girders for building purposes, and steel rails. An item in a recent issue of a London paper makes the following statement:

> A contract for £80,000 sterling worth of steel rails has been given by the Government to a foreign firm. Of this sum upwards of £50,000 means wages which are to be earned by foreign working men while English working men are starving.

An article on "Cold-rolled steel" has recently appeared in a leading English trade journal, a London publication. After mentioning some American firms which are successfully engaged in cold-rolling, the article goes on to say:

> It would appear that our American cousins have mastered what had been supposed to be a secret process owned by a few French houses, and perhaps by one English firm which has recently gone into this branch. That we should be behindhand is matter for regret. It is a well-known fact that steel is sent to Paris to be cold-rolled, and is afterwards returned to this country for sale to the lace manufacturers of Nottingham, and other firms who need strip steel of unquestionable flexibility in long lengths. Such a course of things ought not to be permitted to continue.

C. B. WEBSTER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sheffield, October 10, 1884.

TRADE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT BY CONSUL SILER, OF CAPE TOWN.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The close of the year 1884 brought with it little, if any, improvement in the material condition of South Africa. Commercial disasters may not have been so frequent as during the previous year, but this may be explained by the fact that trade had reached so low a level that very little room existed for further failures.

During the year there were 842 insolvencies gazetted in Cape Colony, with a total assets of $339,177 and liabilities of $5,664,667. In 1883 the number was 1,102, with liabilities of $6,525,000.

INCREASED CUSTOMS.

During the last half of the year the revenue derived from customs has considerably increased, but was the result of a largely increased tariff, of which I advised the Department, and which must be allowed for in making comparisons. The total receipts from this source of revenue at the several custom-houses of the colony for the years 1883 and 1884, respectively, are as follows:

Ports.	1883.	1884.
Cape Town	$1,623,185	$1,593,136
Port Elizabeth	1,901,952	2,200,816
Simonstown	5,592	1,075
Port Beaufort	180	----------
Port Alfred	68,885	69,606
East London	894,589	649,653
St. John's River	9,041	9,021
Port Nolloth	21,097	24,045
Kuysna	3,152	1,771
Inland customs	2,764	26,079
Mussel Bay	116,979	129,536
Total	4,647,416	4,704,738

GENERAL STAGNATION.

No new enterprises have been set on foot, and the suspension of many of the public works has tended to further reduce the commercial prosperity of the country. Consumption has been upon the lowest possible scale, retrenchment universal, and want of employment, and even of food, among the laboring classes a grave public difficulty. Owing to the low prices which have ruled in foreign markets for colonial produce, the spending power of the colony has been curtailed at least 25 per cent.

RAILROADS AND MINES.

The line of railway has been extended as far north as the Orange River, a distance of nearly 600 miles from Cape Town, and within about 60 miles of Kimberley. The latter town has gained considerably by this near approach of rapid transit, and its citizens are doing their utmost to hasten the completion of the road to their doors. Altogether Kim-

berley has fared better during last year than the year previous. The diamond industry has greatly improved, large mining-stocks transactions have taken place within the last few months, and the people there are confidently looking forward to an early return of the prosperity of bygone days. Since my late visit to Kimberley, of which the Department has been duly advised, my faith has been greatly strengthened in the future in store for that place.

INLAND TRAFFIC.

There is at the present time an immense trade being carried on with the natives to the far north, in the valley of the river Limpopo and its many tributaries, and in the Kalihari Desert, to the westward, by adventurous men who periodically visit Kimberley for the purpose of disposing of their barter and to purchase fresh supplies of goods for the trade. Their mode of transportation to the interior is by bullock wagon. This species of traffic is immense now, and how much greater it is likely to become when this little gap between the Orange River and Kimberley is spanned by iron rails may be imagined. Then, I observed in the citizens of Kimberley the elements of "push," an enterprise certainly not to be met with in any other town in the colony.

TRADE IN NATAL.

Trade in Natal has fairly held its own as compared with the previous year. As a rule, business is conducted in that colony on a safer and more conservative system than that prevailing in the Cape Colony. The revenue of last year somewhat exceeded the expenditure, and renewed prosperity is believed to be near at hand.

AFFAIRS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

In the Transvaal Republic last year's season was favorable to both pastoral and agricultural pursuits, and produce of all kinds was abundant; but prices realized were more favorable to the buyer than to the seller. Besides, both the financial and political condition of the country, as a necessity, tended to seriously affect all branches of trade. The estimates of revenue and expenditure passed by the Volksraad for the current fiscal year, it is now claimed, will show a deficiency of from $250,000 to $350,000. The disturbed and unsettled state of affairs along the western frontier has tended to spread a feeling of restlessness and discontent among the people of the Republic, who, as a rule, are kept in utter ignorance of the policy and intentions of the Pretoria government.

AFFAIRS IN THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

In the Orange Free State trade of all branches was dull throughout the year just ended. Like her sister Republic, the Free State was favored with bountiful crops, and, like her, scarcity of money in circulation and the want of seaboard or railway outlet for her produce kept prices at an unprofitable rate.

The future is not auspicious for these two little Republics. It is not extravagant to predict that at no very distant day both will be absorbed by one or the other of the great European states which are now seeking territorial acquisitions in South Africa.

JAS. W. SILER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cape Town, January 23, 1885.

PUSHING AMERICAN TRADE IN THE WEST INDIES.

REPORT BY CONSUL JACKSON, OF ANTIGUA.

I beg to hand you herewith a copy of an advertisement lately inserted in one of the newspapers published here, said paper having a circulation in the principal ports and trade centers in the British West Indies.

This advertisement calls the attention of the trade to a display of some American manufactures and catalogues found at the sample-room in connection with this consulate.

In my dispatch No. 125, dated February 2, 1883, mention is made, among other things, of advertising samples when a sufficient quantity had accumulated to warrant such an undertaking; and the time having arrived, in my estimation, I have entered into an arrangement with the editor of the paper containing the advertisement, who allows a quarterly rearrangement of the advertisement, thus enabling advertisers to change if desirable. The total cost to the advertisers, when divided, will prove a very light tax to each.

Later on I will report to the Department upon the merits and demands of the system of introducing goods to the notice of the trade through the means of sample-rooms and their advertisements.

CHESTER E. JACKSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antigua, March 19, 1885.

[Advertisement in the Antigua Standard.—Inclosure in Consul Jackson's report.]

American manufacturers' display of samples and catalogues, at the United States consulate, Redcliffe street.

LIST OF SAMPLES.

Wheels.—Cart and wagon wheels manufactured by the Mitchell and Lewis Company, Racine, Wis., manufacturers of buggies, carriages, wagons, carts, &c.

These wheels are specially prepared for the West Indies and are superior to any hitherto introduced by the Mitchell and Lewis Company.

Chaff cutters.—Belle City Manufacturing Company, Wisconsin, manufacturers of chaff cutters, both hand and steam power, and of the Buckeye feed mill, grinds corn, oats, &c., at the rate of 10 to 15 bushels per hour.

Pumps.—Rumsey & Co. (limited), Seneca Falls, N. Y., warehouse 19 Dey street, New York, manufacturers of eight hundred different kinds of pumps for railroads, steamboats, breweries, and for wells or cisterns of any depth, wind mill pumps of every description, rotary fire pumps, garden and fire engines, hose carts, hose carriages, hook and ladder trucks and hose (all sizes) of linen, leather or rubber, church, school and plantation bells, corn-shellers, &c. Prices and durability unrivaled.

Hardware.—Samples of hammers, hatchets, braces and bits, augers, gimlets, screwdrivers, scissors, shears, chisels, brackets, bells, hooks, sash-fastenings, shutter knobs and catches, drawer-pulls, door knockers, flush bolts, door-hinges and fastenings, door, knobs, padlocks, jail pads, &c.

Russell and Erwin's Manufacturing Company, New York, 873-page catalogue, beautifully illustrated, goods awarded gold and bronze medals at Paris. Highest special award and gold medals at Sidney, gold and bronze medals at Melbourne.

Furniture fixtures.—Drawer-pulls in brass, nickel and ebonized wood, wardrobe hooks, castors, fancy gilt nails. New York Furniture Company, 225 Canal street, New York, dealers in cabinet hardware, furniture, manufacturers and upholsterers' supplies.

Ice-cream freezers.—The White Mountain is the most popular freezer in the market. Over 300,000 in use. Cream frozen in ten minutes. White Mountain Freezer Company, Nashua, N. H., U. S. A.

Barbed wire fencing.—Over 800,000 tons now in use. Large quantities annually purchased by the South African and Australian colonies. Large areas inclosed at small expense. Best protection against unruly stock ever invented. Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company, 16 Cliff street, New York.

Anvil and vise.—The combination of the anvil and vise in one article is a convenience that every iron worker should possess. Cheeney's Anvil and Vise Company, Detroit, Mich.

Paints, varnishes, stains.—Breinig's lithogen silicate paint. Recommended for durability, body and fastness of color, superior to white lead, non-poisonous, will not crack, peel, or chalk off, resisting atmospheric action in any climate, especially adapted for painting along coasts.

Breinigs hard oil finish.—Brings out and fastens the grains of pitch pine and mahogany in a beautiful manner, brightens old furniture good as new.

Breinig's wood stains—For dyeing or staining wood in imitation of mahogany, ebony, cherry, walnut, and other hard woods; or for staining hard wood itself. Samples of work displayed.

Wheeler's patent wood filler.—Cements the grains of wood, thereby avoiding the use of scraping or varnishing.

Breinig's lithogen primer.—For wood, stone, and brick. These several articles manufactured by Bridge Post Wood Furnishing Company. No. 40 Bleecker street, New York.

Hartford woven wire mattress.—Cleanly, noiseless, durable, luxurious, economical, impervious to vermin; will last a lifetime. Cool and comfortable, highly elastic and flexible, peculiarly adapted for use in hot climates. First award at four world's fairs. Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Company, Hartford Conn. Manufacturer of cots, cribs, iron and brass bedsteads of various and beautiful designs.

Plows.—Pony plows, very desirable for breaking cane banks.

J. I. Case Plow Company Racine, Wis., manufacturers of all kinds of plows, walking and riding cultivators, &c.

Prints and cottons.—Samples from the largest wholesale house in New York.

Canned goods.—Fruits, meats, and vegetables from H. K. & F. B. Thurber, West Broadway, New York; wholesale dealers in fine groceries of all descriptions. Branch houses in London and Paris.

American Cyclopedia.—Twenty thousand pages of printed matter, 6,000 maps and engravings, 17 volumes in elegant bindings, specimen pages for free distribution to any address. D. Appleton & Co., publishers, New York.

LIST OF CATALOGUES.

Clocks, lamps, &c.—Bradley and Hubbard Manufacturing Company, factories, Meriden, Conn.; salesroom, No. 21 Barclay street, New York; No. 27 Sumner street, Boston. Fine catalogues; immense stock.

Statuary, fountains, settees.—Also, street lamps, vases, stoves, plumbing and sanitary goods, and stable fittings. The J. L. Mott Iron Works, No. 80 Beekman street, New York.

Carriages.—Phaetons, cabriolets, landons, victorias, barouches, sulkys, coupes, rockaways, buggies, dog carts, village carts. Augustus N. Parry & Co,, manufacturers and wholesale dealers, Amesbury, Mass.

Silver plated ware.—Elegant table ware, club prizes, bridal presents, &c. Simpson, Hall, Millar & Co.; factories, Wallingford, Conn.; salesroom, 36 East Fourteenth street, New York.

Furniture.—Parlor, dining, and bedroom sets, in walnut, mahogany, and cherry; chairs of all kinds, office desks, tables, &c. H. C. Swoin & Co., 317 and 319 Pearl street, New York.

Farm and garden implements.—Planet, jr., goods. S. L. Allen & Co., 127 and 129 Catherine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Coach builders' supplies.—Hardware, castings, wood work, bodies, mountings, lamps, tools, machinery, paints, varnishes, boot and shoe tools, saddle and harness makers' tools, trunk materials, trunks and traveling bags, perambulators, harness and saddles, stable and carriage-house fittings, carriages and buggies. John A. Gifford, New York.

Chairs.—Chairs of every description. Walter Heywood Chair Company, Fitchburg, Mass. Warerooms, 442 Pearl street, New York.

Folding chairs.—In plain and embossed mohair, silk plushes, cashmeres, raw silks and embroideries, velvets, Brussels and tapestry carpets, splendid designs. Edward W. Vaill, Worcester, Mass.

Bedding.—Mattresses of all descriptions, bolsters and pillows, iron and brass bedsteads, live geese feathers, hair, tickings, &c. Frank A. Hall, 200 Canal street, New York.

Jarvis's patent furnace.—For setting steam boilers to burn wet bagasse, or sugar-cane trash. This system is in successful operation in the West Indies and Sandwich Islands. Jarvis Engineering Company, 61 Oliver street, Boston.

Chairs, settees.—Lawn settees, settees with awnings, iron chairs, archways and tables in great variety. J. W. Fiske, 26 and 28 Park Place, New York.

Medicines.—Frederick Stearns & Co., manufacturing pharmacists, Detroit, Mich. Popular non secret medicines. Druggists and physicians furnished with common remedies at one-half less than patent nostrums.

Paper binding, filing, and indexing.—Shannon method of filing and binding papers; Schlight's system of indexing; unprecedented popularity; one of the great inventions of the day. Every estates attorney, every business man, should adopt the system. Clagoe, Wegmon, Schlight, & Field, Rochester, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., United States; Toronto, Canada; Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.

Edge tools.—G. W. Bradley's, coopers, carpenters, farmers, and gardeners' tools, superior quality. Martin Doscher, sole agent, 85 Chambers street, New York.

Agricultural implements.—P. D. Sherwood, manufacturer, exporter, and commission merchant; office and warehouse, No. 195 Water street, New York.

Picture frames, cabinet, parlor easels, &c.—Also fancy, pier, and mantel mirrors and mirror frames, pole cornices, &c. John Moore & Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Warerooms, 223 Canal street, New York City.

Monuments.—White bronze, infinitely superior to granite or marble, beautiful designs, will not break in transportation. Detroit Bronze Company, Michigan, United States of America.

Merchants and others cordially invited to examine samples and catalogues.

CHESTER E. JACKSON,
United States Consul.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL HOBART, OF WINDSOR.

I have the honor to inclose herewith commercial statistics for the year ending December 31, 1884, as far as I have been able to collect them. In making a report for the year I have to say:

This has been a year of quiet in all branches of business, and but little profit has been realized from any one of its various branches.

GYPSUM EXPORTS.

In gypsum the output has been much less than last year, owing to the decrease of demand in the United States, caused by general depression of business. The amount shipped was 107,903 tons, being a decrease of 36,767 tons from the year 1883.

Following is a statement of the amount, in tons, of 2,240 pounds of plaster shipped each year from Hants County since 1879:

Year.	Tons.	Value.
1879	90, 238	$69, 383
1880	124, 088	110, 253
1881	107, 133	97, 133
1882	132, 346	119, 999
1883	144, 670	130, 203
1884	107, 903	100, 279
Totals	706, 378	627, 241

In 1883 there were 315 cargoes shipped, 193 of which were shipped in Canadian vessels and 122 in American. The following will show

the number of cargoes shipped and quantity from Windsor and outports for the year 1884:

Places of shipment.	Number of cargoes.	Tons.	Value.
Windsor	128	80,072	$80,722
Cheverie	65	23,177	16,400
Walton	18	4,304	3,456
Hantsport	1	350	350
Totals	212	107,903	100,279

The rate of freight has ruled at about $1.40 per ton, being much lower than any previous year.

COAL OUTPUT.

There is a constant increase in the output of coal. At Spring Hill and Joggins mines, in Cumberland County, increased facilities for shipping are constantly being made. Shipments are made both from Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, and Dorchester, New Brunswick. The Spring Hill mine employs six hundred men and boys The daily output has lately been increased to two thousand tons per day. This year, at Port Joggins, about 30,000 tons have been shipped, an increase over 1883 of 5,000 tons.

MANGANESE.

Ninety-one tons of manganese have been shipped from this district during the year, valued at $8,666. It is taken out in paying quantities in various parts of Hants County.

CROPS.

With the exception of potatoes there has been an average yield.

Potatoes.—The potato crop is almost a total failure as to quantity, and of a very inferior quality. With the exception of a very few shipped to the West Indies, home consumption has required the supply. The price in the United States would not warrant shipment there, as 50 cents per bushel has been realized here, which is quite equal to the market price in the United States, and necessarily precludes the shipping thence.

Apples.—The apple crop is very good; it is estimated that about one hundred thousand barrels were raised in Annapolis Valley alone during the season, the large supplies being shipped foreign, mostly to England, where they are worth from $4 to $5 per barrel. They are sold here from $1.50 to $2 per barrel.

The hay crop is about an average, being worth about $10 per ton, pressed ready for market.

Farmers, in these dull times, seem to be better paid than any other industrial class.

SHIP-BUILDING.

Ship-building, still the leading industry of the province, has been carried on quite extensively during the year. Fifteen vessels have been completed and registered at this port during the year, aggregating

15,901 tons. The largest was the Karoo, built at Cornwallis, registering 2,031 tons.

The ships now built are very much improved in model, material, and finish, and seem a very good class compared with former years. The cost per ton of building depends upon the size and finish of the vessels. A first-class ship costs about $36 to $40 per ton, ready for sea, classing A 1 to 1¼, eleven to thirteen years under Lloyd's inspection.

The ships built here are generally employed in the grain, oil, and cotton trade from the United States (foreign), and in consequence of the present low rate of freights very small margins are realized by the owners.

The total shipping built and owned in Hants and Yarmouth Countries is as follows: Total in Hants, 242 vessels of 164,835 tons; Yarmouth, 222 vessels, of 117,176 tons. The amount of tonnage built more than makes up the loss.

INCREASED MANUFACTURES.

The passage of the tariff of 1879 gave a great impetus to manufactures of different kinds, especially cotton. In the maritime provinces five large factories have been built, aggregating about 150,000 spindles, viz, one at Saint Stephen, one at Saint John, and one near Fredericton, in New Brunswick; in Nova Scotia, one at Windsor and one at Halifax. The consequence is that the supply of cotton goods here far exceeds the demand, and low prices result. Of late, factories have been run on short time and reduction of labor, and prices have not been remunerative.

The same may be said of other manufactured goods, the supply exceeding the demand. Consequently prices are very low.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

There has been established, this year, a line of steamers between Annapolis, Nova Scotia, and the United States, connecting with the Maine Central Railroad at Bar Harbor, Me., which bids fair to be permanent and paying, making a short route between Halifax and Boston, all rail excepting from Annapolis to Bar Harbor. This makes two lines connecting Annapolis with the United States.

The other, the Nova Scotia Steamship Company, has been in operation two years, and has also a line from Yarmouth to Boston. These lines are all likely to be permanent and paying, as travel and freight seem to considerably increase.

RESOURCES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The natural resources of Nova Scotia place it among the most favored portions of this continent, considering its size and location. It is rich in mines of coal, gypsum, iron, gold, manganese, and other minerals. The agriculturist is well rewarded for his labors. It is well located to take advantage of deep-sea fishing. It is also well wooded, furnishing both soft and hard wood lumber. The climate is much like that of New England, but somewhat modified by being nearly surrounded by the sea, thus giving it a little higher temperature.

Trade with the United States must naturally increase, as the facilities for transportation are much better and cheaper than with the upper provinces. The natural market for the maritime provinces would be

in the United States were it not for the high rate of duty now imposed both by the United States and the Dominion.

Any reduction of the tariff must turn the current of trade in the direction of the United States.

DANIEL K. HOBART,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Windsor, N. S., February 16, 1885.

TRADE AT CORINTO, NICARAGUA.

REPORT BY CONSUL LEAVITT, OF MANAGUA.

I have the honor to report that the imports through Cointo for the year ending November 30, 1884, amounted to $912,234.57, of which $698,130.70 paid duty; and the exports to $1,318,198.29—a decrease of $14,976.60 in imports, and an increase of $281,272.16 in exports, as compared with the preceding year.

The imports from the United States amounted to $168,299.90, of which $124,496.78 paid duty, and $43,803.12 were admitted free—an increase of imports of $18,249.81 over 1883.

Exports to the United States, $298,525—an increase of $114,865.89. Balance of trade against the United States, $130,225.10.

The following tables show in detail the articles, amounts, and values exported and imported.

H. H. LEAVITT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Managua, December 22, 1884.

Imports and exports through the port of Corinto during the year ended November 30, 1884.

IMPORTS.

Whence imported.	Weight.	Value of dutiable articles.	Value of articles free of duty.	Total value.
	Pounds.			
England	1,617,792	$287,793 40	$15,279 50	$303,072 90
France	888,233	121,877 47	7,114 40	128,991 87
United States	2,776,730	124,496 78	43,803 12	168,299 90
Germany	1,065,566	124,390 46	3,875 30	128,265 76
Spain	558	152 68	.....	152 68
Italy	22,717	2,340 25	115 90	2,456 15
Ecuador	146	1,367 85	.....	1,367 85
Panama	3,104	835 00	.....	835 00
Costa Rica	18,210	873 50	.....	873 50
Salvador	314,417	26,634 10	6,581 50	33,215 60
Guatemala	44,269	7,289 21	.....	7,289 21
Cuba	122	80 00	....	80 00
Coin	.....	.....	.....	40 030 54
Nicaraguan Government	.....	.....	.....	97,303 61
Total	6,751,855	698,130 70	76,769 72	912,234 57

Imports and exports through the port of Corinto, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Whither exported.	Articles.	Weight and value.	Total value.
Panama	Sugar	104,896 pounds, at 8 cents	$8,391 68
Costa Rica	do	57,784 pounds, at 8 cents	4,622 72
Salvador	do	500 pounds, at 8 cents	40 00
Punta Arenas	Starch	5,468 pounds, at 5 cents	273 40
Salvador	Cayol	450 pounds, at — cents	90 00
Falmouth	Brasil	71 tons, at $24	1,704 00
Havre	do	50 tons, at $24	1,200 00
United States	Coffee	1,639,685 pounds, at 10 cents	163,968 50
Hamburg	do	1,612,396 pounds at 10 cents	161,239 60
France	do	703,373 pounds, at 10 cents	70,337 30
London	do	1,386,682 pounds 10 cents	138,668 20
Italy	do	10,541 pounds, at 10 cents	1,054 10
New York	Hides	419.348 pounds, at 15 cents	62,902 20
Hamburg	do	4,677 pounds, at 15 cents	701 55
Panama	Cacao	150 pounds, at 40 cents	60 00
Amapala	do	1,500 pounds, at 40 cents	600 00
Salvador	do	2,183 pounds, at 40 cents	873 20
Buenos Ayres	do	84 pounds, 40 cents	32 60
Hamburg	Wax	1,050 pounds, at 15 cents	157 50
Costa Rica	Beans	10,433 pounds, at 4 cents	417 32
Salvador	do	4,250 pounds, at 4 cents	170 00
United Saates	Rubber	70,904 pounds, at 35 cents	24,816 40
France	do	600 pounds at 35 cents	210 00
Hamburg	do	1,941 pounds, at 35 cents	679 35
London	do	80 pounds, at 35 cents	28 00
Costa Rica	Hammocks		309 30
Salvador	do		649 00
Panama	do		50 00
Falmouth	Cedar	2,513,003 feet, at $30 per M	75 390 09
Havre	do	288,400 feet, at $30 per M	8,652 00
Wessenbucktum	do	225,000 feet, at $30 per M	6,750 00
San Francisco	do	160,000 feet, at $30 per M	4,800 00
Callao	do	65,000 feet at $30 per M	1,950 00
Falmouth	Mahogany	118,458 feet, at $30 per M	3,553 74
Do.	Mora (dye wood)	19,188 tons, at $10.50	201,474 00
Havre	do	9,249 tons, at $10.50	97,114 54
New York	do	300 tons, at $10.50	3,150 00
Germany	Mora	200 tons, at $10.50	2,100 00
Canal de la Mancha	do	115 tons, at $10.50	1,725 00
Salvador	Corn	57,618 pounds, at 3 cents	1,728 50
Panama	do	5,048 pounds, at 3 cents	151 44
Champerico	do	500 pounds, at 3 cents	15 00
Salvador	Money		72,882 25
Acapulco	do		4,720 00
France	do		7,316 90
United States	do		8,140 50
Costa Rica	do		40,052 00
Panama	do		12,056 65
Guatemala	do		40,778 73
San Francisco	do		2,919 50
England	do		12,341 25
Curazao	do		2,450 00
Hamburg	do		6,450 00
Honduras	do		50 00
New York	Gold bullion		512 00
London	do		15,063 50
New York	Deer skins	91,053 pounds, at 30 cents	27,315 90
Hamburg	do	8,034 pounds, at 30 cents	2,410 20
Punta Arenas	Palma	207 packages, at $5	1,035 00
Salvador	Cheese	42,871 pounds, at 16 cents	6,859 36
Panama	do	121 pounds, at 16 cents	19 36
Costa Rica	Prepared hides, boots, and hats.		700 00
Salvador	Boots		1,325 00
Total			1,318,198 29

Trade of Covinto with the United States during the year ended November 30, 1884.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Weight	pounds	2,776,730
Value of dutiable articles		$124,496 78
Value of free articles		43,803 12
Total value		168,299 90

Trade of Corinto with the United States, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Destination.	Articles.	Weight and price.	Total value.	Increase over 1883.	Decrease from 1883.
United States	Coffee	1,639,685 pounds, at 10 cents.	$163,968 50	$82,313 50	
New York	Hides	419,348 pounds, at 15 cents	62,902 20	28,032 20	
United States	Rubber	70,904 pounds, at 35 cents	24,816 40		$6,943 20
San Francisco	Cedar	160,000 feet, at $30	4,800 00		
New York	Mora	300 tons, at $10.50	3,150 00	2,410 00	
United States	Money		8,140 50	5,023 83	
San Francisco	do		2,919 50		
New York	Gold		512 00		2,688 00
Do	Deer skins	91,053 pounds, at 30 cents	27,315 90	2,640 06	
Total			298,525 00		

Total value of exports	298,525 00
Total value of imports	168,299 90
Balance in favor of exports	130,225 10

No cedar was exported in 1883. 1,225 pounds of sugar was exported in 1883, and 1,200 pounds of cocoa, valued at $722.50.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES OF GERMANY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL VOGELER, OF FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

LABOR AND WAGES.

The reports relating to "wages and the cost of living in Germany," prepared by the consuls of the district of this consulate-general during the summer months of the current year, and recently forwarded to the Department of State, have no doubt satisfied the Department that a slight improvement in the condition of the working classes of Germany had taken place during the last five years. This improvement was mainly noticeable in the iron and coal districts of Rhenish Prussia. It was asserted, and the assertion was sustained by reliable statistical facts, that the iron and coal industries, as well as other branches of industry of less importance, had been greatly prohibited by the tariff of 1879, and were in a comparatively prosperous condition. This prosperity in certain parts, at least, of the German Empire reacted favorably upon trade in other parts, and thus the general tenor of the reports referred to showed that, as a whole, the German people were in a satisfactory condition commercially and financially considered.

GRAIN AND SUGAR INDUSTRIES.

Two things, however, have within the last three months operated to cause a palpable reaction in this progress towards greater activity and prosperity; first, the continued decline in the prices of grain, and, second, the breaking down of the sugar industry. The prices of the different kinds of grain had already ranged low during the year 1883, the harvest having been a reasonably fair one, but they have steadily declined since the fall of 1883, and have now reached the lowest point during the last thirty years. As an example, I give the price of wheat at

four different periods since the fall of 1883, reduced to American bushels and American money, viz:

Date.	Per bushel.
October, 1883	$1 22½
April, 1884	1 19½
July, 1884	1 17½
October, 1884	1 01½

These prices yield no profit to the land-owner, and must greatly embarrass the tenant, who, in many cases, pays a rental of from $5 to $8 per acre. To remedy this evil it is proposed to increase the duty on wheat from 1 mark to 3 marks per 100 kilograms; that is to say, from about 6 cents to about 18 cents per bushel. It is confidently predicted that the Government will, during the present session of Parliament, introduce a bill to that effect.*

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OF GERMANY.

The sugar industry enjoys the special care and protection of the German Government. In my former reports I have already mentioned the fact that the climate of Germany is thought to be specially adapted to the culture of the sugar-beet, being sufficiently temperate and moist to insure, if not always an abundant, at least a never-failing crop. The cheapness of labor, moreover, makes the cultivation of the sugar-beet profitable to the farmer, so long as he can secure anything above 1 mark (24 cents) for one hundred-weight of beets. The Government, therefore, in order to stimulate this branch of agriculture and the industry connected therewith, not only refunds to the exporter of raw sugar the amount of tax paid, but something beyond this; in other words, it puts a premium on the exportation of raw sugar. This result is brought about in the following manner:

The Government assumes, I will say, that it requires eleven hundred-weight of beets to produce one hundred-weight of sugar. At this assumed rate, which the Government at the time the rate was fixed knew to be a liberal one, the tax is levied. By improved methods and machinery, however, the manufacturer is now enabled to gain one hundred-weight of sugar from about nine hundred-weight of beets, and being refunded in case of exportation at the rate mentioned above, he is actually paid a premium on the sugar exported. This premium being paid out of the general fund obtained by taxing the beets consumed, it follows that as the exports increase the revenues derived from the sugar-beet tax must decrease. This, indeed, is the actual fact. But now here is the dilemma in which the Government finds itself at the present moment: The unusual protection afforded to the sugar industry has so unnaturally stimulated that industry as to cause factories to spring up like mushrooms all over Germany. Most of these factories are large establishments built at a cost of from $50,000 to $300,000, employing expensive machinery and a great force of chemists, engineers, office men, and laborers. In the fall of 1881 there were in operation 338 of such establishments; in the fall of 1882, 352; 1883, 364, and 1884, 390.

It is estimated that the number of factories now completed and soon to be completed amounts to very nearly 500. Besides, the capacity of

* A bill similar to that above referred to by Consul-General Vogeler has been introduced and has already gone provisionally into effect. (See reports from Minister Kasson in last number of these publications.)

many of the factories which were in operation during the last three years has been greatly increased. The dividends paid up to the year 1883 in many cases reached 40 per cent. per annum, while 15 to 25 per cent. was not considered an unusual result. Under such circumstances overproduction and a consequent collapse were inevitable. It has come within the last year, and the stagnation is universal. The Government hesitates to remove the stimulus referred to, fearing still further to depress the market, and yet without a change of the law the present condition of things will only be continued. The effect of this overproduction has been startling, and the end is not yet. Raw sugar has declined in price at the following rate, viz:

Date.	Cost of 100 pounds of raw sugar.
October, 1881	$6 84
October, 1882	6 65
October, 1883	6 25
April, 1884	5 47
July, 1884	5 14
October, 1884	4 42

Most of the factories had hitherto paid 1.25 to 1.30 marks per cwt. of beets; now those which are believed to be in the best condition pay about 75 pfennigs (18 cents) per cwt., while most of them offer only 60 pfennigs (15 cents) per cwt.; some, of course, have closed up altogether. This decline in the price paid for beets again is a hardship to the farmer, the greatness of which will become apparent when it is considered that the amount of sugar beets consumed during the year ended August, 1883, amounted to more than 193,000,000 cwt., and that the amount produced this year cannot fall much below 250,000,000 cwt.

The decline of this great industry, together with the low prices of grain, have had a very depressing influence on trade generally, and it is therefore safe to say that the condition of Germany as to trade and commerce is at the present moment anything but encouraging.

EXPORTS FROM GERMANY TO THE UNITED STATES.

In my last annual report I showed that the exports from Germany to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1883, had slightly declined as compared with the preceding year, and gave it as my opinion that this decline was due to the uncertainty preceding the revision of the American tariff and that the following year would again show the increase which had been constant since 1878. The following figures will show the correctness of this observation.

Exports from Germany to the United States.

Year ending September 30—	Amount.
1878	$27, 186, 123 07
1879	31, 896, 436 68
1880	53, 663, 825 81
1881	52, 077, 708 93
1882	64, 467, 868 45
1883	63, 219, 019 53
1884	66, 650, 718 35

The amount exported from the district of this consulate-general during the year ended September 30, 1884, was $30,404,784.39, an increase of $549,456.63 over the preceding year, while the exports from the dis-

trict of the consulate-general at Berlin during the same year amounted to $36,245,934.96, an increase of $2,882,243.19.

The number of invoices legalized at this office during said year was 2,436 as against 2,135 for the preceding year.

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM GERMANY.

As to the total exports from Germany during the year 1883 it may be said that the leading articles thereof show a slight increase as compared with the previous years, a fact which is mainly observable in the report of coal and iron. It would be erroneous, however, to deduce from the greater quantity of coal and iron exported a corresponding prosperity of the coal and iron industries, the fact being that prices have been so low that it has become a question whether an increased exportation of the articles mentioned is desirable. I give the figures in 100 kilograms (= 220 pounds) for the years 1881, 1882, 1883, and viz:

Articles.	1883.	1882.	1881.
Cotton dress goods ..... 100 kilograms..	144, 557	149, 182	151, 077
Cotton hosiery ..... do....	62, 747	59, 302	54, 260
Cotton worsted goods ..... do....	20, 367	22, 419	16, 594
Rope ware ..... do....	36, 189	36, 676	34, 087
Linen goods ..... do....	34, 647	36, 120	35, 249
Silk goods ..... do....	3, 359	3, 939	4, 362
Half-silk goods ..... do....	44, 258	47, 433	43, 116
Woolen goods ..... do....	219, 458	214, 857	205, 519
Woolen hosiery ..... do....	22, 183	20, 121	19, 625
Clothes and furnishing goods ..... do....	54, 707	50, 730	45, 149
Coal ..... do....	87, 039, 704	76, 316, 165	74, 582, 475
Coke ..... do....	6, 021, 385	4, 783, 506	4, 302, 716
Iron ore ..... do....	18, 864, 501	16, 211, 820	14, 432, 778
Pig-iron ..... do....	2, 590, 142	1, 869, 384	2, 454, 964
Wrought iron ..... do....	1, 469, 888	1, 444, 074	1, 528, 048
Rails ..... do....	1, 761, 775	1, 860, 540	2, 507, 087
Wheels and axles ..... do....	322, 796	234, 186	290, 654
Iron plates and tin ..... do....	537, 753	461, 765	427, 346
Iron wire ..... do....	2, 036, 272	2, 274, 155	1, 594, 162
Wire nails ..... do....	281, 500	238, 768	217, 102
Iron bridges ..... do....	90, 342	55, 386	63, 174
Wrought-iron pipes ..... do....	195, 402	173, 928	124, 523
Common cast-iron ware ..... do....	170, 754	186, 045	157, 620
Common ironware ..... do....	614, 680	599, 728	539, 267
Fine ironware ..... do....	71, 671	64, 820	62, 512
Pianos and other instruments ..... do....	105, 672	100, 957	83, 126
Locomotives and engines ..... do....	137, 352	119, 858	66, 129
Other machines ..... do....	786, 388	728, 116	599, 881
Copper, brass, and nickel goods ..... do....	61, 457	56, 628	47, 171
Raw and sheet zinc ..... do ..	715, 153	707, 474	782, 384
Lead ..... do ..	495, 742	419, 157	467, 987
Railroad carriages ..... 1,000 marks..	6, 777	4, 766	6, 260
Cement ..... 100 kilograms..	3, 083, 774	2, 501, 748	2, 350, 319
Calcinated soda ..... do....	44, 864	31, 872	27, 835
Raw and crystalized soda ..... do....	35, 631	31, 126	37, 351
Potash ..... do....	89, 011	75, 337	74, 083
Sulphite of potash ..... do....	1, 016, 774	962, 050	750, 889
Muriatic acid ..... do....	105, 974	83, 201	75, 375
Sulphate acid ..... do....	156, 319	95, 400	81, 589
Gunpowder ..... do....	33, 109	22, 011	24, 129
Sundry salts ..... do....	33, 793	52, 951	74, 122
Ultramarine ..... do....	54, 145	54, 285	54, 200
Alizarine ..... do....	40, 074	45, 354	55, 783
Aniline colors ..... do....	44, 815	38, 281	34, 030
Mineral water ..... do....	257, 432	270, 624	274, 638
Molasses ..... do....	190, 605	152, 579	157, 748
Hops ..... do....	74, 951	120, 927	86, 625
Green and white glassware ..... do....	620, 415	527, 662	511, 580
Cut white glassware ..... do....	54, 497	54, 220	48, 592
Mirrors ..... do....	32, 977	31, 260	27, 620
Porcelain and earthenware ..... do....	256, 745	229, 549	223, 162
Crucibles and glazed pipes ..... do....	148, 689	145, 545	.....
Leather ..... do....	74, 288	76, 310	71, 292
Boots and shoes ..... do....	12, 617	12, 123	11, 413
Rubber goods ..... do....	23, 142	22, 390	20, 639
Fine leather goods ..... do....	46, 916	47, 283	42, 351
Paper and papier-maché ..... do....	586, 217	549, 573	483, 846
Wall-paper ..... do....	23, 880	23, 223	21, 706
Shellac and glue ..... do....	35, 137	28, 930	25, 687
Potatoes ..... do....	3, 409, 400	2, 333, 352	2, 304, 246

Articles.	1883.	1883.	1881.
Fresh fruit.....100 kilograms..	395, 945	239, 216	303, 786
Sugar.....do....	5, 126, 303	3, 488, 973	3, 074, 099
Beer.....do....	1, 332, 085	1, 285, 474	1, 217, 438
Brandy.....do....	643, 421	909, 637	837, 440
Wine in barrels.....do....	124, 395	104, 571	107, 107
Sparkling wine in bottles.....do....	14, 112	13, 762	13, 890
Other wine in bottles.....do....	48, 779	48, 406	51, 083
Flour.....do....	1, 362, 813	928, 443	500, 540

GENERAL IMPORTS OF GERMANY.

It may be of interest to observe that the import has also increased in many respects, notably that of rye, maize, rape, and malt, also that of jute and cotton, while the import of pig-iron has slightly decreased.

The comparative table for the years 1881, 1882, and 1883, is as follows:

Articles.	1883.	1882.	1881.
Rye.....100 kilograms..	7, 751, 899	6, 582, 796	5, 754, 541
Wheat.....do....	6, 371, 348	6, 872, 411	3, 619, 486
Oats.....do....	2, 600, 913	2, 748, 678	2, 625, 900
Barley.....do....	3, 213, 595	3, 726, 482	2, 478, 284
Beans and peas.....do....	500, 327	508, 208	372, 318
Maize.....do....	1, 771, 289	966, 227	4, 303, 742
Buckwheat.....do....	106, 896	149, 171	145, 861
Malt.....do....	576, 712	498, 644	463, 220
Rape.....do....	1, 154, 440	681, 144	765, 020
Flax.....do....	675, 608	741, 802	502, 592
Hemp.....do....	418, 259	389, 501	545, 124
Jute.....do....	334, 365	236, 013	186, 025
Cotton.....do....	1, 891, 043	1, 558, 588	1, 570, 700
Cotton yarns.....do....	219, 409	180, 751	164, 748
Linen yarns.....do....	144, 238	129, 338	118, 138
Raw silk.....do....	33, 727	34, 371	33, 078
Wool.....do....	909, 680	885, 022	773, 721
Woolen yarn.....do....	166, 579	159, 985	155, 929
Iron ore.....do....	8, 003, 727	7, 853, 595	6, 261, 748
Pig-iron.....do....	2, 748, 206	2, 830, 093	2, 446, 011
Sheet iron.....do....	24, 261	27, 489	27, 087
Malleable iron.....do....	161, 284	157, 853	142, 585
Anchors and chains.....do....	15, 026	10, 279	18, 920
Copper.....do....	116, 646	105, 787	110, 197
Engines.....do....	22, 558	20, 643	14, 166
Machines of all kinds.....do....	319, 611	295, 579	242, 600
Tar.....do....	352, 282	287, 128	241, 560
Asphalt.....do....	227, 696	151, 017	140, 778
Calcinated soda.....do....	54, 722	87, 854	90, 932
Raw soda.....do....	93, 298	104, 479	145, 685
Sulphate of ammonia.....do....	278, 866	341, 473	346, 517
Guano.....do....	729, 844	1, 063, 157	1, 139, 419
Saltpeter.....do....	1, 661, 846	1, 269, 494	899, 497
Hyperphosphate.....do....	315, 637	248, 785	204, 042
Animal charcoal.....do....	274, 980	337, 103	251, 831
Bone dust.....do....	218, 202	252, 417	182, 719
Raw European timber.....do....	18, 995, 543	17, 347, 557	18, 939, 871
Non-European timber.....do....	307, 911	337, 992	261, 750
Roof slate.....do....	439, 384	603, 962	524, 799
Raw hides.....do....	376, 749	334, 827	315, 574
Leather.....do....	38, 819	33, 302	43, 921
Still wine in bottles.....do....	522, 362	509, 513	447, 411
Sparkling wine in bottles.....do....	30, 886	30, 401	29, 525
Fresh meat.....do....	103, 225	74, 534	190, 090
Raw coffee.....do....	1, 141, 747	1, 071, 231	1, 041, 537
Leaf tobacco.....do....	273, 310	262, 844	185, 081
Tea.....do....	15, 918	14, 842	14, 819
Lard.....do....	310, 253	258, 904	385, 469
Salt herrings.....do....	867, 977	875, 208	856, 950
Petroleum.....do....	3, 698, 230	3, 425, 104	3, 618, 785
Eggs.....do....	181, 685	181, 253	148, 408
Flour.....do....	489, 649	445, 610	616, 796
Horses.....number..	76, 636	64, 980	54, 793
Cows.....do....	80, 316	89, 086	63, 628
Oxen.....do....	28, 092	25, 197	13, 012
Hogs.....do....	926, 502	1, 039, 136	1, 167, 945
Pigs.....do....	180, 168	278, 047	197, 061
Calves and heifers.....do....	41, 078	56, 126	35, 190

EXPORTS FOR THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1884.

The statistical table of exports for the year 1884 has not yet been published, but the figures for the past three quarters of that year are extant. I subjoin a comparative table of exports for the first three quarters of 1882, 1883, and 1884:

Articles.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Cotton textile fabrics ..... 100 kilograms..	120, 557	108, 021	115, 209
Cotton hosiery ..... do	52, 400	47, 004	45, 050
Cotton embroideries ..... do	15, 907	15, 861	17, 518
Rope ware ..... do	26, 827	26, 490	28, 200
Linen goods ..... do	27, 448	25, 884	27, 256
Silk goods ..... do	2, 150	2, 286	2, 927
Half-silk goods ..... do	37, 961	33, 220	36, 118
Woolen textile fabrics ..... do	179, 979	168, 360	164, 020
Hosiery ..... do	17, 416	15, 845	14, 732
Clothing and shirting ..... do	49, 204	41, 920	39, 757
Coal ..... do	62, 803, 247	62, 251, 826	54, 345, 701
Coke ..... do	5, 014, 440	4, 375, 834	3, 479, 877
Ore (iron) ..... do	14, 306, 401	13, 782, 513	11, 944, 880
Pig iron ..... do	1, 653, 845	1, 882, 103	1, 408, 908
Wrought iron ..... do	1, 195, 405	1, 116, 999	1, 080, 543
Rails ..... do	1, 057, 652	1, 350, 255	1, 276, 985
Wheels, axles, &c ..... do	217, 740	238, 135	182, 905
Sheet iron ..... do	348, 864	393, 803	329, 363
Iron wire ..... do	1, 556, 322	1, 569, 854	1, 673, 344
Wire nails ..... do	270, 723	201, 008	170, 702
Iron bridges ..... do	25, 895	75, 679	40, 396
Wrought-iron pipes ..... do	137, 270	138, 572	131, 094
Common cast-iron ware ..... do	137, 679	130, 819	130, 824
Common iron ware ..... do	513, 930	445, 890	454, 175
Fine iron ware ..... do	53, 136	49, 897	45, 312
Pianos and other instruments ..... do	76, 817	74, 139	72, 188
Locomotives and engines ..... do	73, 713	101, 657	95, 834
Other machines ..... do	552, 784	572, 692	529, 121
Copper, brass, and nickel ware ..... do	63, 927	58, 652	55, 056
Raw and rolled zinc ..... do	526, 173	501, 862	540, 844
Lead ..... do	381, 525	372, 479	298, 895
Railway carriages ..... do	2, 736	5, 745	3, 726
Cement ..... do	2, 713, 496	2, 509, 852	2, 033, 839
Calcinated soda ..... do	78, 552	27, 794	27, 757
Raw soda ..... do	33, 365	24, 248	23, 435
Potash ..... do	56, 792	61, 921	53, 035
Stassfurt salts ..... do	553, 402	714, 761	697, 520
Muriatic acid ..... do	72, 488	78, 320	57, 591
Sulphuric acid ..... do	120, 939	110, 897	69, 076
Gunpowder ..... do	22, 147	21, 544	15, 774
Barytsaltz ..... do	16, 645	29, 389	39, 211
Hyperphosphate ..... do	101, 834	66, 728	63, 633
Ultramarine ..... do	40, 815	40, 525	41, 614
Alizarine ..... do	33, 060	28, 965	34, 401
Aniline colors and aniline ..... do	41, 957	31, 599	28, 993
Mineral water ..... do	231, 878	201, 837	225, 307
Molasses ..... do	187, 338	122, 755	120, 542
Hops ..... do	38, 686	27, 266	56, 676
Green, white, and hollow glassware ..... do	486, 947	470, 031	396 564
Cut-glass ware ..... do	41, 279	38, 850	39, 368
Mirror glass ..... do	22, 310	24, 038	24, 670
Porcelain and earthenware ..... do	201, 199	191, 852	172, 960
Crucibles and glazed pipes ..... do	119, 615	117, 387	.....
Ordinary and fire-proof bricks ..... do	4, 575, 233	4, 618, 798	.....
Leather ..... do	27, 257	28, 419	30, 230
Boots and shoes ..... do	12, 646	11, 831	10, 919
Rubber ware ..... do	20, 145	18, 217	17, 689
Fine leather goods ..... do	36, 161	33, 735	34, 776
Leather gloves ..... do	1, 921	1, 872	1, 874
Paper and papier maché ..... do	496, 204	414, 148	402, 849
Pulp ..... do	187, 553	189, 572	160, 366
Wall paper ..... do	19, 617	18, 435	17, 971
Gelatine and glue ..... do	27, 991	25, 721	21, 778
Potatoes ..... do	832, 906	2, 459, 216	1, 048, 405
Fresh fruit ..... do	239, 893	271, 622	194, 691
Sugar ..... do	3, 549, 004	2, 558, 911	1, 345, 892
Beer ..... do	1, 081, 781	1, 020, 307	988, 845
Brandy ..... do	502, 445	310, 616	667, 061
Still wine in barrels ..... do	69, 944	83, 132	74, 693
Sparkling wine in bottles ..... do	9, 742	9, 964	9, 793
Still wine in bottles ..... do	36, 796	35, 036	35, 791
Flour ..... do	940, 331	997, 383	503, 752

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Inasmuch as the German tariff is essentially a tariff of weight and not of value, the figures given for the value of imports and exports are not very accurate, they being, in many instances, mere estimates. The Government estimates of the value of imports and exports for the year 1883 are as follows: Exports, $795,000,000; imports, $785,000,000—an excess of exports over imports of $10,000,000.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

In this important branch of industry the exports have increased in almost all articles over the amounts exported in 1883, but the figures show but a slight increase over those of 1882. A notable increase will be observed in woolen goods and in clothing and linen wear, which is mainly due to the growth of those branches in the city of Berlin. But again it is claimed that this increase of exports does not prove the profitableness of that branch of business, but that here, as in the iron trade, the increase of business has been purchased at the expense of a reduction of profits. The export of half-silk goods has increased but slightly as compared with the year 1882, the competition of foreign countries—notably of France and Switzerland, in which that industry is fostered by favorable treaties with other nations—being still severely felt in Germany. In general it may be said that the slight increase in the amount of textile fabrics exported is more than neutralized by the decrease in actual profits realized.

MINING PRODUCTS.

There is no appreciable increase in the exports of mining products except in coal, coke, and iron ore. It had been expected that the opening of the Saint Gothard Railroad would largely increase the export of coal, by opening Italy to the German trade in that article, but the expectations have been only partially realized. The amount of coal shipped to Italy during the year 1884 is estimated at only 50,162 tons.

IRON AND IRONWARE.

The greatest increase of exports as already stated has taken place in iron and ironware, notably in wire nails and all kinds of coarse iron goods. Even the trade in wire and in rails which had been retrogressing for some years, seems to have received a new impulse. The greatly increased export of zinc and lead is generally attributed to the unexampled cheapness of those articles. The export of locomotives, steam engines, and railway carriages has greatly decreased.

CHEMICALS.

The export figures of many products of the chemical industry show a decided advance as compared with former years. Among the most prominent articles of this industry are cement, soda, powder, hyperphosphates, alizarine, aniline colors, mineral waters, and molasses. In this branch also a gradual decline of prices and profits is complained of.

OTHER LEADING ARTICLES.

The export of window and mirror glass is satisfactory, as is also the export trade in the different products of the paper industry, while the leather branch is still languishing. Of articles of consumption the ex-

port of sugar and alcohol has greatly increased, owing on the one hand, to the export premiums paid by the state, as hereinbefore explained with reference to sugar, and on the other, a marked decline in the price of these articles. The export of wine in barrels has decreased. Also that of sparkling wines in bottles, of which quite a number of brands are manufactured in Germany, and which, it was thought, would in consequence of their cheapness gradually supersede the French champagnes, but it seems that after a short period of popularity these wines are destined to become neglected and that eventually the manufacture of many of the brands will be entirely suspended.

CONSULATES.

The condition of the consulates subordinate to this consulate-general is very satisfactory. The vacancy occasioned by the death of that ex-consular officer and high-minded gentleman Edward M. Smith, of Mannheim, having been duly filled by the appointment of R. W. Wolffsohn, esq., who has assumed the duties of the office, the consular corps of southwestern Germany is again complete and faithfully attending to its official work.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I append to this report a number of tables containing interesting statistical facts, to which I beg to direct the attention of the Department.

FERDINAND VOGELER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Frankfort-on-the-Main, January 31, 1885.

Average wholesale prices of leading articles in the principal German markets during the month of September, 1884.

I. WHEAT.*	
Berlin, good, sound yellow	$35 45
Breslau, medium quality	34 68
Cologne, Rhenish, faultless	39 00
Dantzig, 126 pounds Dutch, variegated	32 96
Frankfort-on-the-Main, sundry provinces, natural weight	40 68
Halle-on-the-Saale, sound country, medium	35 93
Königsberg, good, variegated	35 76
Leipzig, German, good sound	40 11
Lindau, glutinous	48 60
Madgeburg country wheat	37 15
Mannheim, Palatinate, California, Russian, medium	41 06
Munich, Bavarian, prime	41 40
Posen, good, sound average	36 10
Stettin, inland, Roumanian and Hungarian average	35 64
Stuttgart, Russian, Hungarian, Bavarian, good	44 40

II. RYE.*	
Berlin, good, sound	32 94
Bremen, South Russian, good, sound	31 02
Breslau, good, sound	32 28
Cologne, Rhenish, faultless	34 83
Dantzig, 120 pounds Hollandish	29 82
Frankfort-on-the-Main, sundry provinces, natural weight	36 60
Halle-on-the-Saale, domestic, sound country, medium	34 58
Königsberg, good, sound	30 06
Leipzig, German, good, sound	35 14
Linden, Hungarian	43 04
Lübeck, Russian	33 12

II. RYE—Continued.	
Madgeburg	$33 89
Mannheim, Palatinate, American, Russian, French, &c., medium	37 82
Munich, Bavarian, prime	37 20
Posen, good, sound average	29 86
Stettin, inland and Russian, average	32 03
Stuttgart, Bavarian and Würtembergian, good	38 40

III. BARLEY.*	
Breslau, medium quality	31 13
Dantzig, large brewing, Prussian, Russian, &c	30 58
Frankfort-on-the-Main, domestic and Wetteran brewing	41 40
Halle-on-the-Saale, domestic, sound country, medium	35 40
Königsberg, 166.7 pounds, Hollandish	28 80
Leipzig, German, good, sound	36 00
Linden, Hungarian, 65.66 —— per hl	43 26
Madgeburg, Chevalier	41 19
Mannheim, Badish, Bavarian, medium	42 26
Munich, Bavarian, prime	46 80
Posen, good, sound average	30 36
Stettin average of all kinds	32 64
Stuttgart, Würtembergian, good	39 60

IV. MAIZE.*	
Bremen, variegated, American, prime	
Breslau, medium quality	34 80
Hamburg, American mixed	29 52
Leipzig, American and Danube, good, sound	31 99
Stettin, American and Roumanian	30 26

* Per 1,000 kilograms = 2,204 pounds avoirdupois.

Average wholesale prices of leading articles in the principal German markets, &c.—Cont'd.

V. Oats.*	
Berlin, good, sound, average	$30 54
Breslau, good, sound	29 28
Cologne, Rhenish, faultless	31 20
Dantzig, inland, deliverable	30 04
Frankfort-on-the-Main, good, domestic	32 54
Halle-on-the-Saale, German, good, sound	32 36
Königsberg, good, sound	28 14
Leipzig, German, good, sound	34 80
Linden, Bavarian	36 48
Madgeburg	32 78
Mannheim, Badish, Würtembergian, Bavarian, medium	34 49
Munich, Bavarian prime	33 60
Posen, good, sound average	29 06
Stettin, sundry provinces, average	30 00
Stuttgart, Würtembergian, good	31 20
VI. Potatoes.*	
Berlin:	
Good, not sorted, distilling	6 60
Good, sound, sorted, table	9 60
Breslau, good, sound, Silesian table	7 68
Magdeburg:	
Saxon, table	7 92
Distilling and factory	6 00
Stettin:	
Sound, light red	8 80
Sound, white	8 00
VII. Hops.†	
Nuremberg, new:	
Common country hops	36 00
Lager beer hops	57 60
Finest lager beer hops	96 00
VIII. Flour.*	
(a) Wheat flour.	
Breslau baker's mark, No. 00 (exclusive of sack)	6 50
Cologne, Rhenish, No. 00 (inclusive of sack)	6 48
Halle-on-the-Saale, domestic, No. 00 (exclusive of sack	5 46
Lübeck, German, No. 0 (exclusive of sack)	5 40
Munich, Bavarian, No. 2 (inclusive of sack)	7 22
Posen, domestic No. 2 (inclusive of sack	6 12
(b) Rye flour.	
Berlin, good, sound, No. ⅔ (inclusive of sack)	4 57
Posen, domestic, No. ⅔ (inclusive of sack)	4 80
IX. Rape-seed oil.*	
Berlin, good, crude (inclusive of cask)	12 38
Breslau, pure, good, clear (inclusive of cask)	12 30
Cologne, crude, good and clear (inclusive of cask)	13 84
Dantzig, crude (inclusive of cask)	12 24
Frankfort-on-the-Main, delivered (exclusive of cask)	14 36
Halle-on-the-Saale, clear, light (exclusive of cask)	12 48
Hamburg	
Königsberg, crude, clear (exclusive of cask)	12 00
Leipzig, light, clear (exclusive of cask)	12 47
Magdeburg, pure (exclusive of cask)	12 91
Mannheim, deliverable (inclusive of cask)	14 16
Stettin, crude (exclusive of cask)	12 40
X. Potato spirits.‡	
Berlin, good, crude	$11 62
Breslau, good, crude	10 90
Dantzig, crude	11 54
Halle-on-the-Saale, domestic, crude	11 93
Hamburg, crude	9 00
Königsberg, crude, clear	11 82
Leipzig, crude, not mixed	11 59
Magdeburg, crude	11 83
Mannheim, medium and North German	12 00
Munich, crude	12 48
Posen, crude	11 23
Stettin, inland, crude	11 60
XI. Molasses.§	
Brunswick	1 56
Halle-on-the-Saale	1 46
Magdeburg	1 44
XII. Sugar.*	
(a) Raw.	
Brunswick, grained	10 16
Cologne, clear, grained	10 96
Halle-on-the-Saale	10 04
Hamburg, manilla	7 44
Magdeburg, grained	10 22
Stettin	9 36
(b) Refined.	
Brunswick, loaf-sugar	14 58
Cologne	14 64
Halle-on-the-Saale, fine loaf-sugar	
Hamburg, Indian No. 1	15 60
Magdeburg, loaf-sugar	14 52
Stettin, 1 A loaf	14 52
XIII. Coffee.*	
Bremen:	
Rio, good ordinary	21 12
Savanille, good ordinary	22 56
Cologne:	
Java, good medium	36 12
Santos, good medium	32 76
Frankfort-on-the-Main:	
Java, good ordinary	35 52
Plantation, Ceylon, medium	46 56
Hamburg:	
Santos, good ordinary	20 76
Rio, good ordinary	20 64
La Guayra Trillado	22 08
Mannheim:	
Santos, good ordinary	32 88
Plantation Ceylon, good medium	48 00
XIV. Tea.‖	
Hamburg:	
Congo, ordinary to good ordinary	36
Souchong, ordinary to good medium	58
Konigsberg:	
Chinese, good common Congo, duty not paid	33
Moning and Kaissow, medium, duty not paid	72
Fine Moning, duty not paid	1 44
XV. Rice.*	
Bremen:	
Rangoon, table, hulled	5 16
Broken, No. O, hulled	4 03
Hamburg:	
Rangoon, hulled, highest quotation	7 20
Rangoon, hulled, lowest quotation	4 80
Bruch, hulled, lowest quotation	3 96

* Per 1000 kilograms = 220.4 pounds avoirdupois, without sacks.
† Per 100 kilograms = 220.4 pounds avoirdupois.
‡ Per 10000 litres, % Trall, exclusive of cask.
§ Per 100 kilograms = 220.4 pounds avoirdupois, without tun.
‖ Per kilogram = 2.2 pounds avoirdupois

Average wholesale prices of leading articles in the principal German markets, &c.—Cont'd.

XVI. Pepper.*	
Bremen:	
Black Singapore (4 months' time)	$33 78
Hamburg:	
Black Snigapore (1 per cent. decort)	34 66
XVII. Herring.†	
Dantzig:	
Crown and full	10 08
Crown Ihlen	6 72
Hamburg:	
Norwegian, large medium	7 44
Scottish, west coast, crown full brand	9 42
Stettin:	
Norwegian merchants, average	10 08
Norwegian merchants, large medium	9 12
Norwegian merchants, medium	6 72
Scottish, crown full brand	9 84
Scottish, crown matties	4 80
Scottish, crown Ihlen	5 76
XVIII. Lard (four months' time).*	
Bremen, refined American, mark Wilcox	19 68
XX. Raw tobacco.*	
Bremen, 6 months' time:	
Kentucky, ordinary	21 12
Brazil, secunda	19 20
Stem, medium, Virginia	5 76
Hamburg, 6 months' time:	
Domingo	24 00
Brazil	25 20
Mannheim, 3 months' time:	
1883, wrappers, cigar tobacco, Palatinate	31 20
1883, wrappers with fillings, Palatinate	27 36
1883, brown, good cut, Palatinate	25 92
XXI. Cotton.*	
Bremen:	
Middling upland	27 83
Good Oomra	22 37
XXII. Wool.*	
Berlin, North German, medium	76 80
Bremen, washed, Buenos Ayers, prime; 4 months' time	93 84
Hamburg, Cape extra superior, snow white	93 60
XXIII. Hemp.*	
Hamburg, Mexican fiber	17 38
Lubeck, Saint Petersburg, pure hemp (3 months' time	14 64
XXIV. Raw silk.‡	
Crefeld:	
Milan Organsin, classique $\frac{1}{18}$	13 44
China Organsin, classique $\frac{1}{18}$	10 52
XXV. Cotton yarn.‡	
Augsburg at manufactory:	
36 warp } 42 weft }	47
20 warp } 20 weft }	37
Crefeld:	
No. 40 to 120 twice gasirt	1 18
No. 130 to 200 twice gasirt	2 59
Mulhausen:	
Warp, No. 16	38
Warp, No. 28	46
Warp, No. 40	70
Weft, No. 16	38
Weft, No. 37	51
Weft, No. 50	77

XXV. Cotton yarn—Continued.	
Munchen Gladback at factory, 3 months' time:	
Mule	$0 34
Water	37
Water	43
Stuttgart:	
$\frac{36}{42}$	47
$\frac{20}{20}$	37
XXVI. Calico.§	
Munchen-Gladbach, 78 centimeters wide $\frac{1}{18}$ thread, $\frac{30}{36}$ yarn	06
Stuttgart, 92 centimeters wide, $\frac{1}{17}$ thread $\frac{36}{42}$ yarn	05
XXVII. Linen yarn.*	
Bielefeld:	
No. 30 flax yarn	52
No. 50 flax yarn	79
No. 10 tow yarn	26
No. 20 tow yarn	38
Landeshut:	
No. 30 flax yarn	51
No. 50 flax yarn	70
No. 10 tow yarn	26
No. 20 tow yarn	34
XXVIII. Hides and skins.*	
Bremen, six months' time:	
Ox-hide, dry, Buenos Ayres	54 24
Ox-hide, Buenos Ayres, salado	33 60
Durbungah slaughtered	32 64
Hooglgh slaughtered	49 92
Dakka slaughtered, best	57 60
Frankfort-on-the Maine:	
Calf skins	84 00
Goat skins	96 00
Rabbit skins, German and Russian	72 00
Hamburg:	
Ox-hides, Rio Grande, salted	27 84
Ox-hides, dried West Indian, Central American	45 84
Cologne:	
Ox-hides, best wet salted, Buenos Ayres	35 56
Dried East Indiau	60 00
XXIX. Lead.*	
Berlin, Saxonia and Tarnowitz	5 28
Cologne, Rhenish, soft, double refined, pure	5 17
Frankfort-on-the-Main, double refined, in blocks	4 74
Halberstadt:	
Refined, Harz lead, soft	4 81
Refined Silesian, soft	4 85
Hamburg, Harz lead, soft pig, double refined	5 70
XXX. Copper.*	
Berlin, Mansfield copper	29 52
Frankfort-on-the-Main, German, double refined, plates and blocks	28 20
Hamburg, English, mark T. C. T	30 34
XXXI. Zinc.*	
Breslau:	
Good Silesian, at furnace	6 43
Upper Silesian, mark C. G. H., at furnace	6 53
Cologne, Rhenish raw, mark W. H. and S. S	6 89
Frankfort-on-the-Main, refined calamine and blend	7 08
Halbertstadt, Rhenish, Westphalian raw, at furnace station	6 69
Hamburg, Silesian in plates	7 18

* Per 100 kilogram = 220.4 pounds avoirdupois.
† Per 150 kilogram = 336.6 pounds avoirdupois.
‡ Per kilogram = 2.2 pounds avoirdupois.
§ Per meter.

Average wholesale prices of leading articles in the principal German markets, &c —Cont'd.

XXXII. Tin.*	
Frankfort-on-the-Main, Banca	$42 00
Hamburg, Banca in blocks (2 per cent. decort)	44 76

XXXIII. Raw Iron.*	
Berlin warehouse:	
Best Scottish foundry, No. 1 (Longloam)	18 00
English (Middlesbro) No. 3	13 80
Breslau, at works:	
Puddling	12 96
Foundry	14 52
Dortmund, at works:	
Bessemer raw from Ruhr district	12 12
Westphalian puddlings	11 64
Dusseldorf, at works:	
Best German puddling	$11 64
Best German foundry	15 36
Hamburg, at warehouse:	
Scottish No. 1	15 84
Middlebro No. 1	12 00
Lubeck, wrought Swedish, bars, 1 a Stockholm iron	54 00

XXXIV. Petroleum.†	
Bremen, American, white refined (four months' time)	3 68
Dantzig, American white, refined	5 80
Hamburg, American white, refined (1 per cent. decort	3 80
Stettin, American white, refined, duty not paid	3 85

* Per 100 kilogram = 220.4 pounds avoirdupois.
† Per 100 kilograms=220.4 pounds avoirdupois, including barrel.

XXXV. Coal.

[Per 1,000 kilograms=2,204 pounds avoirdupois.]

Berlin:	
Westphalian, for gas purposes	$4 27
Upper Silesian, lean lump	4 42
Lower Silesian, fat lump	4 22
English nut, forge	3 96
Breslau:	
Lower Silesian, for gas	2 38
Upper Silesian, for gas	1 44
Dantzig:	
Double sifted English nut	3 04
Scottish machine, lump	3 20
Dortmund:	
Lump, for export	1 73
Puddling, good, fat	1 32
Dusseldorf:	
Gas and flame coal	$1 73
Fat and lean coal	1 82
Essen:	
Gas flame coal	1 58
Fat	1 25
Lean	1 08
Gas	1 75
Hamburg:	
Prime West Hartley steam, sifted	3 27
Sunderland, nut	3 01
Westphalian, flat, double sifted, and washed nut	3 54
Saarbrucken:	
Flame coal	1 96
Fat	1 81

Comparative table of wages paid to laborers in a machine factory, at Bockenheim, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, from 1866 *to* 1883.

Year.	Wages per day.	Year.	Wages per day.	Year.	Wages per day.
1866	$0 44	1872	77	1878	76
1867	50	1873	88	1879	84
1868	62	1874	89	1880	87
1869	66	1875	86	1881	89
1870	65	1876	80	1882	89
1871	71	1877	78	1883	84

Leading dutiable articles imported at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year 1883.

Articles.	1883.	1882.	Articles.	1883.	1882.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
Cotton yarn	63,408	74,797	Cigars	12,794	18,172
Cotton goods	78,825	71,428	Tea	57,435	47,252
Ironware, coarse	233,960	137,890	Sugar	58,279	92,299
Ironware, fine	49,356	47,821	Wine in barrels	1,370,799	1,287,601
Machines	438,290	461,499	Wine in bottles	191,646	203,929
Leather of all kinds	450,104	240,304	Figs, currants, and rasins	145,402	132,453
Beer	378,267	232,858	Spices, all kinds	96,482	80,237
Brandy of all kinds	94,503	89,981	Coffee, raw	5,283,295	4,955,560
Material, iron	1,254,761	2,948,345	Oil in barrels	1,030,443	1,007,469
Ironware, very coarse	319,362	172,318	Lard	260,011	216,529
Rice	649,828	792,655	Petroleum	3,126,749	2,842,825
Salt	2,074		Silk and half silk goods	53,482	58,417
Tobacco leaves, unmanufactured	181,271	185,512	Woollen goods	84,748	100,958

Value 1883, $1,089,358.56; 1882, $1,077,860.78.

Receipts and shipments at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the year 1883.

Articles.	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Milling manufactures	13,841,474	18,257,610	10,349,530	6,661,362
Spirits	2,224,400	2,150,618	391,510	483,330
Wine	6,249,616	7,011,304	2,926,030	3,907,513
Grain:				
Wheat	16,408,410	.....	2,734,420	.....
Rye	9,684,910	.....	744,240	.....
Barley	13,820,342	.....	918,750	.....
Oats	10,222,610	.....	1,486,210	.....
Total	50,136,272	41,891,126	5,883,620	6,273,340
Leather	3,274,320	3,583,679	1,021,212	2,039,393
Boots and shoes	52,482	128,580	39,470	79,646

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF FRANCE, 1883 and 1884.*

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL WALKER, OF PARIS.

PART I.—COMMERCE IN 1883.

The foreign commerce of France was as follows during the year 1883: General imports, $1,136,133,100; special imports, $927,229,900; general exports, $880,408,100; special exports, $666,216,700. As compared with 1882 this shows the following decrease: In general imports, $14,379,000; in special imports, $3,377,100; in general exports, $39,043,900; in special exports, $23,642,300. The following table shows the values of the imports and exports of merchandise for the last ten years:

Value of merchandise imported into and exported from France from 1874 *to* 1883, *inclusive; also, annual excess of imports or of exports.*

GENERAL COMMERCE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1874	$853,542,500	$907,505,300	.....	$53,962,800
1875	861,127,400	927,751,000	.....	66,623,600
1876	947,398,400	877,667,500	$60,730,900	.....
1877	881,990,700	843,564,400	38,426,300	.....
1878	982,157,700	793,558,100	188,599,600	.....
1879	1,076,804,900	824,032,800	252,772,100	.....
1880	1,179,809,000	890,173,900	289,635,100	.....
1881	1,157,266,600	911,732,000	245,534,600	.....
1882	1,150,646,700	919,452,000	231,194,700	.....
1883	1,136,133,000	880,408,100	255,725,000	.....

SPECIAL COMMERCE.

1874	676,986,100	714,312,300	.....	37,326,200
1875	682,583,100	747,411,800	.....	64,828,700
1876	769,761,200	690,090,800	79,670,400	.....
1877	708,271,400	663,205,900	45,065,500	.....
1878	806,006,600	613,682,100	192,324,500	.....
1879	886,873,600	623,640,900	263,232,700	.....
1880	971,407,600	669,304,700	302,102,900	.....
1881	938,636,200	687,369,500	251,266,700	.....
1882	930,607,400	689,859,200	240,748,200	.....
1883	927,229,900	666,216,700	261,013,200	.....

* Received at the Department January 2, 1885.

Value of gold and silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from France from 1874 *to* 1883, *inclusive; also, annual excess of imports or of exports.*

SPECIAL COMMERCE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1874	$183, 736, 000	$30, 687, 000	$153, 049, 000	.....
1875	168, 875, 000	42, 267, 000	86, 608, 000	.....
1876	155, 172, 000	30, 687, 000	124, 485, 000	.....
1877	131, 819, 000	27, 406, 000	134, 413, 000	.....
1878	104, 992, 000	36, 477, 000	68, 515, 000	.....
1879	64, 076, 000	81, 832, 000	.....	$17, 756, 000
1880	57, 128, 000	90, 710, 000	.....	33, 582, 000
1881	70, 252, 000	58, 286, 000	11, 966, 000	.....
1882	79, 323, 000	67, 550, 000	11, 773, 000	.....
1883	28, 178, 000	44, 583, 000	.....	16, 405, 000

The *general commerce* represents all goods received into and exported from France.

Up to the year 1860 the *special commerce* embraced almost exclusively goods entered through the French customs for consumption and products of the soil and of the national industry; but since that year goods that had only previously figured under the head of general commerce, were, in consequence of changes in the tariff, entered at the same time under general and special commerce. Certain treaties or tariff laws having suppressed the import duty on these goods, importers declared them as being entirely for domestic consumption, without making any distinction between goods intended to remain in the country and those which were intended for exportation. As the result of these declarations, imports under the head of special commerce, were thus increased by a certain quantity of merchandise which, up to 1860, were only registered as in bond or in transit, or under head of bonded warehouse, the same taking place with reference to the special commerce of exportation.

It is also to be remarked that a great quantity of manufactured goods which were, up to 1860, absolutely prohibited or had prohibitory duties laid upon them, have been since, by virtue of treaties, imported for French consumption. While previously the exports of manufactured goods represented the excess of the supply over the demand for domestic consumption, a part of these exports has been since 1860 only the equivalent of foreign goods which take the place of French goods on the market.

If one desires to compare the years previous to and those immediately following 1860, not only as to declared facts, but also as to the quantity and value of foreign merchandise necessary to French consumption, or as to the excess of French supply over the demand for domestic needs, it will be necessary in the first case to deduct from the imports the exports of similar goods; in the second case, on the contrary, to deduct from the exports the corresponding imports.

The following comparative statement of the values of special imports and exports of similar products shows for the year 1883 the values of foreign merchandise necessary to French consumption and the excess of French supply over the demand for domestic needs. Said statement is divided into three parts, viz: 1, articles free of duty; 2, dutiable articles; 3, goods of which the values as presented in the official statement of

special imports and exports have been integrally maintained, because there is no absolute identity between them at their importation or at their exportation:

Comparative statement showing the value of similar products imported into and exported from France during the year ending December 31, 1883.

Articles.	Special imports.	Special exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1. *Free of duty.*				
Silk, raw, reeled and cocoons	$48,442,307	$17,228,624	$31,213,683	
Silk, waste	8,830,609	3,969,934	4,860,675	
Cotton	39,583,635	7,598,638	31,984,997	
Wool	63,706,868	5,559,999	58,146,869	
Flax	10,453,235	1,839,768	8,613,467	
Hemp	3,171,022	125,121	3,045,901	
Jute	5,149,407	421,882	4,727,525	
Skins, unprepared	35,548,118	13,791,951	21,756,167	
Lard and tallow	9,895,649	2,020,111	7,875,538	
Fur skins, undressed	1,523,921	1,213,962	309,959	
Guano	66,582	604,167		$537,585
Fruits, oleaginous	10,381,547	83,109	10,298,438	
Seeds, oleaginous	21,825,661	227,331	21,598,330	
Seeds for sowing	2,046,201	5,619,302		3,573,101
Gums, exotic	1,077,481	914,625	162,856	
Timber	28,406,882	3,086,967	25,319,915	
Staves	10,774,628	424,945	10,349,683	
Wood, cabinet	5,440,765	667,514	4,773,451	
Saffron	834,421	341,847	492,574	
Inidgo	4,601,725	1,288,722	3,313,003	
Copper	8,894,250	783,308	8,110,942	
Lead	3,840,147	269,778	3,570,369	
Pewter	2,847,015	53,112	2,793,903	
Zinc	2,556,839	98,428	2,458,411	
Articles not above specified	53,605,601	43,045,832	30,715,018	20,155,249
Total free of duty	383,427,521	111,360,337	296,333,120	24,265,935
2. *Subject to duty.*				
Cotton, flax, hemp, jute, silk, manufactures of	55,172,858	159,546,524		104,373,666
Yarns and tissues, other	1,767,823	187,554	1,580,269	
Cattle	34,311,934	4,734,860	29,577,074	
Horses	5,153,090	3,218,835	1,934,255	
Mules	62,822	2,563,252		2,500,430
Cheese	5,445,362	1,239,254	4,206,108	
Silk, waste	1,578,539	1,129,996	448,543	
Colonial products:				
Foreign sugar, coffee, caca, tea, pepper, &c.	49,828,675	641,633	49,187,042	
Sugar, refined and French raw sugar	764,415	21,028,576		20,264,161
Coal and coke	32,312,491	1,481,227	30,831,264	
Perfumery	185,841	1,611,105		1,425,264
Wines	72,688,251	45,644,617	27,043,634	
Brandy and spirits	2,866,691	12,114,479		9,247,788
Mirrors and bottles	250,958	2,452,200		2,201,242
Paper and paste-board	2,532,247	4,279,741		1,747,494
Skins, dressed	8,106,613	20,456,571		12,349,958
Leather, manufactures of	1,462,676	27,289,501		25,926,825
Jewelry	1,735,006	15,486,251		13,751,245
Metals, manufactures of	4,735,683	14,945,981		10,210,298
Fancy goods	2,071,642	20,034,713		17,963,071
Wood, manufactures of	3,417,695	4,904,521		1,486,826
Wearing apparel	1,273,974	12,506,922		11,232,948
Other articles, not above specified	95,744,439	66,426,949	29,317,490	
Total dutiable	383,469,726	444,025,264	206,245,029	266,980,566

Comparative statement showing the value of similar products imported into and exported from France, &c.—Continued

Articles.	Special imports.	Special exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
3. *Articles in regard to which no compensation can be determined at their importation or at their exportation.*				
FREE OF DUTY.				
Butter	$3,114,369	$2,785,019		
Eggs	2,383,648	5,971,685		
Manures, other than guano	1,794,147	1,348,525		
Fish, river	691,194	9,538		
Fruits	2,184,495	2,890,341		
Firewood and charcoal	703,332	133,008		
Bran	1,445,115	317,415		
Oil cakes	778,546	2,984,091		
Rags	2,385,114	4,105,026		
Lime and cement	1,804,063	1,280,720		
Tiles, bricks	648,571	1,103,838		
Paving stones	1,510,156	127,931		
Bitumen	1,652,989	221,776		
Coal tar	893,382	116,482		
Goldsmith's dross	232,849	81,851		
Ores, all kinds	7,505,821	1,052,699		
Books, engravings, &c	3,645,771	5,666,381		
Flowers, artificial millinery	24,190	6,988,144		
Scientific instruments	280,977	2,072,416		
Objects for collection	1,809,841	1,650,227		
Miscellaneous	7,714,388	10,561,829		
SUBJECT TO DUTY.				
Game, poultry, and tortoise, live	1,029,233	1,441,993		
Meat, fresh	3,495,598	1,454,652		
Butter, salt	300,584	16,616,766		
Fish, sea, fresh	8,042,484	1,684,155		
Fish, preserved	1,021,203	5,685,309		
Fish oil	1,393,898	70,709		
Fruits preserved	326,584	1,969,051		
Olive oil	7,866,005	1,015,197		
Vegetables, preserved	80,419	1,057,683		
Marble, manufactured	750,729	426,899		
Liquors	151,886	1,743,473		
Chinaware	575,583	2,171,476		
Glassware, other than mirrors	1,065,426	2,286,858		
Vitrifications	925,301	77,474		
Musical instruments	131,494	1,766,157		
Miscellaneous	1,452,780	2,372,944		

RECAPITULATION.

Part 1	$383,427,521	$111,360,337	$296,333,120	$24,265,936
Part 2	383,469,726	444,025,264	206,245,029	266,980,566
Part 3	71,812,167	93,309,741	71,812,167	93,309,741
Total	838,709,414	648,695,342	574,390,316	384,556,242

On account of sudden variations that take place in consequence of the state of crops, cereals and other breadstuffs were not included in the preceding comparative statement. Special imports of cereals and other breadstuffs during the year 1883 amounted to $88,529,902. Special exports amounted to $17,516,045, showing an excess of imports over exports of $71,013,857.

The following statements exhibit in detail, by countries and by articles, the values of general and special imports into and general and special exports from France during the years 1882 and 1883:

Imports into France by countries.

Whence imported.	1882.		1883.	
	General imports.	Special imports.	General imports.	Special imports.
EUROPE.				
England	$169,280,000	$139,327,000	$161,734,000	$134,463,100
Belgium	122,709,000	98,102,000	115,973,700	94,898,100
Germany	118,367,000	91,964,000	112,576,900	89,127,400
Italy	90,999,000	69,750,000	97,136,900	82,468,900
Spain	78,146,000	70,870,000	78,049,000	71,757,400
Russia	56,452,000	52,110,000	47,265,700	40,105,400
Austria	24,858,000	21,337,000	28,853,500	27,946,400
Turkey	27,252,000	22,427,000	31,960,800	25,456,700
Switzerland	71,487,000	23,237,000	70,831,000	23,777,600
Sweden	13,973,000	13,780,000	13,471,400	13,317,000
Netherlands	8,936,000	8,164,000	9,592,100	8,549,900
Roumania	7,373,000	6,813,000	6,079,500	5,307,500
Norway	7,469,000	7,411,000	4,863,600	4,805,700
Greece	5,365,000	4,053,000	5,790,000	4,747,800
Portugal	3,783,000	3,493,000	5,018,000	4,670,600
Denmark	232,000	232,000	482,500	463,200
British Possessions in the Mediterranean Sea	405,000	328,000	212,300	96,500
AFRICA.				
Africa, western coast	6,679,000	5,520,000	7,604,200	7,198,900
Egypt	9,032,000	7,199,000	7,874,400	7,141,000
Barbary States	4,381,000	4,246,000	8,897,300	7,102,400
British Possessions in Africa	1,119,000	811,000	1,987,900	1,447,500
Other countries in Africa	1,274,000	1,004,000	965,000	752,700
ASIA AND OCEANICA.				
British East Indies	48,076,000	40,453,000	55,043,600	47,478,000
China	27,348,000	17,023,000	25,533,900	16,385,700
Japan	10,576,000	8,027,000	8,704,300	7,913,000
Dutch East Indies	7,894,000	7,141,000	4,130,200	4,381,100
Australasia	4,285,000	4,092,000	2,702,000	1,235,200
Philippine Islands	733,000	282,000	1,022,900	617,600
Siam			96,500	96,500
NORTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND WEST INDIES.				
United States	80,770,000	75,309,000	73,147,000	68,206,200
Hayti and San Domingo	7,083,000	6,080,000	9,186,800	6,060,200
New Granada	5,886,000	3,628,000	4,188,100	2,528,300
English Possessions in America	2,586,000	2,104,000	1,698,400	1,235,200
Spanish Possessions in America	2,509,000	2,663,000	2,759,900	2,026,500
Mexico	1,795,000	1,505,000	1,544,000	1,351,000
Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras	540,000	540,000	868,500	849,200
Dutch Possessions in America	154,000	116,000	96,500	77,200
Saint Thomas	58,000	19,000	77,200	19,300
SOUTH AMERICA.				
Argentine Republic	32,675,000	31,729,000	38,021,000	37,364,800
Brazil	19,146,000	9,168,000	24,221,500	11,637,900
Uruguay	5,851,000	6,639,000	5,828,600	5,751,400
Chili	4,285,000	4,169,000	5,442,600	5,268,900
Peru	6,601,000	6,272,000	5,307,500	5,211,000
Venezuela	4,149,000	2,856,000	5,056,600	3,647,700
Bolivia	116,000	97,000	57,900	57,900
Ecuador	19,000	77,000	38,600	38,600
FRENCH COLONIES.				
Algeria	18,856,000	18,528,000	18,836,800	18,431,500
St. Pierre, Miquelon, &c	4,941,000	4,941,000	5,539,100	5,442,600
Martinique	5,771,000	5,134,000	4,439,000	4,168,800
Senegal	4,149,000	4,150,000	3,956,500	3,937,200
Guadaloupe	5,423,000	5,230,000	3,512,600	3,609,100
Island of Réunion	3,570,000	3,069,000	3,145,900	2,933,600
French East Indies	2,663,000	1,988,000	2,663,400	1,910,700

Imports into France by countries—Continued.

Whence imported.	1882.		1883.	
	General imports.	Special imports.	General imports.	Special imports.
FRENCH COLONIES—Continued.				
Mayotta, Nossi-be, and St. Mary, of Madagascar	$907,000	$811,000	$752,700	$714,100
Cochin, China	811,000	618,000	598,300	521,100
New Caledonia, Tahiti, and Nouka Hiva	251,000	251,000	559,700	366,700
French Guiana	96,000	96,000	57,900	57,900
Wrecks and salvages	96,000	77,000	77,200	96,500
RECAPITULATION.				
Europe	806,974,000	636,398,000	789,891,100	631,959,200
Africa	21,885,000	18,780,000	27,328,800	23,642,500
Asia and Oceanica	98,912,000	77,565,000	97,233,400	78,107,100
North and Central America	101,381,000	91,964,000	93,566,400	82,353,100
South America	73,842,000	61,007,000	83,974,300	68,978,200
French colonies	47,422,000	44,816,000	44,061,900	42,093,300
Wrecks and salvages	96,000	77,000	77,200	96,500
Total	1,150,512,000	930,607,000	1,136,133,100	927,229,900

Exports out of France by countries.

Whither exported.	1882.		1883.	
	General exports.	Special exports.	General exports.	Special exports.
EUROPE.				
England	$222,818,000	$185,589,000	$210,775,300	$174,394,800
Belgium	99,955,000	88,240,000	104,953,400	90,980,200
Germany	73,321,000	65,388,000	72,104,800	62,918,000
Switzerland	69,306,000	48,057,000	60,968,700	44,235,600
Italy	64,867,000	38,677,000	55,526,100	34,122,400
Spain	54,910,000	30,417,000	56,394,600	33,080,200
Turkey	14,958,000	8,492,000	15,031,700	8,935,900
Netherlands	10,827,000	8,608,000	9,707,900	7,121,700
Austria	6,620,000	6,041,000	6,658,500	5,211,000
Russia	6,852,000	5,925,000	4,998,700	4,342,500
Portugal	4,786,000	3,551,000	4,689,900	3,821,400
Greece	3,570,000	2,760,000	4,168,800	3,068,700
Roumania	1,988,000	1,660,000	2,007,200	1,466,800
Norway	1,428,000	1,235,000	1,582,600	1,428,200
Denmark	1,100,000	1,062,000	1,447,500	1,351,000
Sweden	1,448,000	1,216,000	1,486,100	1,331,700
British Possessions in the Mediterranean Sea	1,602,000	772,000	1,196,600	579,000
AFRICA.				
Egypt	5,809,000	3,899,000	6,793,600	4,651,300
Barbary States	5,848,000	4,034,000	6,079,500	4,323,200
British Possessions in Africa	2,451,000	1,949,000	2,644,100	1,852,800
Africa, Western coast	830,000	482,000	714,100	443,900
Africa, other parts	347,000	194,000	405,300	231,600
ASIA AND OCEANICA.				
British East Indies	3,686,000	1,660,000	3,377,500	1,563,300
Australasia	849,000	772,000	1,949,300	926,400
Dutch East Indies	888,000	482,000	1,119,400	617,600
Japan	1,486,000	483,000	1,215,900	579,000
China	5,906,000	579,000	3,840,700	482,500
Philippine Islands	1,235,000	328,000	733,400	328,100
Other Oceanic islands			19,300	

Exports out of France by countries—Continued.

Whither exported.	1882.		1883.	
	General exports.	Special exports.	General exports.	Special exports.
NORTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND WEST INDIES.				
United States	$103,004,000	$70,445,000	$97,329,900	$67,569,300
New Granada	5,964,000	4,690,000	5,983,000	4,825,000
Mexico	10,113,000	5,385,000	9,785,000	4,593,400
Saint Thomas	3,339,000	2,856,000	3,377,500	2,798,500
Spanish Possessions in America	3,358,000	2,451,000	2,470,400	1,891,400
British Possessions in America	1,525,000	1,390,000	1,235,200	1,080,800
Hayti and San Domingo	772,000	618,000	733,400	598,300
Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras	579,000	444,000	386,000	250,900
Dutch colonies in America	560,000	212,000	386,000	173,700
SOUTH AMERICA.				
Argentine Republic	25,804,000	19,802,000	24,897,000	20,380,800
Brazil	16,790,000	11,985,000	15,652,300	12,853,800
Chili	8,781,000	5,809,000	6,890,100	5,307,500
Uruguay	5,636,000	4,092,000	4,728,500	3,628,400
Peru	2,123,000	1,698,000	1,833,500	1,563,300
Venezuela	1,332,000	965,000	1,331,700	984,300
Ecuador	753,000	579,000	926,400	675,500
Bolivia				
FRENCH COLONIES.				
Algeria	40,279,000	31,922,000	38,349,100	29,818,500
Martinique	3,455,000	2,490,000	3,956,500	2,644,100
Guadaloupe	3,300,000	2,451,000	3,261,700	2,393,200
Senegal	3,899,000	1,505,000	5,114,500	1,659,800
Island of Réunion	1,890,000	1,621,000	1,794,900	1,505,400
Cochin China	1,486,000	1,004,000	1,833,500	1,389,600
New Caledonia, Tahiti, and Nouka Hiva	811,000	733,000	1,408,900	1,158,000
Guiana, French	1,332,000	1,062,000	1,486,100	1,138,700
Saint Pierre Miquelon and Grande Pêche	1,081,000	926,000	945,700	791,300
French East Indies	97,000	96,000	115,800	96,500
Mayotte, Nossi-be, and St. Mary, of Madagascar.	444,000	77,000	135,100	57,900

RECAPITULATION.

Europe	640,356,000	497,690,000	613,698,400	478,389,100
Africa	15,285,000	10,558,000	16,636,600	11,502,800
Asia	14,050,000	4,304,000	12,255,500	4,496,900
North and Central America and West Indies	129,214,000	88,490,000	121,686,400	83,781,300
South America	61,219,000	44,930,000	56,259,500	45,393,000
French colonies	58,074,000	43,887,000	58,404,900	42,653,600
Coal for the use of steamers	1,254,000		1,466,800	
Total	919,452,000	689,859,000	880,408,100	666,216,700

Imports by articles into France.

Articles.	1882.		1883.	
	General imports.	Special imports.	General imports.	Special imports.
ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES.				
Wines	$62,783,000	$60,776,000	$73,861,100	$72,683,800
Cereals	115,626,000	96,963,000	90,169,600	72,375,000
Cattle	35,126,000	34,431,000	36,689,300	36,052,400
Coffee	28,332,000	16,502,000	37,789,400	18,315,700
Fruits for the table	14,012,000	13,163,000	16,134,800	15,478,600
Sugar, foreign	17,254,000	15,980,000	11,155,400	11,194,000
Lard, tallow, and grease	7,797,000	7,102,000	11,329,100	10,615,000
Butter and cheese	11,677,000	8,646,000	11,618,600	8,858,700

Imports by articles into France—Continued.

Articles.	1882.		1883.	
	General imports.	Special imports.	General imports.	Special imports.
ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES—Continued.				
Olive oil	$5,751,000	$4,381,000	$10,460,600	$7,874,400
Rice	7,508,000	6,446,000	9,071,000	7,777,900
Sugar from the French colonies	11,175,000	10,673,000	7,584,900	7,353,300
Fish, salt water	7,025,000	7,006,000	6,311,100	6,118,100
Meat, fresh and preserved	7,797,000	6,581,000	6,619,900	5,983,000
Vegetables, dried, and flour of	6,176,000	5,964,000	6,079,500	5,867,200
Cacas	5,925,000	3,860,000	6,195,300	5,095,200
Brandy and spirits	7,816,000	5,462,000	5,288,200	4,072,300
Other alimentary substances	26,415,900	18,509,100	29,316,700	20,457,400
Total alimentary substances	378,144,900	322,445,100	375,674,500	316,172,600
ARTICLES NECESSARY TO INDUSTRY.				
Wool	59,676,000	58,498,000	65,369,100	63,709,300
Silk and waste silk	74,807,000	61,413,000	68,572,900	59,096,600
Lumber	44,255,000	44,081,000	42,170,500	41,996,800
Cotton, raw	45,587,000	40,877,000	42,556,500	39,584,300
Skins and furs, raw	34,894,000	33,003,000	38,831,600	37,075,300
Coal and coke	38,561,000	36,496,000	34,276,800	32,308,200
Oleaginous seeds	19,705,000	19,184,000	22,233,600	21,828,300
Flax	13,549,000	13,452,000	10,692,200	10,499,200
Oleaginous fruits	9,708,000	9,592,000	10,846,600	10,383,400
Copper	10,229,000	8,318,000	10,383,400	9,495,600
Ores, all kinds	7,913,000	7,817,000	7,546,300	7,507,700
Tobacco, leaf	6,253,000	5,288,000	9,476,300	6,812,900
Oils, vegetable, except olive oil	5,771,000	4,265,000	8,202,500	6,137,400
Wood, cabinet	5,558,000	5,462,000	5,577,700	5,442,600
Horses	5,983,000	5,558,000	5,423,300	5,153,100
Petroleum and other mineral oils	4,150,000	3,937,000	5,384,700	4,747,800
Indigo	5,520,000	5,114,000	4,998,700	4,593,400
Lead	4,207,000	4,092,000	3,917,900	3,860,000
Iron and steel	8,588,000	5,230,000	6,639,200	3,744,200
Jute	2,953,000	2,934,000	3,686,300	3,647,700
Hemp	4,034,000	3,204,000	4,168,800	3,165,200
Cast iron, rough	3,918,000	3,011,000	4,014,400	3,088,000
Pewter, raw	2,683,000	2,644,000	3,010,800	2,837,100
Zinc	2,586,000	2,548,000	2,721,300	2,663,400
Hops	2,953,000	2,837,000	2,373,900	2,316,000
Seeds for sowing	3,011,000	2,953,000	2,084,400	2,045,800
Guano and other manures	2,258,000	2,220,000	1,872,100	1,872,100
Sulphur	1,505,000	1,486,000	1,563,300	1,563,300
Saffron	1,737,000	888,000	1,582,600	829,900
Other articles necessary to industry	70,270,900	62,166,000	72,510,100	64,751,600
Total articles necessary to industry	502,822,900	458,568,000	502,687,800	462,756,100
MANUFACTURES.				
Machines and machinery	19,667,000	16,907,000	19,956,200	17,949,000
Wool manufactures	29,529,000	16,270,000	30,301,000	17,736,700
Cotton manufactures	38,851,000	14,089,000	38,040,300	13,664,400
Silk manufactures	29,490,000	7,816,000	29,200,900	8,318,300
Skins, dressed	9,727,000	7,180,000	10,499,200	8,106,000
Thread, cotton	10,248,000	7,199,000	10,190,400	7,835,800
Tools and hardware	8,396,000	6,774,000	7,951,600	6,195,300
Nitrates of soda and potash	4,941,000	4,864,000	5,597,000	5,558,400
Paper, books and stationery	5,558,000	4,729,000	4,805,700	4,091,600
Woolen yarn	3,339,000	2,992,000	3,802,100	3,435,400
Hats of straw, bark, &c	6,215,000	4,188,000	3,956,500	3,088,000
Yarns of flax or hemp	6,137,000	2,316,000	6,523,400	2,200,200
Mats and matting	6,774,000	2,914,000	4,612,700	1,756,300
Jewelry and plated ware	12,815,000	1,891,000	10,344,800	1,737,000
Leather manufactures	5,751,000	1,776,000	2,933,600	1,466,800
Hemp or flax manufactures	3,764,000	1,660,000	2,952,900	1,331,700
Clocks and watches	5,462,000	1,081,000	4,012,700	1,100,100
Tobacco, manufactured	1,814,000	772,000	2,142,300	772,000
Arms	1,409,000	.....	1,351,000	.....
All other manufactured articles	59,821,900	44,176,300	57,996,500	41,958,200
Total manufactures	269,678,900	149,594,300	257,770,800	148,301,200
Total articles necessary to industry	502,822,900	458,568,000	502,687,800	462,756,100
Total alimentary substances	378,144,900	322,445,100	375,674,500	316,172,600
Grand total of imports	1,150,646,700	930,607,400	1,136,133,100	927,229,900

Exports by articles from France.

Articles.	1882.		1883.	
	General exports.	Special exports.	General exports.	Special exports.
ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES.				
Wines	$49,794,000	$47,613,000	$47,227,100	$45,644,500
Butter and cheese	26,248,000	23,295,000	23,410,900	20,631,700
Sugar, refined	16,212,000	16,096,000	15,768,100	15,594,400
Coffee	9,978,000	.....	15,169,800	.....
Brandy and spirits	14,977,000	13,182,000	15,787,400	14,146,900
Cereals	27,927,000	10,962,000	23,758,300	11,116,800
Fish, salt water and preserved	5,964,000	5,520,000	7,990,200	7,372,600
Fruits for the table	9,071,000	8,415,000	7,391,900	6,600,600
Cattle	7,913,000	7,218,000	7,141,000	6,484,800
Eggs	6,890,000	5,481,000	8,241,100	5,963,700
Potatoes and dried vegetables	2,818,000	2,548,000	4,902,200	4,709,200
Lard, tallow, and grease	6,774,000	6,680,000	4,882,900	4,246,000
Sugar, raw	5,539,000	4,902,000	6,253,200	5,442,600
Meat, fresh, salted, or preserved	3,474,000	2,355,000	3,010,800	2,393,200
Olive oil	2,914,000	965,000	3,049,400	1,022,900
Other alimentary substances	24,742,900	14,976,000	22,252,900	12,664,300
Total alimentary substances	221,135,900	169,608,000	216,237,900	163,934,200
ARTICLES NECESSARY TO INDUSTRY.				
Silk	53,094,000	39,604,000	37,982,400	28,371,000
Wool	19,840,000	18,374,000	20,149,200	18,354,300
Skins and furs, raw	17,177,000	15,247,000	16,906,800	15,015,400
Cotton, raw	13,568,000	8,569,000	10,441,300	7,604,200
Horses and mules	4,265,000	4,014,000	6,214,600	5,790,000
Seeds, for sowing	5,057,000	5,018,000	5,654,900	5,616,300
Lumber	5,443,000	5,250,000	5,519,800	5,404,000
Rags	4,497,000	4,400,000	4,284,600	4,110,900
Oils, vegetable, except olive oil	8,936,000	5,385,000	5,461,900	3,686,300
Copper	3,416,000	1,679,000	4,825,000	3,551,200
Building materials	3,513,000	3,493,000	3,551,200	3,531,900
Oil-cakes	2,528,000	2,509,000	2,991,500	2,991,500
Hair, all kinds	3,107,000	2,779,000	2,972,200	2,837,100
Hemp and flax	3,069,000	2,143,000	3,358,200	2,161,600
Coal and coke	3,637,000	1,679,000	3,396,800	1,466,800
Indigo	1,505,000	1,100,000	1,679,100	1,293,100
Iron, steel, and castings	4,072,000	347,000	3,879,300	501,800
Oleaginous seeds and fruits	502,000	347,000	521,100	386,000
Saffron	1,292,000	463,000	1,100,100	347,400
Other articles necessary to industry	41,882,500	33,408,900	42,749,500	32,088,000
Total articles necessary to industry	200,430,500	155,808,900	183,639,500	145,058,800
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.				
Wool manufactures	90,864,000	77,567,000	84,341,000	71,429,300
Silk manufactures	77,586,000	55,912,000	79,187,900	58,131,600
Leather manufactures	34,586,000	30,204,000	29,297,400	27,386,700
Cabinet works, brushes, fans, &c., buttons, umbrellas, furniture, &c	27,290,000	24,993,000	27,044,600	25,360,200
Skins, dressed	22,793,000	19,976,000	22,851,200	20,458,000
Cotton manufactures	43,714,000	18,875,000	42,267,000	17,427,900
Tools and hardware	22,253,000	12,873,000	24,839,100	16,173,400
Jewelry and plated ware	23,295,000	12,796,000	24,144,300	15,748,800
Wearing apparel	15,112,000	14,263,000	13,278,400	12,506,400
Chemicals	15,363,000	12,661,000	14,610,100	12,216,900
Paper and stationery	11,155,000	10,094,000	11,058,900	10,171,100
Pottery and glassware	8,782,000	7,546,000	8,955,200	7,797,200
Millinery and artificial flowers	7,450,000	7,431,000	7,005,900	6,986,600
Woolen thread	8,010,000	7,701,000	6,967,300	6,677,800
Machines and machinery	10,210,000	5,404,000	11,039,600	5,461,900
Dyewood extracts	4,034,000	3,899,000	3,975,800	3,879,300
Flax and hemp manufactures	6,485,000	4,362,000	5,384,700	3,802,100
Clocks and watches	9,071,500	4,400,000	7,411,200	3,667,000
Medicines, prepared	2,663,000	2,470,000	2,624,800	2,431,800
Colors	1,930,000	1,756,000	1,968,600	1,775,600
Musical instruments	2,104,000	1,988,000	1,910,700	1,756,300
Objects of collection	2,914,000	2,702,000	1,930,000	1,659,800
Felt, wool, and silk hats	2,876,000	2,663,000	1,756,300	1,640,500
Perfumery	1,583,000	1,505,000	1,659,800	1,601,900
Soaps, other than toilet	1,679,000	1,641,000	1,447,500	1,447,500
Arms	1,274,000	405,000	1,910,700	1,022,900

Exports by articles from France—Continued.

Articles.	1882.		1883.	
	General exports.	Special exports.	General exports.	Special exports.
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—Continued.				
Hemp and flax thread	$4,651,000	$849,000	$4,960,100	$810,600
Cotton thread	3,455,000	522,000	2,740,600	424,600
Candles of all kinds	1,390,000	367,000	1,640,500	366,700
Tobacco, manufactured	1,428,000	405,000	1,582,600	308,800
Fancy goods, Parisian industry	174,000	174,000	135.100	135,100
All other manufactured articles	31,592,300	15,537,900	30,204,500	16,559,400
Total manufactured articles	497,766,300	364,441,900	480,531,400	357,223,700
Total articles necessary to industry	200,430,500	155,808,900	183,639,500	145,058,800
Total alimentary substances	221,235,900	169,608,000	216,237,200	163,934,200
Grand total of exports	919,432,700	689,858,800	880,408,100	666,216,700

TRADE BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

According to the French official returns, the special imports from the United States into France during the year 1883 amounted to $68,205,593, a decrease of $7,115,428 as compared with the year 1882.

The following comparative table shows, for the last five years, the value of imports into France from the principal countries, with the rank of importance occupied by these countries in each year:

Year.	United States.		England.		Belgium.	
	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.
1879	1	$138,000,000	2	$116,000,000	3	$80,000,000
1880	1	141,000,000	2	128,000,000	3	88,000,000
1881	2	98,000,000	1	136,000,000	3	91,000,000
1882	4	75,000,000	1	139,000,000	2	98,000,000
1883	6	68,000,000	1	134,000,000	2	95,000,000

Year.	Germany.		Italy.		Spain.	
	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.
1879	4	$80,000,000	5	$69,000,000	6	$35,000,000
1880	4	85,000,000	5	77,000,000	6	66,000,000
1881	4	88,000,000	5	84,000,000	6	72,000,000
1882	3	92,000,000	6	70,000,000	5	71,000,000
1883	3	89,000,000	4	82,000,000	5	72,000,000

In the matter of special exports from France in 1883, the United States occupied the third place, viz: England, $174,894,800; Belgium, $90,980,200; the United States, $67,569,300; Germany, $62,918,000.

The two following statements exhibit in detail the value of the principal articles imported into France from the United States for consumption, and the value of French merchandise exported from France to the United States:

Special imports into France from the United States.

[Compiled from French customs returns.]

Articles.	1882.	1883.	Increase for 1883.	Decrease for 1883.
Cotton (in bales)	$26,527,182	$26,467,914	.....	$59 268
Cereals (grain and flour)	30,487,785	19,501,877	.....	10,985,908
Lard, tallow, and grease	4,245,397	5,998,509	$1,753,112	.....
Leaf tobacco	2,938,526	3,804,235	865,709	.....
Petroleum and other mineral oils	3,378,936	4,230,253	851,317	.....
Coffee	1,098,905	1,460,483	361,578	.....
Copper, pure	327,185	1,449,631	1,122,446	.....
Wood (common)	1,640,250	1,063,671	.....	576,579
Seeds	809,022	450,480	.....	358,542
Oils, fixed, pure	144,859	263,969	119,110	.....
Whalebone, raw	256,446	409,756	153,310	.....
Machines and machinery	495,288	300,176	.....	195,112
Raw hides, fresh and dried	281,168	338,948	57,780	.....
Fish	132,011	300,065	168,054	.....
Peruvian bark	24,448	14,859	.....	9,589
Hardware and tools	189,967	184,364	.....	5,603
Bristles	123,884	174,951	51,067	.....
Indigo	4,018	109,863	105,845	.....
Cacao	47,420	94,120	46,700	.....
Meat, fresh and salted	468,436	30,972	.....	437,464
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	3,802	1,085	.....	2,717
Fish oil	151,209	106,943	.....	44,266
Lobsters, fresh or preserved	.....	88,746	88,746	.....
Silk-worms' eggs	219,372	70,291	.....	149,081
Apples and pears, dried	27,273	65,177	37,904	.....
Quercitron	29,078	56,418	27,340	.....
Potash	35,278	50,648	15,370	.....
Horse hair	24,498	47,747	23,249	.....
Wood, exotic	110,184	47,181	.....	63,003
Wood, manufactures of	23,552	42,000	18,448	.....
Gold and silver ware	4,686	.....	.....	4,686
All other articles	1,070,956	980,261	.....	90,695
Total special imports from the United States	75,321,021	68,205,593	.....	7,115,428
Total general imports	80,774,111	73,155,404	.....	7,618,707
Total amount of duties paid	5,532,767	6,421,638	888,871	.....

Special exports from France to the United States.

[Compiled from French customs returns.]

Articles.	1882.	1883.	Increase for 1883.	Decrease for 1883.
Silk manufactures	$16,265,581	$17,205,345	$939,764	.....
Wool manufactures	17,249,719	17,698,988	449,269	.....
Cotton manufactures	2,686,605	2,144,459	.....	$542,146
Hides and skins, dressed	2,855,581	2,673,891	.....	181,690
Silk and waste silk	1,538,269	1,239,442	.....	298,827
Wine	2,289,737	2,313,456	23,719	.....
Feathers, ornamental	1,567,186	2,314,205	747,019	.....
Skins and leather manufactures	3,343,305	1,964,655	.....	1,378,650
Clocks and watches	651,511	559,696	.....	91,815
Fancy goods, fans, buttons, &c	2,254,478	1,771,447	.....	483,031
Skins and furs, undressed	1,787,933	1,350,234	.....	437,699
Hair (animal) and bristles	1,152,989	1,183,062	30,073	.....
Pottery and glassware	951,255	1,020,003	68,748	.....
Tools and hardware	1,059,144	964,962	.....	94,182
Jewelry, other than gold, silver, and platinum	948,865	923,003	.....	25,862
Argols	987,948	880,950	.....	106,998
Fruits, for the table	703,403	858,478	155,075	.....
Fish	617,724	814,692	196,968	.....
Wool	1,209,865	715,614	.....	494,251
Flowers, artificial, and millinery	919,793	750,795	.....	168,998
Clothing and underwear	472,522	514,509	41,987	.....
Glycerine	318,223	411,153	92,930	.....

Special exports from France to the United States—Continued.

Articles.	1882.	1883.	Increase for 1883.	Decrease for 1883.
Paper, books, engravings, stationery	$423, 982	$428, 596	$4, 614	.....
Hemp and flax manufactures	452, 246	390, 454	.....	$61, 792
Vegetables, dried, and their flour	884, 233	425, 015	.....	459, 218
Dye-wood, extracts of	423, 948	407, 063	.....	16, 885
Dyes from coal-tar	94, 475	245, 007	150, 532	.....
Millstones	438, 056	407, 309	.....	30, 747
Oils, fixed, pure	137, 220	173, 679	36, 459	.....
Hats, straw	226, 923	175, 158	.....	51, 765
Caoutchouc and gutta percha	79, 496	301, 949	222, 453	.....
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	325, 378	310, 895	.....	14, 483
Horses	174, 742	250, 369	75, 627	.....
Optical instruments	233, 916	248, 257	14, 341	.....
Brushes	213, 458	195, 536	.....	17, 922
Objects of collection	321, 554	171, 144	.....	150, 410
Perfumery	175, 520	168, 333	.....	7, 187
Musical instruments	116, 584	133, 702	17, 118	.....
Vegetables, salted or preserved	237, 197	131, 246	.....	105, 951
Barrels, empty	89, 861	124, 917	35, 056	.....
Furniture	137, 204	97, 848	.....	39, 356
Jewelry and plated ware (gold, silver, and platinum)	108, 411	82, 492	.....	25, 919
Soap, common	72, 709	93, 755	21, 046	.....
Oils, volatile	77, 370	87, 960	10, 590	.....
Colors	103, 280	68, 924	.....	34, 356
Rags	116, 205	68, 200	.....	48, 005
Glue	93, 674	56, 793	.....	36, 881
Seeds	226, 003	53, 460	.....	172, 543
Human hair, manufactured	135, 544	47, 459	.....	88, 085
Cheese	29, 747	30, 470	723	.....
Matting of wood, straw	5, 088	1, 056	.....	4, 032
Other articles	2, 466, 453	1, 925, 159	.....	541, 294
Total special exports	70, 452, 113	67, 575, 244	.....	2, 876, 869
Total general exports	102, 991, 644	97, 322, 790	.....	5, 668, 854

The following statement shows, for the five years ended December 31, 1883, the values of imports into France from the United States, and of exports from France to the United States, as given by French official returns; and the values, for the same period, of exports from the United States to France and of imports from France into the United States, as reported by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department:

Years.	Imports into France from the United States.*	Exports from the United States to France.†	Exports from France to the United States.*	Imports into the United States from France.†
1879	$138, 177, 413	$93, 384, 000	$53, 304, 076	$56, 271, 000
1880	141, 088, 413	99, 474, 000	64, 121, 139	74, 781, 000
1881	97, 729, 560	70, 403, 000	61, 558, 496	77, 491, 000
1882	75, 321, 021	54, 430, 794	70, 452, 113	97, 655, 250
1883	68, 205, 593	55, 549, 178	67, 575, 244	84, 204, 440

* French official returns. † United States official returns.

By comparing the data furnished in the foregoing table, it will be observed that the estimation of the value of merchandise in United States official returns is lower at the exportation and higher at the importation than the estimation in French official returns of corresponding imports and exports.

NAVIGATION.

The total number of voyages performed by vessels of all classes and of all flags, with cargoes to and from French ports, during the year 1883, was 58,198, representing 22,023,000 tons burden. Compared

with the year 1882, this shows an increase of 786 voyages and of 1,69 ,000 tons burden. As to the tonnage, the French mercantile marine participated, in 1883, in the proportion of 48⅘ per cent.

Distinguishing between navigation by sail and navigation by steam, the French flag participated in the former category in the proportion of 24½ per cent., and in the latter in the proportion of 42 per cent.

The countries with which France has maintained the greatest maritime relations are presented in the following table in their relative order, the United States appearing fourth in the list:

Countries.	Total tonnage.	
	1883.	1882.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
England	7,490,661	6,981,784
Algeria	2,139,730	1,930,553
Spain	1,772,110	1,589,326
United States, Atlantic coast	1,363,293	1,326,426
Italy	1,328,362	1,085,879
Russia	840,004	946,562
Germany	728,131	751,135
East Indies, British	583,754	421,283
Argentine Republic	562,461	500,523
Turkey	559,871	404,200
Sweden	539,475	569,206
Barbary States	404,422	300,064
Austria	278,905	219,877
Egypt	250,106	275,289
Netherlands	210,874	200,895
Brazil	205,451	168,670
Norway	192,671	198,320
New Granada	176,290	215,788
Belgium	176,151	104,428
China	174,283	130,396
Mexico	169,525	138,410
Chili	166,897	158,910
East Indies, Dutch	145,165	139,449
Senegal	133,042	124,548
Roumania	111,629	107,777
Peru	108,454	85,963

The following tables show the figures of navigation between the United States and France during 1883, as well as the condition and employment of the French marine during said period:

Statement showing the flag, number, and tonnage of vessels engaged in commerce between France and the United States during the year 1883.

Flag.	With cargo.		In ballast.		Totals.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
ENTERED.						
United States	34	33,500	.....	.....	34	33,500
French	129	276,144	.....	.....	129	276,144
Others	576	558,028	.....	.....	576	558,028
Total	739	867,672	.....	.....	739	867,672
CLEARED.						
United States	5	4,573	15	13,984	20	18,557
French	120	281,088	6	5,466	126	286,554
Other	187	243,855	247	166,072	434	409,927
Total	312	529,516	268	185,522	580	715,038

Statement showing the number and tonnage of American vessels engaged in commerce between France and the United States from 1878 *to* 1883, *inclusive.*

Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1878	195	139, 779	176	132, 214
1879	146	137, 337	126	122, 648
1880	149	138, 447	110	95, 802
1881	83	83, 251	62	61, 218
1882	77	97, 780	55	66, 520
1883	34	33, 500	20	18, 557

The foregoing table shows the rapid and continued decrease of American shipping engaged in commerce with France.

Condition of the French mercantile marine, December 31, 1883.

SAILING VESSELS.

Classification of vessels.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of seamen.
Under 30 tons*	10, 859	80, 820	43, 803
30 to 50 tons	1, 072	41, 098	6, 761
50 to 60 tons	275	15, 131	2, 271
60 to 100 tons	730	54, 007	5, 221
100 to 200 tons	734	93, 392	9, 124
200 to 300 tons	263	62, 475	3, 186
300 to 400 tons	139	47, 930	1, 601
400 to 500 tons	118	46, 607	1, 796
500 to 600 tons	44	24, 064	709
600 to 700 tons	47	30, 711	893
700 to 800 tons	24	17, 757	512
800 to 1,000 tons	13	11, 151	293
1,000 to 1,200 tons	6	6, 414	144
1,200 to 1,500 tons	2	2, 514	57
1,500 to 2,000 tons			
2,000 tons and over	1	2, 120	32
Total	14, 327	536, 191	76, 403

STEAM VESSELS.

Classification of vessels.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of seamen.	Engineers and firemen.
Under 30 tons*	253	3, 693	768	194
30 to 50 tons	92	3, 575	404	226
50 to 60 tons	23	1, 219	111	58
60 to 100 tons	73	5, 717	396	221
100 to 200 tons	42	6, 235	354	169
200 to 300 tons	27	6, 903	284	158
300 to 400 tons	36	12, 813	407	264
400 to 500 tons	30	13, 468	366	213
500 to 600 tons	25	13, 700	320	186
600 to 700 tons	40	26, 351	618	413
700 to 800 tons	32	23, 801	504	358
800 to 1,000 tons	40	35, 573	857	497
1,000 to 1,200 tons	55	60, 317	1, 307	799
1,200 to 1,500 tons	29	39, 557	745	417
1,500 to 2,000 tons	39	68, 049	1, 465	825
2,000 tons and over	59	146, 517	2, 952	1, 232
Total	895	467, 488	11, 856	6, 430

Condition of the French mercantile marine, December 31, 1883.

TOTAL SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS.

Classification of vessels.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of seamen.	Engineers and firemen.
Under 30 tons*	11,112	84,513	44,571	394
30 to 50 tons	1,164	44,673	7,165	226
50 to 60 tons	298	16,350	2,382	58
60 to 100 tons	803	59,724	5,617	221
100 to 200 tons	776	79,627	9,478	169
200 to 300 tons	290	69,378	3,470	158
300 to 400 tons	175	60,743	2,008	264
400 to 500 tons	148	60,075	2,162	213
500 to 600 tons	69	37,764	1,029	186
600 to 700 tons	87	57,062	1,511	413
700 to 800 tons	56	41,558	1,016	358
800 to 1,000 tons	53	46,724	1,150	497
1,000 to 1,200 tons	61	66,731	1,451	799
1,200 to 1,500 tons	31	42,071	802	417
1,500 to 2,000 tons	39	68,049	1,465	825
2,000 tons and over	60	148,637	2,984	1,232
Total	15,222	1,003,679	88,261	6,430

* These figures do not include vessels under 2 tons burden engaged in coast fisheries not required to make formal entries, which numbered 9,901, with a total measurement of 11,276 tons and employing 16,741 men. The total power of steam vessels amounted to 197,143.

Employment of the French mercantile marine during the year 1883.

Services.	No. of vessels, all classes.	Tonnage.	Number of crew.
Long voyages	764	513,687	16,994
European and Mediterranean waters	686	212,191	8,931
Coasting trade	2,236	108,844	8,929
Bank fishing	478	50,512	10,054
Coast and small fishing	9,966	84,503	46,217
Pilotage, towing, yachts, &c	1,092	33,942	3,566
Total	15,222	1,003,679	94,691

Statement showing the nationality and tonnage of vessels entered into the ports of France during the years 1882 *and* 1883.

Nationality.	1882.		1883.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
French	10,120	4,122,977	10,215	4,553,272
British	15,357	5,135,711	15,268	5,605,677
Italian	3,535	762,897	3,851	812,996
German	930	647,157	875	637,972
Norwegian	2,114	741,187	1,696	590,451
Spanish	2,372	449,852	2,080	444,254
Swedish	543	210,916	531	218,124
Dutch	273	147,252	259	179,599
Austrian	419	184,742	352	161,318
Greek	376	107,973	546	160,610
Russian	369	119,069	358	117,221
Danish	304	126,346	299	118,797
United States	88	106,263	38	36,300
Belgian	118	33,878	96	32,539
Portuguese	39	12,325	36	9,604
Mexican	.....	.....	1	2,625
Turkish	8	1,608	12	2,529
Roumanian	.....	.....	1	831
Haytian	4	1,318	1	323
Tunisian	2	160	4	320
Venezuelan	1	257	1	183
Total	36,966	12,911,888	36,520	13,685,445

SEA FISHERIES.

The products of this industry amounted to $20,701,937 in 1883, an increase of $2,760,078 over 1882.

The quantities and kinds of fish caught, the number of vessels and men employed during the years 1882 and 1883, were as follows:

	1882.	1883.
Cod, Newfoundland ..... pounds..	39, 250, 888	46, 993, 370
Cod, Iceland ..... do....	26, 484, 240	28, 841, 701
Herring ..... do....	56, 041, 229	81, 249, 460
Mackerel ..... do....	11, 823, 121	14, 624, 227
Sardines ..... number..	512, 802, 668	1, 148, 275, 978
Anchovies ..... pounds..	3, 592, 092	4, 918, 117
Other kinds ..... do....	117, 529, 537	116, 876, 576
Oysters ..... number..	155, 761, 399	157, 666, 246
Muscles ..... bushels..	2, 016, 609	1, 641, 865
Other shell-fish ..... do....	980, 297	828, 079
Crustaceans ..... number..	1, 584, 220	1, 712, 885
Prawns ..... pounds..	2, 291, 197	2, 902, 365
Vessels employed ..... number..	22, 846	22, 866
Men employed ..... do....	83, 845	82, 324

OUTPUT OF COAL.

The output of coal in France during the year 1883 was 21,446,199 tons, viz:

	Tons.
Pit coal and anthracite	20, 887, 092
Lignite	559, 109
Total for 1883	21, 446, 199
Total for 1882	20, 803, 332
Increase for 1883	642, 867

There were imported into France during 1883 9,258,112 tons of pit coal, being an increase of 592,939 tons over 1882. In this importation England figured to the amount of 3,560,150 tons, and Belgium to the amount of 4,064,625 tons.

The exportations were about 438,434 tons, an increase of 34,121 tons compared with 1882.

IRON AND STEEL.

The production of castings during the year 1883 reached the figure of 2,067,387 tons; in 1882, it was 2,033,104 tons.

The production of iron during 1883 was 968,068 tons; in 1882 it was 1,074,054 tons.

The production of steel in 1883 was 509,045 tons; in 1882 it was 454,053 tons.

CEREALS.

The following statement shows the wheat, maslin (mixed wheat and rye), and rye production of France, including the Island of Corsica, for the five years, from 1880 to 1884, inclusive:

WHEAT.

Calendar years.	Area sown.	Production.	
	Acres.	*Bushels.*	*Pounds.*
1884 *	17, 239, 175	315, 363, 485	18, 696, 007, 000
1883	16, 813, 194	294, 397, 937	17, 480, 790, 100
1882	17, 071, 120	346, 609, 859	20, 665, 206, 100
1881	17, 196, 944	274, 699, 385	16, 683, 766, 700
1880	17, 001, 133	282, 250, 549	16, 645, 939, 700

MASLIN (mixed wheat and rye).

Calendar year.	Area sown.	Production.	
	Acres.	*Bushels.*	*Pounds.*
1884 *	902, 391	19, 306, 489	1, 008, 861, 500
1883	906, 724	16, 141, 224	921, 261, 400
1882	979, 351	20, 608, 646	1, 175, 988, 200
1881	991 957	17, 945, 963	974, 471, 400
1880	1, 015, 104	17, 085, 452	983, 200, 400

RYE.

1884 *	4, 363, 082	72, 321, 033	4, 044, 141, 700
1883	4, 249, 533	70, 490, 883	3, 910, 324, 400
1882	4, 623, 621	83, 669, 643	4, 655, 174, 900
1881	4, 391, 877	67, 338, 503	3, 743, 368, 700
1880	4, 566, 930	71, 841, 204	4, 121, 055, 800

*Approximate estimates.

WINE.

The production of wine—which was 660,425,000 gallons in 1879; 766,093,000 gallons in 1880; 898,178,000 gallons in 1881, and 792,510,000 gallons in 1882—reached in 1883 951,782,901 gallons, an increase of 135,858,140 gallons on the corresponding period, and a diminution of 237,354,607 gallons as compared with the average production for the past ten years. It is the greatest quantity produced since the phylloxera has seriously affected the vintage of France.

The following table shows the production, the importation, and the exportation of wine from 1873 to 1883, inclusive, as given by the latest statistics:

Year.	Planted area.	Production.	Importation.	Exportation.
	Acres.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1873	5, 883, 651	943, 509, 572	17, 276, 918	105, 146, 077
1874	6, 046, 538	1, 668, 127, 882	17, 989, 977	85, 359, 744
1875	5, 983, 240	2, 214, 695, 612	7, 713, 764	98, 541, 827
1876	5, 855, 190	1, 105, 472, 379	17, 857, 892	87, 975, 027
1877	5, 798, 522	1, 490, 050, 885	18, 676, 819	81, 925, 534
1878	5, 673, 688	1, 287, 273, 993	42, 346, 451	73, 835, 515
1879	5, 539, 004	680, 766, 090	77, 613, 146	80, 472, 599
1880	5, 447, 526	783, 713, 139	196, 704, 323	65, 725, 496
1881	6, 671, 887	901, 849, 963	207, 082, 863	67, 944, 524
1882	5, 276, 745	815, 915, 562	199, 104, 929	69. 159, 706
Average	5, 817, 599	1, 189, 137, 508	79, 636, 708	81, 620, 838
1883		951, 782	237, 245, 609	67, 061, 694

CIDER.

The product of this article for 1883 was 620,595,244 gallons, being an increrse of 384,939,463 gallons on the product in 1882, and an increase of 312,926,800 gallons on the average production for the last ten years. It was the largest quantity realized since the year 1830.

ALCOHOL.

The quantity of alcohol produced is 1883 was 53,125,010 gallons, being an increase of 6,457,636 gallons over the year 1882.

The importation of alcohol during the year 1883 amounted to 4,143,744 gallons, a decrease of 3,160,304 gallons compared with 1882. The average yearly importation for the last ten years was 3,759,615 gallons.

The exportation of alcohol in 1883 reached 7,006,343 gallons being an increase of 599,085 gallons over 1882. The average yearly exportation for the last ten years was 9,471,789 gallons.

SUGAR.

The quantity of refined sugar produced in France during the year 1883, amounted to 861,433,400 pounds. The quantities of sugar cane imported for consumption during the year, and the countries from which received, were as follows:

Countries.	Quantity.	Countries.	Quantity.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*
French colonies:		Foreign countries:	
Guadaloupe	57, 567, 350	English possessions in Africa	870, 298
Martinique	45, 335, 250	Other countries in Africa	491, 260
Island of Reunion	58, 640, 157	English East Indies	73, 424
Mayotte and Nossi Be	6, 189, 465	Dutch East Indies	66, 472, 761
Cochin China	228, 002	China	6, 660
		Mexico	61, 789
Total French colonies	167, 961, 722	New Granada	13, 146
		Brazil	614, 696
Foreign countries:		Other countries	74, 317
Germany	60, 611		
England	68, 954	Total foreign countries	76, 451, 692
Egypt	3, 143, 776		

The quantities of beet-root sugar imported, and the countries from which received during the year 1883, were as follows:

Countries.	Quantity.	Countries.	Quantity.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*
Germany	103, 550, 406	Italy	83, 841
England	432, 704	Other countries	882
Netherlands	1, 263, 132		
Belgium	56, 307, 958	Total	194, 588, 157
Austria	32, 949, 234		

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION IN 1884.

The latest returns on the consumption of tobacco in France distinctly show that the use of tobacco in the country is daily, almost hourly, on the increase. The total amount consumed during the first six months of the year 1884, either in the form of smoking tobacco or for chewing, rose to 17,360 tons, representing for the treasury a sum of $36,251,570.

TAXES.

The product of state taxes in France for the year 1883 amounted to $608,603,151, which as compared with the year 1882 shows an increase of $8,958,346.

The direct taxes, viz, taxes on public lands, forests, real estate, houses, apartments, billiards, &c., produced a sum of $146,290,951, an increase of $2,979,399 as compared with the revenue obtained in 1882, and a surplus of $5,212,171 on the estimates for the year.

The indirect taxes, which comprise stamps, registration, excise, post-office, &c., realized in the year for France and Algeria a sum of $453,-

006,705, which was an increase of of $5,910,046 compared with the results obtained in 1882, but a deficit of $13,206,083 on the estimates for the year. The greatest falling off in the revenue was in the registration dues and stamps, which left a deficit of $10,174,188, in a certain measure due to the cessation of the speculation in new companies and the general stagnation in the transfers of house and landed property by purchase from the effects of the financial crisis in 1882. Customs duties also produced $1,521,805 less than was counted on; the sugar duties left a deficit of over $3,860,000, and even alcohol was $1,158,000 in arrear. Tobacco, on the other hand, gave nearly $2,000,000 mo e than estimated, from which it might be inferred that that article is a greater necessity than alcohol, sugar, and the goods that pass through the customs, and is the last of the commodities the consumer will deprive himself of. The post-office yielded $772,000 more than expected of it, but the telegraph service came $386,000 short of what was counted on. The deficits are in some cases caused by exaggerated expectations.

Thus, although registration dues left a deficit of $10,000,000 on the estimates, the decrease was only $2,000,000 compared with 1882. Customs produced $2,230,000 and alcohol $2,500,000 more than in the previous year, although both are set down as having left a deficit on the estimates.

The income tax of 3 per cent. on interests and dividends produced $9,305,495, which was a little more than the estimates.

The following exhibit shows the sources of revenue during the years 1882 and 1883:

Source of revenue.	1883.	1882.
Direct taxes, aggregate	$146, 290, 951	$143, 311, 552
Income tax	9, 305, 495	9, 236, 594
Indirect taxes, France:		
Customs duties	71, 301, 920	70, 740, 097
Registration and stamps	135, 015, 273	137, 245, 002
Internal revenue	211, 421, 657	205, 335, 788
Posts and telegraphs	31, 082, 650	29, 780, 865
Indirect taxes, Algeria:		
Customs duties	1, 505, 593	1, 491, 697
Registration and stamps	1, 467, 958	1, 389, 214
Internal revenue	606, 985	547, 155
Posts and telegraphs	604, 669	566, 841

FRENCH BUDGET.

By the law of December 29, 1883, the ordinary budget of France, for the year 1884, was established as follows:

Expenditures	$583, 877, 690
Receipts	584, 119, 232

Extraordinary expenditures were also voted and distributed as follows:

Posts and telegraphs	$579, 000
War Department	21, 230, 000
Marine and colonies	1, 412, 181
Public works	26. 392, 866
Total	49, 614, 047

PART II.—COMMERCE DURING THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1884.

The following statement shows the imports into and the exports from France during the first eleven months of 1884, as compared with the imports and exports for the corresponding period of 1883:

Description.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Articles of food	$279,321,180	$256,036,081	$143,414,247	$137,482,006
Natural products and raw materials	392,564,509	388,924,529	114,432,738	116,244,093
Manufactured articles	124,130,845	111,792,934	320,366,683	297,941,048
Other merchandise	35,348,722	32,829,300	27,940,996	27,619,844
Total	831,365,256	789,582,844	606,154,664	579,286,991

GEORGE WALKER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Paris, December 18, 1884.

AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY STATISTICS OF EUROPE.

[Translated at the United States consulate-general at Paris, from an article by Mr. Noel Bretagne, published in the "Journal Officiel," and forwarded to the Department by Consul-General Walker.]

WHEAT STATISTICS.

The following statement shows the general production of wheat in Europe for the year 1883.

The average production in each country being represented by 100, the crops of wheat and rye can be represented by the following proportional figures:

Countries.	Wheat.	Rye.	Countries.	Wheat.	Rye.
Prussia	90	84	France	85	85
Saxony	80	75	Netherlands	100	90
Bavaria:			Belgium	100	90
Upper and Lower	80	70	Great Britain and Ireland	80	90
Suabia, Franconia	101	100	Russia:		
Palatinate	75	50	Courland	77.5	77.5
Baden	92	92	Other northern provinces	95	90
Wurtemberg	87	78	Podolia	60	70
Mecklenburg	93	105	Central Russia	70	67
Switzerland	80	75	Southern Russia	85	110
Denmark	105	100	Bessarabia	80	90
Sweden and Norway	105	70	Roumania:		
Austria	85	89	Walachia, North	88	75.5
Hungary	100	86	Walachia, South	95	150
Italy:			Moldavia	80	70
Northern	65	70	Servia	110	105
Central	87.5	87.5			
Southern	80	87.5			

The following table shows for the principal countries of Europe the average quanties of wheat produced for 1883:

Countries.	Quantity.	Countries.	Quantity.
	Bushels.		*Bushels.*
France	283, 750, 000	Austria-Hungary	110, 662, 000
Russia	221, 325, 000	Great Britain and Ireland	108, 426, 000
Spain	184, 437, 000	Italy	107, 362 000
Germany	113, 500, 000		

The following statement shows the average production of wheat per acre of cultivated area of land, for the principal European countries:

Countries.	Quantity.	Countries.	Quantity.
	Bushels.		*Bushels.*
Great Britain	28. 05	Norway	12. 63
Holland	26. 18	Austria-Hungary	12. 51
Belgium	20. 87	Sweden	12. 35
Denmark	19. 95	Greece	12. 06
France	18. 61	Spain	11. 49
Roumania and Servia	16. 84	Russia	11. 19
Germany	16. 61	Turkey in Europe	10. 33
Switzerland	16. 08	Portugal	9. 18
Italy	15. 61		

The cause of the above difference in the production of wheat arises principally from the lack of complementary manures, the countries in which little or no chemical manures are used remaining in an evident state of inferiority with regard to the others.

MANURE STATISTICS.

The following statement shows the average expense for manure in each of the principal countries of Europe:

Countries.	Expense.	Countries.	Expense.
England	150	Denmark	20
Scotland	75	Sweden and Norway	15
Belgium	50	Austria-Hungary	12
France	32	Italy	10
Netherlands	30	Germany	5
Switzerland	30	Ireland	2

The above interesting statistics prove better than the best arguments the interest to be attached to the application of complementary manures.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IN FRANCE.

The following statement by Professor Grandvoinet, of the French Agricultural Institute, shows the number and value of the agricultural implements in use in France:

Implements.	Number.	Value.
Plows	4, 800, 000	$68, 670, 558
Harrows	1, 650, 000	12, 448, 500
Scarifiers	77, 000	2, 229, 150
Corn drills	20, 000	1, 737, 000
Ridge plows	50, 000	6, 562, 000
Mowers	15, 000	1, 737, 000
Horse rakes	12, 000	579, 000
Thrashers	200, 000	38, 600, 000
Straw cutters	60, 000	1, 273, 800
Root cutters	55, 000	636, 900
Various instruments and tools		59, 267, 289
Total value		193, 741, 197

There are now actually in France about—

Animals.	Number.	Animals.	Number.
Horses	2,868,723	Calves	1,841,492
Mules	292,272	Sheep	23,495,845
Asses	398,130	Swine	5,710,775
Oxen and bulls	2,427,780	Goats	1,567,752
Cows	7,487,300		

MILK AND BUTTER STATISTICS.

Statistics on cattle in France present figures that are strongly in favor of breeding; the principal direct produce of farms, that is to say, milk and butter, would gain importance if breeding increased, and, relatively to this question, it is interesting to know the quantity of butter produced by the best races of milk cows in some countries of Europe.

Races.	Quantity of milk necessary to make one pound of butter.	Quantity of milk produced by head and per annum.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*
Jersey	1.91 to 2.15	792 to 1,056
Cotentine (French Normandy)	2.99 3.36	792 925
French Brittany	2.99 3.36	370 423
Schwitz	3.12 3.60	792 845
Ayr (Scotland)	3.36 4.20	660 1,056
Flemish (Belgium)	3.60 4.80	792 925
Dutch	3.60 4.80	792 1,056

FORESTRY STATISTICS.

Of all the forest wealth of France there only remain, in round numbers, comprising the various categories of proprietors, 22,000,000 acres, the greater part of which is composed of woods of simple growth, of an almost null produce; moreover, there is an almost equal extent of uncultivated grounds, which are generally the remains of ancient forests that have been destroyed.

From 1791 to the present time the extent of woodland property has constantly decreased. The state owned, in 1791, according to reports of that epoch, 4,213,088 acres; 1795, 6,406,939 acres; 1820, 3,001,362 acres; 1830, 2,777,148 acres; there now only remain 2,389,887 acres.

Since the year 1820 more than 741,342 acres of forest belonging to the state have been sold to private individuals. The tract of communal forests and of woodland owned by private persons has decreased in still greater proportion. For the last fifty years more than 1,112,013 acres of forests owned by private owners have been cut down.

Austria, in the same period, from 1790 to 1880, increased its forest superficies by 694,871 acres.

During the past twenty years the forests of Bavaria have gained 129,971 acres. The same progression is observed in Switzerland and in the German states.

A forest cannot be valued merely according to its extent. An acre covered with trees one hundred, one hundred and fifty, or two hundred years old, will give, without doubt, in the same period much more considerable and useful product than an acre of trees cut every fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five years, the proportion being as 7 is to 4.

It results from this that the state can always, to a great extent, compensate by the mode of culture the decrease of tract. At the present time only 41 per cent. of the forests owned by the state are planted with high trees, and communes only have 31 per cent. of their forest superficies so planted.

The proportion of land covered with high trees to coppice woods is as follows:

Countries.	Per cent.	Countries.	Per cent.
Bavaria	95	Saxony	75
Hanover	97	Southern Austria	95
Wurtemberg	90	Hungary	81
Prussia	75		

A forest composed of high trees supplies two kinds of product very distinct from each other, both by their value and the nature of services they render, viz: Fire-wood and woods fit for industrial purposes. The latter are the most precious; they are demanded by the state for public works, and by the great industries for numerous enterprises. In France timber does not attain 20 per cent. of the general produce; nearly 81 per cent. of that produce is only good for fire-wood, while this proportion is in

Countries.	Per cent.	Countries.	Per cent.
Prussia	32	Bohemia	21
Bavaria	25	Saxony	44
Wurtemberg	35	Hanover	29
Baden	25	Zurich	37

and moreover, proportionately to its population.

France has only 99 square rods of woodland per inhabitant, while the average is, in Russia, 135 square rods; in Bavaria, 185 square rods; Wurtemberg, 138 square rods; Baden, 143 square rods; Austria-Hungary, 202 square rods.

It results that France stands in all respects in a state of inferiority with regard to neighboring countries. The danger of this situation is brought to light by the following figures: The importation of wood in 1830 amounted to $4,246,000; it now amounts to $53,654,000, an increase of $49,408,000 in fifty years. The exports for the same period only increased by $6,390,000.

Staves are wanted for the wine-growing business. There is an insufficient number of oaks of proper size for that industry. Their importation now amounts to $9,843,000.

The imports of sawn timber exceed the exports by $2,895,000 for oak, and by $23,353,000 for pine, with an increase of nearly $9,650,000 over the preceding year. France now only produces from 900,000 to 1,000,000 cubic yards of pine. It imports from Sweden and Norway 130,000,000 to 160,000,000 yards of planks, valued at $15,440,000, and about 654,000 cubic yards of timber valued at $3,860,000. The total imports of wood from Sweden into France amounted to $12,682,291, and from Norway they amounted to $5,091,249.

Germany from, which France received in 1865, only $2,500,000 worth of wood, now sends about $6,948,000. Germany only receives in exchange $482,500 worth of forest products, and supplies a great part of the French railway sleepers.

Imports from Austria have also increased. In 1865 they only amounted to $6,349,700. They now amount to $10,846,600. The exports from France to Austria are null.

The manufacture of staves in Croatia, Slavonia, Southern Hungary, and Russia is now almost exclusively reserved for exportation to France, and the above-named countries supply France with over 8,000 cubic yards of staves. France receives from Switzerland $3,988,000 worth of wood and exports to that country only $154,400 worth. Italy, though it is very poor in woodland, exports to France $1,775,600, and only imports from this country $347,400 worth of wood.

Some years ago the occupation of Algeria brought to the French nation nearly 7,000,000 acres of really valuable forests, and two-thirds of these forests belong to the state. They are planted as follows:

	Acres.
Cedar trees	190,163
Aleppo pines	1,901,308
Evergreen oaks	1,337,905
Cork trees	988,456

This was an opportunity to restore the French forest material, and this opportunity still subsists, notwithstanding the heavy losses suffered. There is a great deal to do in Algeria relatively to woodland, and such works ought to accompany the replanting of forests in France. The neighboring countries set the example; the German states, which, in the point of view of produce, are more directly in relation with France, and from which this country demands the greater part of the timber necessary to its industry, have numerous schools spread about the country, according to local wants. Zurich, Munich, Vienna, Hohenheim, Aschaffenburg, Thurandt, Newstadt, and Eberwald are the centers of so many zones, to which the proper teaching corresponds with the climate, soil, and local requirements.

In these schools the students are numerous; the teaching has for its special object to show the means of rendering a forest valuable and the general management of woodland. Such matters are linked together, so that it is only when private woodlands produce sufficiently for daily local wants that the state can engage in the production of the more valuable kinds of wood. The number of students admitted at Newstadt Eberwald has been, since the foundation of the school, fifty a year, not including foreigners. In the ancient school of Aschaffenburg, now annexed to the Munich University, the number of native students was, on the average, eighty-one, for a surface of 6,000,000 acres of woodland. During the space of twenty-eight years Aschaffenburg has formed twenty-five hundred and eighty-three students, including foreigners, one pupil for 124,000 acres. Tharandt has had a yearly average of twenty-nine native pupils and twenty-three foreigners since 1810, although Saxony only possesses 1,167,413 acres of woodland, 396,999 acres of them belonging to the State. In Austria, the school of higher studies on forests, carried from Mariabrunn to the Vienna University, counted in 1881 three hundred and forty-three students, mostly pupils coming from the secondary schools of Bohemia, Moravia, Southern Austria, and Galicia. The faculty corps is, moreover, seconded by men properly drilled and well prepared, the organization of which dates from the year 1750.

INCREASED DUTIES ON CEREALS IN FRANCE.

REPORT BY CONSUL PEIXOTTO.

The protectionists of France are at this moment making great progress in their efforts to increase the customs duties on foreign imports.

The Chamber of Deputies has already passed a law raising the duties on wheat and other cereals as well as upon flour, and this measure, which has had the support of the Government, is more than likely to be adopted by the Senate.

The Chambers are now considering increased duties on foreign cattle and salted meats, and as this legislation has also the support of the Ministry the prospects point to its adoption.

The Board of Trade (*Chambre de Commerce*) of Lyons has strongly protested against these measures, which are viewed with alarm as detrimental alike to the laboring classes and the general industrial and commercial interests of the country.

Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles, and other great cities have united in petitions to the Government protesting that great prejudice will result should the new tariffs become law. It is claimed that injury will be inflicted both upon the agricultural and working classes, enhancing the prices of food, and that speculators will alone profit by this policy.

They go further, and declare that this increased tariff legislation will seriously affect the commercial relations of France with other countries, and particularly with the United States, where there is a growing tendency for the reduction of the present high tariffs on foreign imports. As soon as definite action is taken by the French assembly I shall hasten to report the result.

BENJAMIN F. PEIXOTTO,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Lyons, March 16, 1885.

SUPPLEMENT.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Lyons, March 19, 1885.

Since writing the foregoing, the Chamber of Deputies have passed the Government bill imposing the following import duties:

Animals.	Duty.
Oxen, per head	$4 82
Bulls and cows, per head	2 31
Bull calves and heifers, per head	1 54
Calves, per head	77
Rams, ewes, and sheep per head	58
Lambs, goats, &c., per head	19
Pigs, per head	77
Sucking pigs, per head	19
Fresh meats, per 100 kilograms	1 35
Salted meats, per 100 kilograms	1 54

There appears to be little doubt but what the Senate will adopt this bill and that it will become the law.

B. F. P.

THE NEW TARIFF LAWS OF FRANCE.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL WALKER, OF PARIS.

I inclose with this dispatch the French texts and translations of two laws passed on the 28th of March, 1885, the first imposing certain new duties on live animals and on butchers' and salted meat imported from foreign countries, and the second imposing certain duties on cereals.

These laws appear in the Journal Officiel of March 29 and March 31, ultimo.

GEORGE WALKER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Paris, France, April 3, 1885.

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1. TARIFF ON ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

[Translation.]

Law modifying the general customs tariff in respect to cattle (bétail).

The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have adopted and the President of the Republic promulgates, the law, of which the following is the tenor:

Sole article.—Table A, duties on importations of the general customs tariff established by the law of May 7 and 8, 1881, is modified as follows:

Animal matters.

LIVE ANIMALS, PER HEAD.

	Francs.
4. Oxen	25
5. Cows	12
6. Bulls	12
7. Young bullocks, young bulls, and heifers	8
8. Calves	4
9. Rams, ewes, and wethers	3
10. Lambs	1
11. Bucks, goats, and kids	1
12. Swine	6
13. Sucking pigs, except such as weigh less than 8 kilograms	1

Produce and skins of animals, per 100 kilograms.

	Francs.
16. Fresh meat	7
18. Salted	8.50

The present law, debated and adopted by the Senate and by the Chamber of Deputies, shall be executed as a public law.

Dated at Paris March 28, 1885.

JULES GRÉVY.

By the President of the Republic.

J. MELINE,
The Minister of Agriculture.

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2. TARIFF ON CEREALS.

[Translation.]

Law modifying the general customs tariff in respect to cereals.

The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have adopted and the President of the Republic promulgates the law, of which the following is the tenor:

Article 1. On and after the promulgation of the present law, Table A, duties on importations of the general customs tariff, established by the law of May 7, 1881, is modified as follows:

Duties [tenths and 4 per 100 included].

Vegetable substances.	Unit.	Products of European origin, or imported directly from countries other than European.	Products of extra European origin imported from European bonded warehouses.
Farinaceous food.			
	Kilos.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Wheat-spelt and massin, grain	100	3.00	6.60
(Wheat and rye) flour	100	6.00	9.60
Oats, rye, and barley, grain	100	1.50	5.10
Malt	100	1.90	5.50

Art. 2. Nos. 69 and 70 of the general customs tariff are modified as follows, viz:

Sea biscuit, groats, oatmeal, pearled or hulled grain shall pay a duty of 5 francs and 50 centimes (fcs. $5\frac{50}{100}$) per 100 kilograms.

The additional duty on goods from bonded warehouses (surtaxe d'entrêpot) remains applicable to these products.

Art. 3. Foreign grain, provided the importers of the same prove within the fifteen days of the promulgation of the law that said grain has been embarked prior to November 30, 1884, directly for a French port, shall be admitted under the provisions of the legislation in force on the day of embarkment.

The present law, deliberated and adopted by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, shall be executed as a law of the State.

Done at Paris, the 28th of March, 1885.

JULES GRÉVY.

By the President of the Republic.

J. MELINE,
The Minister of Agriculture.

RAMIE OR CHINA GRASS.

REPORT BY CONSUL WILLIAMS, OF ROUEN.

My allusion to ramie, or China grass, recently published in a number of the consular reports, has elicited so many inquiries that I have been unable to answer them all separately, and therefore submit this résumé of the subject.

The interest manifested in this plant and its products seemed to justify me in devoting much time and attention to a closer investigation of everything connected with it.

The following information is, therefore, derived from personal observation of the plant and study of its requirements, an examination of the machines for decortication, the chemical and mechanical processes for extracting the resinous matter, the carding, spinning, and weaving, and handling the fabrics, consulting with inventors of the machinery, manufacturers and merchants, as well as availing myself of the written opinions of scientific men and statisticians.

ORIGIN OF RAMIE, OR CHINA GRASS.

The ramie, or China grass, far from being a new discovery, dates back to an unknown period. It is of the nettle genus, long cultivated and utilized by the Chinese in the preparation of tissues celebrated for their fineness and luster, of which little has been known in Europe and America, except as an import of a Chinese specialty.

The culture of China grass has often been attempted in Europe, and as often abandoned, for reasons which will appear hereafter. During the late internal American war its culture was revived as a substitute

for cotton. The war ended, it was again neglected. A recent impetus arose from the hope of its substitution for the vine in districts devastated by the phylloxera, or others where the madder was formerly grown.

GROWTH OF CHINA GRASS.

The China grass thrives best in a warm climate and moist soil, although it will produce, less abundantly, in a more northern atmosphere. The Southern and Southwestern States, wherever land answering to the above conditions can be found, would be suited to its growth, while many portions of the Middle, Eastern, and Western States would permit the gathering of two crops annually. It is a hardy plant, with wide-spreading roots; once planted it requires no reseeding for fifteen years, merely having need of such attention and enriching as a thrifty cultivator would naturally bestow upon his crop to maintain and increase its yield. The ramie can be cut to some advantage the first year; after that it assumes its normal condition, and yields two to four crops, as climate and soil are more or less propitious. An average yield at a cutting, under favorable circumstances, is five hundred thousand stalks to the hectare (2.471 acres). A stalk weighs, with its leaves in a green state, 50 grams (1,000 grams constitute a kilogram or kilo, which latter is $2\frac{1}{5}$ pounds); when dried is reduced to 14 grams, or, in other words, one crop produces 25,000 kilograms of green stalks, reduced by stripping of leaves and drying to 7,000 kilograms of dried stalks. The stalks submitted to the machine for decortication, or stripping of outside covering, give in dry, clean fiber, free from ligneous particles, an industrial material weighing 1,500 kilograms.

The improved machine is capable of turning out a large percentage of net available material.

The established price of the fiber is 50 francs per 100 kilograms, therefore 1,500 kilograms would be worth 750 francs, and the four annual cuttings would bring 3,000 francs, or $579, as the product of one hectare.

Deducting 50 per cent. for expenses of all kinds, including a liberal allowance for careful tillage, the net product of four crops per year would be 1,500 francs, or $289.50 per hectare.

The proper time for cutting is when a dry appearance of the stalks is observable just above the surface of the earth.

PRESENT AND FORMER MODE OF TREATMENT OF CHINA GRASS.

It would seem that a plant, the cultivation of which gave such fair promise of gain, would have attracted earlier and more general attention and effort to utilize among European nations. One cause of failure arose in the outset from the attempt to treat the stalks and fiber in the same manner that hemp and flax have been treated.

Every one knows the reputation of the waters of the Lys, a small river near Lille, for the rotting of flax. The current of this river has the required velocity, its water is entirely clear and transparent, it contains neither too much lime or iron, nor is it overcharged with sand or mud or clay. There seems to be nothing wanting in this stream to do the required work in the best possible manner, and the land along its banks readily brings 5 to 10 francs more than that of the same neighborhood, and the flax rotted in the Lys commands a marked preference in market.

There is but little doubt that if the ramie could have received the same benefit from these waters as the flax that it would have been more

cordially welcomed. The ramie must be simply and purely decorticated or stripped of its ligneous covering when it is green. The Chinese adopt this course, and have stripped by hand all which they have sent to Europe. This is a tedious and would prove an expensive operation in any European country, the product of a day's labor of hand-stripping being 1 kilogram of fiber, while that of a machine is 200 or 300 kilograms of dry fiber in ten hours' work.

The ramie can be decorticated in the dry state, but should not be attempted except in rare cases. This fact is well known to the Chinese as well as recognized by the vendor, as the material decorticated in the dry state returns but 23 per cent. after extracting the gum, while from that treated in the green state 30 to 60 per cent. of pure fiber is obtained.

Another reason for treating the green stems of this plant is the inconvenience and expense of drying the stalks. The ramie sends out about 45 stalks per square yard, varying from 40 to 60 inches in length. These could not lie stretched without contact on the ground where they were grown, and if they could it would interfere with the growth of the next crop.

The decortication in the green state is therefore a *sine qua non* of the culture of ramie. It must pass directly from the mower to the machine. This is the only practical process, as viewed from the standpoints of its agricultural, economical, and industrial value.

THE DECORTICATING MACHINE.

Mr. Berthet, the inventor of the machine for decortication, or stripping of the ligneous covering of the fiber of the stalks of the ramie, received his first hints in regard to the machine while studying in Mexico the many textiles which that luxuriant region affords.

Watching the crude and simple mode by which the natives stripped the covering from the fiber, he endeavored to produce a machine to perform the work automatically. This perfect imitation constitutes the merit of the machine.

The native takes any of the numerous textile plants which grow there spontaneously, and thus prepares to strip them. He arms himself with a cutlas and an old saber and a board inclined to the ground, which he rests upon his breast, and stretches the stalks or stems upon the board lengthwise, retaining one end between his chest and the board; then scrapes with his instrument that portion of the textile resting upon the board until entirely decorticated. This part of the work finished, he changes ends and retains between his chest and the board the part already decorticated, and completes the unfinished part in the same manner. It is exactly this double operation and changing of ends which has been wonderfully reproduced in this machine.

This machine is applicable to ramie green and dry, and to all other textiles. Some slight changes are readily adjusted, fitting it for the desired textile. The management of the machine is simple. Two work people, male or female, can attend it, and by working ten hours clean 200 kilograms of ramie. For this work the machine requires two horse-power.

For Yucatan hemp, or banana or manila hemp, the machine requires three horse-power and can clean 600 kilograms per day.

The machine is about 11½ feet in length and 8 in breadth, and weighs 2,000 kilograms.

SPINNING OF RAMIE.

Ramie arrives in London from China in bales, like cotton. It is first submitted to a process partially chemical and mechanical, for the purpose of extracting the resinous matter from it. This operation causes a loss of 30 to 40 per cent. from the weight of the raw material of commerce. It is then dried and carded, this last operation, as also that of spinning, requiring special machines, differing from those in use for other textiles.

The demand is chiefly for the following sizes, from No. 1 to No. 70: No. 1 corresponds to 1,000 meters* per kilogram; No. 70 corresponds to 70,000 meters per kilogram. Besides the pure thread of ramie the carded ramie is mixed and spun with carded wool. This last enters largely into use in the manufactories of Roubaix for weaving fancy cloths. The thread of ramie has three times the resistance of cotton; is as pliable as silk, and applicable to a great variety of uses, such as fine shirting, strong and glossy; cooler than cotton, warmer but thinner than linen; damask table-cloths, and napkins of better appearance than linen, and giving a bolder relief to the impressions; bright with all lights, giving a cheerful air to the table and this gloss is not lost by repeated washings. Material for dresses, plain and printed, table and furniture covers, men's wear, printed and plain, in short for all articles and uses where beauty and strength are desired. To this list may be added pocket handkerchiefs and neckties, corsets, shawls, &c.

The thread of ramie has again been advantageously employed at St. Pierre-les-Calais (also in this consular district) in the manufacture of guipure and lace.

The English manufacture an alpaca of wool and ramie far superior to the alpacas of cotton and wool.

The mixture of ramie with linen, wool, and cotton, produces a fine effect, but the ramie should be used as wool, because its brilliancy thus gives relief to the fabric.

The great resistance of this fiber adapts it to the manufacture of sewing-machine thread.

The resinous elements contained in this fiber protect it from decay, and enable it to resist humidity, and render it peculiarly well adapted for the manufacture of ropes, cables, and sails. The cost of the fabrics of ramie is from 25 to 30 per cent. less than those of linen.

For the same reason it is employed to wrap water-pipes, and filter presses in sugar refineries, and in the manufactories of chemical products. Its lint is highly prized in dressing wounds.

Statistics prove that Europe and the United States consume annually of various textiles the following, viz:

Kind of textile.	Quantity.	Price per kilogram.	Total value.
	Kilograms.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Jute	242, 658, 250	0. 40	97, 063, 300
Manila hemp	50, 000, 000	1. 00	50, 000, 006
Yucatan hemp	20, 000, 000	0. 60	12, 000, 000
Sunn hemp	20, 000, 000	0. 50	10. 000. 000
Phormium	1, 000, 000	0. 50	500, 000
Total	333, 658, 250	.....	169, 563, 300

Most of these grow spontaneously in the countries from which they are exported. Their culture costs next to nothing, but the expense of

*Meter=3 feet 3.4 inches.

extracting the fibers has been so great that the attempt to turn them to account has hitherto only been practicable in countries where the native population is so numerous that hand labor is very cheap. Thanks to the recent inventions of Mr. Berthet this obstacle has been overcome.

I have attempted to study this subject with a view to its bearing upon American industries, and this motive has induced me to give so much time, as I attention to the subject and consider this plant and its various products well adapted to the wants and requirements of a large portion of the United States. The immense gain to the nation in appropriating this and other textiles to their use will open up a new era in American industries.

The European nations have but little space to devote to such culture, but are already on the alert to introduce it into their colonies. It therefore becomes the sagacious American, to whom a boundless field is at hand, to forestall this action by taking the field in advance and thus secure the benefits and offset the advantages which European countries hope to derive from their colonization schemes.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
Consul.

ROUEN, *March* 16, 1885.

NOTE.—Samples of the ramie fiber in its various stages, preparatory to spinning, and a sample of ramie cloth accompanied Consul Williams's report, and are filed in the Department.

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF GREECE.

REPORT BY CONSUL HANCOCK OF PATRAS.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The value of goods sent from this country to the United States during the past year, according to the invoices presented at this consulate and the agencies attached, has been as follows:

From Patras	$753,542 79
From Zante	128,649 02
From Piræus	38,263 55
From Syra	37 25
Total	920,492 61

This was composed of 13,114 tons of currants from Patras and lante, old iron and a few sponges from the Piraeus, and cigarettes from Syra.

THE CURRANT TRADE.

The total quantity of currants sent from Patras and Zante in 1883 was only 11,005; both these years show a falling off in quantity to that of 1882, which was 13,917 tons. This is attributable to the severe damage caused by rain to the two last crops and the consequent high prices demanded for the sound and slightly damaged fruit, under the impression that the more severely damaged fruit would not be consumed; but as it was put upon the markets of consumption at a relatively low price, the trade gave it their attention in preference to the better grades, so

much so that the falling off in the demand of the latter obliged holders to give way and heavy disaster ensued. This was particularly the case with the crop of 1883, and it was naturally to be supposed that it would have been a lesson for the next season, but such was not the case, and the same consequences have followed. It is hoped in future, however, it will be borne in mind that damage to one portion of the crop does not enhance the value of the other or sound portion, but, on the contrary, diminishes it.

For fruit such as is generally shipped to the United States the price opened at the commencement of the season, say in August last, at about 18*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. cost and freight, and continued to rule about that price until the end of September, when a decline of about one shilling per cwt. was established, after which the price continued to decline gradually until about the middle of December, when as low as 11*s.* per cwt. cost and freight to New York was touched, since when there has been a gradual advance to 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. cost and freight, but there are no longer sellers at equal to this price—price on the spot being now equal to 13*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* per cwt. cost and freight to New York. This advance has been caused by increased demand for France for wine-making, where, as it is well known, the vintage was small though good, and large quantities of currants are required for making common wine for the laboring classes. Currants, whether damaged by rain or sound, seem to be of little account when they are used for wine-making, price being the main object. When the French demand first set in price was equal to 21 to 22 francs per 100 kilograms, cost, freight, and insurance, for very badly rain-damaged fruit; as this description of fruit worked off, the price began to increase and has gradually gone up to 28 to 29 francs per 100 kilograms cost, insurance, and freight to Marseilles and Rouen, respectively for slightly rain-damaged fruit and for inferior sound to 29 to 30 francs as above, and it is said there will be further advance ere long, stocks on this side having become low. The following is a statement of currant shipments from last year's crop to date, as compared to the previous year:

Country to which shipped.	1884–'85.	1883–'84.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
United States	9,520	11,300
United Kingdom	63,808	55,171
Canada	962	1,077
France	23,437	16,961
North of Europe	6,039	8,774
Trieste	3,307	1,839
Australia	796	501
Russia	66	121
Total	107,935	95,744

It is estimated that there remain for shipment about 17,000 tons, of which about 6,000 tons are being shipped, 4,000 tons held for shipment, and only 7,000 tons unsold. This will bring the total crop of last season up to about 125,000 tons against 115,000 tons in 1883.

AMERICAN PETROLEUM IMPORTS.

The direct imports from the United States have been almost *nil*, and consist of a cargo or two of petroleum brought by the Government, it having now assumed the monopoly of this article, which has come into force on the 13th February. The object of the Government in assum-

ing the monopoly of this article is principally to put a stop to the extensive smuggling that was carried on in it. The petroleum received by the Government so far has come from New York and has been put up specially for the purpose, being branded with the head of Mercury and the words signifyiy "petroleum of Hellenic monopoly," besides the usual trade-mark. What the yearly quantity required for use will be I have not ascertained, but judging from previous direct imports and an allowance for smuggling I reckon about 250,000 leases.

Besides the monopoly of petroleum the Government has also assumed the monopoly of cigarette-paper, matches, and playing-cards, and virtually that of tobacco, for it is not allowed to be cut by any one but cutters appointed by Government, for which there is a charge of 3 francs per oke and 40 centimes for stamps.

GREEK FINANCES.

The Government has at last carried out their promise of putting an end to the forced currency, but the loan authorized for that purpose was not successful and local banks have had to assist; but it has been accomplished and every effort is being made to keep the exchange down. So far the Greek National Bank has been very successful in this respect and great credit is due to the directors for their management.

The rates of exchange during the past year have been as follows per £:

Months.	Rate.	Months.	Rate.
	Francs.		*Francs.*
January	27. 50 to 26. 30	July	25. 85 to 25. 50
February	26. 60 to 26. 20	August	25. 85 to 25. 30
March	26. 50 to 26. 20	September	25. 75 to 25. 20
April	26. 40 to 26. 25	October	25. 80 to 25. 05
May	26. 30 to 25. 90	November	25. 70 to 25. 25
June	25. 70 to 25. 55	December	25. 25 to 25. 20

GREEK TARIFF.

To cover the increased expenses of the Government, taxation has been greatly increased and a new custom tariff came into force on the 1st December last, greatly increasing the import duty on most articles, particularly those "de luxe," so that French goods are very heavily taxed; on some few articles, however, which come chiefly from England, the duty has been taken off, such as iron, lead, copper, tin, brass, in fact all unworked metals, also all machinery and medicines. Coal was always free, the imports of which last year amounted at this port to nearly 15,000 tons.

SHIPPING.

Shipping was very plentiful throughout the year, and rates of freight have been moderate, say, for New York, 20*s.* to 25*s.*, and 10 per cent.; London, 15*s.* to 20*s.*, and 10 per cent.; Liverpool, 17*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.*, and 10 per cent.; Hamburg, 25*s.* to 30*s.*, and 10 per cent.; Rouen, 28 to 33 francs, and 5 per cent.; Marseilles, 16 to 20 francs, and 5 per cent. British ships continue to have the bulk of the carrying, excepting to Marseilles, most cargo for that port having gone under the Greek flag. Several handy Norwegian steamers turned up and readily obtained cargoes.

GREEK RAILWAYS.

The construction of railways is progressing; some in Thessaly are already working, that from Athens to Megara and Calamaki to Corinth is finished, and in the intermediate space work is going on. A start forward from Cornith to Nauplia also has been begun; on the completion of the line to Nauplia work will commence between Corinth and this, and be continued on to Pyrgos. The work of cutting the Isthmus of Corinth is going on; up to the present, however, not much has been done, but two very powerful dredgers have arrived, one at each side, and it is expected that the work will now go on quicker.

TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

The Eastern Telegraph Company, limited, having made a convention with the Government, has laid cables between this and Zante, and this and Corinth, and also has connected the most important of the islands belonging to Greece, so that we are now joined on to the telegraph system both by land and sea, and can get answer from most places within a few hours.

E. HANCOCK,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Patras, February 20, 1885.

CEREAL EXPORTS OF ALGERIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL BROWN, OF ALGIERS.

I have the honor to submit a statistical report of the cereal trade of this colony from 1873 to 1883.

Corn is grown throughout this colony in the valleys and widespread plains which skirt two massive chains of the Atlas Mountains, penetrating Algeria. A lofty ridge stands to the rear of Algiers whose summits are peaked in snow.

The plains are numerous, but the three most fertile and extensive are the Cheliff, Sahel, and Metidja.

The Cheliff contains about 500,000 acres of land, of which about 250,000 are now irrigated. This plain is endowed with a railway for about 200 miles; good roads have also been constructed.

The Sahel is a vast plain stretching from the foot of Mount Djurdjura to the Bay of Algiers, a distance of about 30 miles, extending to Medeah, a town rendered remarkable by the earthquake in 1825, when it was entirely destroyed, and is now one of the principal grain markets. This plain was called by the Romans "the garden of Africa." The means of transport are most perfect, and at moderate rates.

The Metidja has an extensive surface, studded with white farm buildings, which in the bright summer sun forms a beautiful *coup d'œil* from the surrounding heights.

It will be observed by reference to export and import table that the cereal trade greatly fluctuates, according to the varying state of the harvests, but the export has made steady and sure progress.

The freights have been without exception materially lowered and the diminution in the ten years shows a reduction of from 30 to 50 per cent.

The supply as a natural consequence influences prices, and our wheat harvest signally failing in 1881, 1882, and 1883, greatly increased the value of that product.

I beg most respectfully to submit these tables and statements to your consideration.

ARCHIBALD K. BROWN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Algiers, Africa, February 27, 1885.

Table showing the exportation and importation of cereals from and into Algeria from 1873 *to* 1883.

Year.	Exportation.				Importation.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Flour.	Wheat.	Barley.	Flour.
	Hectol'rs.	*Hectol'rs.*	*Hectol'rs.*	*Kilos.*	*Hectol'rs.*	*Hectol'rs.*	*Kilos.*
1873	139,412	43,129	101,313	3,214,938	3,242	24,003	502,604
1874	174,217	51,084	111,275	1,363,505	8,962	11,711	258,844
1875	87,187	97,973	102,104	1,514,000	1,170	4,887	351,500
1876	277,312	253,592	194,872	1,371,100	113	193	743,400
1877	165,497	71,215	138,726	2,003,012	5,097	68,268	336,700
1878	6,256	14,867	45,924	345,200	137,791	283,936	3,970
1879	164,587	98,685	49,930	1,338,011	26,449	47,319	12
1880	315,631	224,052	192,836	926,700	60	553	38
1881	95,920	127,319	76,764	9,150	165,535	108,474	307
1882	191,158	74,092	137,618	5,828	101,783	125,221	13
1883	110,357	72,394	108,344	10,365	59,618	65,981	.....

Table showing freights to Europe.

Year.	From Algiers to—				
	Marseilles, Genoa, Naples.	Barcelona, Alicante.	Havre, Dunkirk.	Anvers, Hamburg.	England.
1873 ..... per ton..	$2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$5 70	$4 00
1874 .....do....	2 50	3 00	5 50	6 00	4 00
1875 .....do....	2 20	4 00	4 50	5 00	3 80
1876 .....do....	2 00	3 30	4 00	4 50	4 00
1877 .....do....	2 00	3 30	3 40	3 50	3 40
1878 .....do....	2 00	3 00	3 50	3 20	3 20
1879 ..... do	1 80	2 80	3 00	2 80	2 80
1880 .....do....	1 80	2 80	2 60	2 80	2 60
1881 ..... do....	1 60	2 60	2 60	2 60	2 40
1882 .....do....	1 80	2 80	2 60	2 90	2 50
1883 .....do....	1 80	2 80	2 60	2 90	2 50

GOLD AND SILVER STATISTICS OF SWITZERLAND.

REPORT BY MINISTER RESIDENT CRAMER, OF BERNE.

Referring to the Department's circular of the 20th ultimo, requesting me to furnish all the information obtainable in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import, and export of the precious metals, paper and metallic circulation, &c., affecting Switzerland during the calendar year 1884, I have now the honor to give you, below, all the information on these subjects obtainable directly from the Swiss Government under date of the 13th instant. It is given in the form of answers to the interrogatories contained in said circular, and applies simply to the calendar year 1884.

No gold or silver money was coined during the year. The import of gold, uncoined, amounted to 38 cwt., and the export of gold, uncoined, to 2 cwt.

The import of silver, uncoined, amounted to 698 cwt., and the export of silver, uncoined, to 187 cwt.

Concerning the import and export of gold and silver coins through the post-office department there is no statistical information. Neither gold nor silver was produced, for Switzerland possesses neither gold nor silver mines.

There were in the federal treasury at the close of 1884, in gold, 854,685 francs; in silver, 626,005 francs. There were in banks, authorized by law to issue bank-notes, in gold, 46,883,120 francs; in silver, 25,846,110 francs.

The amount of gold and silver coin in circulation at the close of 1884 is not known, because no statistical information concerning it has been collected.

The Swiss Confederation has no paper currency in circulation. The amount of bank-notes in circulation at the close of 1884, issued by cantonal, state, or private banks, was about 129,328,000 francs.

The gold and silver coins of the Latin Monetary Union are everywhere in Switzerland received at par, so are also all the bank-notes of banks authorized by law to emit notes.

During the year 1884, neither federal laws have been passed nor resolutions adopted by the Federal Council affecting the character of the metallic or paper circulation.

The foregoing information is furnished by the Swiss Federal Council to this legation in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import, and export of precious metals, paper and metallic circulation, &c., of Switzerland for the year 1884; hence it is official.

M. J. CRAMER,
Minister Resident.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berne, February 21, 1885.

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF ROTTERDAM.

REPORT OF CONSUL WINTER.

In compliance with instructions contained in the consular regulations I have herewith the pleasure to present my annual report for the year 1884.

By the kind assistance of several merchants of this city I am enabled to prepare my report at this early day, which, I trust, will be appreciated by those who derive any beneficial information from it.

A BLACK YEAR.

The year 1884 has been disappointing for the commercial interest of the world, and consequently it will be remembered in the Netherlands as the black year. In connection with the above it is not surprising that the general trade of Rotterdam has been dull, and that the merchants of this city have suffered severe losses. It must, however, be gratifying that notwithstanding these bad times and the losses sustained, the Rotterdam merchants have been able to resist them, and still stand as high as they ever stood, and that only one important failure has taken place here in 1884.

I may not neglect to add to this that several corporations of Holland connected with the East Indies have been obliged to take up large loans, in order to prevent a serious panic in the East Indian trade, but the great interest of the Dutch merchants in the colonial possessions has rendered it advisable for them to furnish the money.

CEREALS.

The Dutch crops of last year, which were claimed in the beginning of 1884 to be the finest possible, as well in quantity as in quality, resulted in disappointing the farmers in quantity, but satisfying them in regard to quality. The very favorable crop reports from the different grain producing countries, and the enormous quantities of the abundant crops caused prices to recede considerably and to touch such low figures as have been unknown here for a number of years.

The following table shows the imports, deliveries, and stocks during 1884 and 1883 at Rotterdam:

Grain.	Imports.		Deliveries.		Stocks on December 31.	
	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat	14,448,300	11,866,800	14,508,200	11,811,900	288,900	357,800
Rye	9,134,700	8,904,400	8,910,700	9,139,100	361,000	137,300
Barley	4,405,700	4,176,200	4,409,400	4,089,600	404,000	408,600

The importation of wheat during the last two years may be divided as follows:

From—	1884.	1883.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*
Russia, northern ports	6,030,800	6,408,900
Russia, southern ports	3,774,400	2,811,000
Prussia	1,056,000	704,700
Danube	517,500	714,300
United States	2,356,500	246,600
India	527,000	951,500
Other countries	186,100	29,800
Total	14,448,300	11,866,800

It will be observed from this statement that the importations from America have increased, though they were small yet, in comparing them with former years, viz, 1880, when over 5,000,000 bushels were imported from the United States. Prices were moderate in the beginning

of the year, so that many expected better times, but instead of these prices kept on declining until they reached their lowest points for a number of years in October and November.

Statement showing the highest and lowest prices per bushel of wheat during the last three years.

Years.	Dutch.		American.		Russian.		Indian.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1882	$1 68	$1 40	$1 65	$1 28	$1 54	$1 25	.....	.....
1883	1 48	1 34	1 40	1 36	1 34	1 27	$1 22	$1 01
1884	1 34	93	1 36	1 09	1 39	1 00	1 10	93

Rye.—The trade has been very dull in this article, and makes no exception to the cereals, but the principal reason of this was its extreme high price, which was always far above its parity in comparison with that of wheat. The abundant potato crop which was sold at any price, had also a great deal of influence on the consumption of rye and wheat, causing less demand for these cereals.

The following table shows the origin of the importations of rye at Rotterdam for the last two years:

From—	1884.	1883.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*
Russia, northern ports	1,725,200	2,575,900
Russia, southern ports	4,868,800	3,369,900
Prussia	314,800	1,436,700
Turkey	1,535,800	1,221,600
United States	605,300	270,200
Other countries	14,800	10,100
Total	9,134,700	8,904,400

Prices did not fluctuate much during last year; the highest and lowest prices per bushel for rye at Rotterdam have been as follows in the last three years:

Years.	Prime Russian.		American.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1882	$1 01	$0 73	$1 20	$0 89
1883	83	75	96	91
1884	80	73	91	80

Barley.—Barley was again in good demand last year, and the amount imported was larger than it has been for many years. The following statement shows the amounts imported from different countries at Rotterdam in the last two years, and the highest and lowest prices of barley for 1882, 1883, and 1884:

From—	1884.	1883.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*
Russia, northern ports	2,509,400	2,667,000
Russia, southern ports	1,061,000	866,100
Prussia	434,000	258,800
Danube	336,000	344,200
Other countries	64,700	40,100
Total	4,405,100	4,176,200

Highest and lowest prices of barley for the years 1882, 1883, *and* 1884.

Years.	Prime Russian.		Second quality.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1882	$0 85	$0 72	$0 69	$0 59
1883	85	78	71	65
1884	78	72	67	65

Corn.—The importations of maize have increased a little during last year. The amounts arrived from different places, and the highest and lowest prices per bushel are given in this table:

From—	1884.	1883.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*
New York	506,200	556,700
New Orleans	.....	84,600
Russia	699,600	442,400
Other countries	63,400	.....
Total	1,269,200	1,083,700

Highest and lowest prices of corn for the years 1882, 1883, *and* 1884.

Years.	American.	
	Highest.	Lowest.
1882	$1 22	$0 86
1883	81	70
1884	75	70

Oats.—The inland oats were light and of moderate quality, which caused heavy imports from Russia. The total amount imported at Rotterdam was 5,709,600 bushels in 1884 against 5,460,600 bushels in 1883 and 4,426,800 bushels in 1882. Of the total amount imported last year 425,000 bushels came from the Black Sea and 5,284,600 bushels from the Russian ports on the Baltic.

PETROLEUM.

Prices seemed low at the beginning of last year, and the general opinion was that a fair business with advancing prices might be expected.

The results have, however, disappointed these expectations, as prices have receded during the year and close at the lowest point. The importers of Rotterdam were counting on the decreasing production of the American petroleum wells and seemed wholly to lose sight of the ever-increasing production of the Russian article, which is, however, still too high in price to compete with the American petroleum in this market.

The important increase in the production from the Russian wells will be clearly understood from the fact that it has augmented from 300 barrels per day in 1872 to 4,000 barrels per day in 1883.

The consumption of petroleum in the Netherlands is still increasing, which will be observed from the following statement, also showing the number of barrels arrived and delivered at Rotterdam in the last five years:

Years.	Arrived at Rotterdam.	Delivered at Rotterdam.	Consumption of the Netherlands.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
1884	234,515	233,413	505,000
1883	194,736	221,011	470,000
1882	292,690	232,000	425,000
1881	193,235	204,000	385,000
1880	215,071	206,466	360,000

COTTON.

The imports and deliveries during the last two years, and the stocks on December 31 of each year, have been as follows in the Netherlands. This statement specifies the number of bales imported from the United States:

From—	Imports.		Deliveries.		Stocks on December 31.	
	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales*
United States	92,727	106,646	95,754	72,903	38,618	41,645
East India and other countries	68,571	63,530	67,504	68,267	7,132	6,065
Total	161,298	170,176	163,258	141,170	45,750	47,710

Of the total amount imported in the Netherlands in 1884, viz, 161,298, 97,273 bales arrived at Rotterdam, and the stock in this market on December 31, 1884, amounted to only 525 bales.

I take occasion to call the attention of the American cotton shippers to the fact that qualities not above middling always command good prices and ready sales in this market, so that larger shipments of these qualities to this port cannot be but too much recommended.

Prices opened at 32½ cents, Dutch currency, for middling, advanced to 35 cents, when the reaction set in, which caused prices to recede to 30½ cents, and it was only in the latter part of the year that they improved some, to close at 33 cents.

TOBACCO.

In comparison with other tobacco markets Rotterdam is increasing each year in importance, owing to the large arrivals of Sumatra and Java tobacco, and notwithstanding these arrivals increase each year, the prices are always well sustained.

The reason for this is mostly caused by the greater demand from other countries.

It is rumored that the present minister of finances of the Netherlands is in favor of a higher import duty and an internal-revenue tax on to-

bacco and cigars, but the general public has declared itself so opposed to it a few years ago, when a law to that effect was brought before the Chambers of Representatives, that it could not be passed then, and it is therefore confidentially expected, by the poorest workingmen as well as by the merchants, that such a law will never come into effect in this country.

Java tobacco.—The tendency for this kind of tobacco was favorable in this market, and a lively trade at good figures resulted therefrom.

Sumatra tobacco.—Also this kind of tobacco has given entire satisfaction to the planters and importers. The available crop of 1883 was not so large as that of the preceding year, and the extraordinary prices of the year before last could not be fully maintained.

The following table gives the crops of Sumatra tobacco and the average prices of same for the last six years:

Years.	Number of packages.	Average price per half kilogram.
		*Florins.**
1883	93,509	1.32
1882	102,045	1.37½
1881	82,354	1.15½
1870	65,065	1.13
1879	57,470	1.18
1878	48,141	1.26

* Florin = 40.2 cents.

The reports about the quantity and quality of the crop of 1884 are favorable, and it is expected that they will be confirmed.

American tobacco.—Maryland was in good demand, and 3,295 hogsheads were imported at Rotterdam during 1884. The stock in this port on December 31, 1884, was 908 hogsheads.

The importations of Virginia were small, being only 300 hogsheads last year; the stock on the above date amounted to 85 hogsheads.

Four hundred and thirty-four hogsheads Kentucky arrived at this place, 17 hogsheads of which formed the availabl estock at Rotterdam on December 31 of last year.

The following statement shows the arrivals, deliveries, and stocks of American tobacco during the last five years in Rotterdam and Amsterdam:

Years.	Maryland and Ohio.			Virginia and Kentucky.		
	Imports.	Deliveries.	Stocks on December 31.	Imports.	Deliveries.	Stocks on December 31.
	Hhds.	*Hhds.*	*Hhds.*	*Hhds.*	*Hhds.*	*Hhds.*
1884	6,805	6,635	2,065	792	815	126
1883	8,046	7,665	1,670	1,419	1,338	149
1882	7,369	7,797	1,274	568	713	68
1881	7,596	8,495	1,830	841	1,389	213
1880	10,268	10,119	3,073	1,480	1,479	769

The total arrivals and stocks of tobacco at Rotterdam during the last five years were as follows:

Years.	Imported from—			Stocks on December 31.		
	East India.	America.	Other countries.	East Indian.	American.	Other.
	Pkgs.	*Hhds.*	*Pkgs.*	*Pkgs.*	*Hhds.*	*Pkgs.*
1884	53,402	4,038	7,299	4,278	1,010	2,201
1883	70,292	5,479	10,522	1,990	962	5,465
1882	90,708	3,938	6,833	10,476	592	1,859
1881	74,337	4,634	9,877	9,842	1,174	7,815
1880	26,445	6,268	3,838	2,301	2,151	2,276

OLEOMARGARINE.

The imports from the United States amounted to 104,222 tierces in 1884 at Rotterdam, and the stock in this port was on the last day of the year 7,277 tierces.

AMERICAN BACON AND LARD.

These products were not much inquired for, on account of the very low prices of the Dutch products.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

Prices were declining during last year; the importations amounted to 14,000 barrels; the stocks on December 31, 1884, to 1,200 barrels.

RESIN.

The total amount of American resin arrived at Rotterdam in 1884 was 145,000 barrels, of which 2,200 barrels were still unsold at the close of the year. Prices were declining, but recovered some in the latter part of the year.

HOW TO INCREASE AMERICAN TRADE IN HOLLAND.

In regard to the smaller articles of American manufacture I can only repeat what I have said in my former reports on the subject.

I had occasion to remark in my agricultural report, that agricultural tools manufactured in the United States generally give much satisfaction in this country, and are preferred to those of other countries; this can also be said of a great many other articles, and I dare say, that many other products and manufactures of the United States could advantageously be exported to the Netherlands, if our merchants would only follow the ways which have been pointed out to them so often, viz: by bringing their goods before the eyes of the Dutch people.

The Dutch are peculiar, and notwithstanding they acknowledge the superiority of American hardware, agricultural tools, sewing machines, and of many other articles, they are always afraid to buy any new article before seeing it.

When the manufacturer has found a reliable and trustworthy agent for the sale of his products in this country, he must keep him well supplied with the articles; and he must not expect that nicely drawn showcards and illustrated catalogues, though greatly facilitating trade, will induce the Hollanders to buy his goods.

NAVIGATION.

The number of sailing vessels arrived in 1884, at Rotterdam, was 565; the number of steamers, 3,200; the total, 3,765 vessels, with a capacity of 2,160,766 register tons.

The following statement shows the number of sailing vessels and steamers and their total tonnage in register tons entered at Rotterdam in the last ten years.

Years.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.	Capacity in register tons.
1884	565	3,200	3,765	2,160 766
1883	533	3,153	3,686	1,981,437
1882	619	3,310	3,929	2,031,566
1881	738	2,935	3,673	1,786,638
1880	763	2,747	3,510	1,728,305
1879	736	2,702	3,438	1,660 366
1878	793	2,712	3,505	1,600,540
1877	733	2,587	3,320	1,454,346
1876	847	2,828	3,675	1,535,022
1875	863	2,572	3,435	1,294,417

The new water-way from the North Sea to Rotterdam continues to improve each year. It is not many years ago that vessels drawing over 15 or 16 feet of water could not come up to Rotterdam.

Taking this into consideration the following table will be interesting. It gives the number of vessels with their draughts in feet, for the first and second half of last year, arrived at Rotterdam:

Draught.	First six months, 1884.	Second six months, 1884.	Total, 1884.
Up to 16 feet	1,424	1,532	2,956
Between 16 and 17 feet	119	118	237
Between 17 and 18 feet	106	112	218
Between 18 and 19 feet	60	98	158
Between 19 and 20 feet	40	76	116
Between 20 and 21 feet	18	52	70
Between 21 and 22 feet	3	7	10
Total	1,770	1,995	3,765

More detailed statistics are not yet obtainable, but as soon as they are published I will send them as a supplement hereto.

JNO. F. WINTER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rotterdam, January 27, 1885.

TRADE OF TURK'S ISLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL SAWYER.

I had the honor to transmit last year a statement of the business of this consular district, and to give an account of the interest which the people of the United States have in the business of the colony. The summary for the year 1884 is in advance of that of the year 1883 in the amount of business transacted as a whole, and in the volume transacted with the United States. It will not be amiss to assume that the trade rela-

tions of the colony are much closer with the United States than with the mother country. Not that there is any want of fealty to the home Government, but that the staple article of the colony, in fact the only article of any considerable amount that is exported, goes to the United States, and in return nine-tenths of all the goods consumed, except alcoholic liquors, come from the same source. The larger the crop of salt, and the larger the exportation, the larger the invoices of American goods brought here. The feed for the mules that convey the salt from the salt pans to the wharves and the shore for shipment, and the food for the men that do the work, from the first labor in the early spring on the "pans" to that of conveying the salt to the vessels for shipment, comes almost entirely from the United States. Nothing comes from the home Government in the food line except canned goods to some extent and rice.

The trade with Halifax is merely nominal. The monthly steamer from that ancient port brings but a trifle in the food line. It serves to keep up a reliable connection with the officials of the Government, but three-fourths of the mail matter is received by the Clyde line of steamers from New York, and is conveyed from here through the same medium, and while the English steamers receive a subsidy from the home Government of £300 per annum for this service, the American steamers that carry three-fourths of all the mail, and upon which the colony depend for foods and the salt merchants for commercial intercourse with their correspondents and with the outside world receive nothing.

The amount of salt shipped this year is very large, nearly 300,000 bushels in excess of last year's operations. The amount shipped to the United States is considerably larger than last year, and this means that the amount of American goods imported is larger also.

The number of American vessels that loaded in the three ports of this consular district in 1883 was sixty-seven, while during the past year the number was eighty-eight.

The amount of salt shipped to the United States is about 150,000 bushels in excess of that of the year 1883.

It will be seen by the commissioner's report that the colony is quite, or nearly, bare of salt at the close of the year, while a year ago there was nearly a million of bushels on hand. The price ruled low until the crop was nearly exhausted, and yet, upon the whole, the salt merchants and the people generally must be better off than at the close of last year, for the surplus of salt is all sold, and the merchants have paid their American debts, if any were owed, or have the proceeds well cared for with which to commence the new year. With a good year for making salt the future must look more hopeful than usual.

The Clyde line of steamers have called at this port during the year, in making the voyage from New York and back, *thirty-four* times. The voyage is from New York to San Domingo Island once in six weeks—two steamers. These periodical visits are welcome ones, making a pleasant inroad upon the usual monotony of the port.

In addition to the large number of American vessels which annually load here for American ports, we have been visited in the two past years by two American war-vessels, first the Vandalia, Captain Wallace, and last by the Alliance, Captain Reid. In each case the citizens of the port, the honorable commissioner taking the lead, invited the officers to a public dinner, in the first instance at the residence of the commissioner, where what American citizens there were on the island were also invited; in the other case a private residence was used for the occasion. It is needless to add that these were occasions of much social interest and of friendly intercourse. The salary of the American consul

at this point will not permit an attempt to reciprocate these international civilities. A "great nation," as Mr. John Bright characterized the United States in his great Birmingham speech, "with £30,000,000 of surplus in its Treasury," ought not to be permitted to starve into modest retiracy its representatives abroad without criticism or comment from any quarter.

The annual published report of the commissioner is herewith submitted, which supplies all the statistics needed to understand the business of the colony.

The amount of salt shipped to American ports for the year 1884 was:

From—	Bushels.
Turk's Island	333,300
Cockburn Harbor	430,878
Salt Cay	686,962
Total	1,451,140

American vessels loaded with salt for the year at—

Turk's Island	19
Cockburn Harbor	33
Salt Cay	36
Total	88
Loaded with guano	5
Value of salt exported, as per invoices	$91,786 92
Value of guano	32,390 00
Value of sponge	945 06
Value of oil	137 00
Total	125,258 98

N. K. SAWYER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Turk's Island, February 12, 1885.

TURK'S ISLAND STATISTICS.

[Inclosure in Consul Sawyer's report.]

Value of exports of domestic produce and manufactures in the years 1882, 1883, *and* 1884.

Articles.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salt	21,095 6 5	24,950 0 5	27,836 10 8
Cave earth	1,205 12 8	6,265 16 0	4,028 9 0
Sponge	720 14 0	632 19 5	489 13 11
Straw, shells, and fruit	309 14 5	285 19 0	182 8 0
Total	23,331 7 6	32,134 14 10	32,537 1 7

Value of imports for the years 1882, 1883, *and* 1884.

	£ s. d.
1882	26,822 11 3
1883	24,557 13 8
1884	26,623 1 5

Average quantity of salt exported from each port for the thirty years 1849-'78, *also for the five years* 1880-'84, *and export for the year* 1884.*

Ports.	1849-'78.	1880-'84.	1884.
Grand Turk	609,019	602,266	623,140
Salt Cay	458,384	464,539	724,608
Cockburn Harbor	(†)	453,458	629,623
Total	.....	1,520,263	1,977,371

*The year 1879 is omitted as being an exceptional year for rain and the smallest shipment, 596,488 bushels, ever made.
†Not under cultivation.

Salt in the colony on December 31:

	Bushels.
1879	1,500
1880	700,000
1881	1,000,000
1882	650,000
1883	900,000
1884	150,000

Rainfall at Grand Turk, Salt Cay, Cockburn Harbor, and Kew for each month of the year 1884, *compared with the average of five years.*

Months.	Grand Turk.	Salt Cay.	Cock-burn Harbor.	Kew.
January	1.10	.83	1.56	3.57
February	.80	.52	1.04	.55
March	1.37	1.42	1.70	1.55
April	.04	.24	.26	.78
May	2.33	1.01	5.91	12.06
June	2.24	1.23	4.53	7.64
July	1.87	1.17	2.67	3.26
August	4.92	1.82	2.38	6.48
September	10.77	3.54	3.72	4.04
October	8.21	12.27	7.15	12.14
November	3.38	3.64	.90	2.36
December	1.86	3.75	2.36	4.65
Total	38.89	31.44	34.18	59.08
Average for five years, 1880-'84	26.36	25.01	23.79	.....

Return of shipping for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Class.	Number and class of vessels that passed through the Turk's Islands passage by daylight.	Number and class of vessels that passed the light-house and anchored at Turk's Islands.	Total.
War vessels	1	.....	1
Steamers	3	29	32
Ships	2	1	3
Barks	13	19	32
Barkentines	9	13	22
Brigs	1	4	5
Brigantines	64	63	127
Schooners	66	53	119
Three-masted schooners	45	29	74
Total	204	211	415

R. B. LLEWELYN,
Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Grand Turk, January 13, 1885.

COMMERCE OF HULL.

REPORT BY CONSUL HOWARD.

During the year ending September 30, 1884, the tonnage of the ships entering the port of Hull has been as follows, and shows an increase on the preceding year, as the following tables will show:

Description	1884.		1883.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Steamers	1,996	1,567,875	1,940	1,432,159
Sailing vessels	1,123	424,205	1,103	408,181
Total	3,119	1,992,080	3,043	1,840,340

The chief reason for the increase is the large import of wheat which reaches Hull from every quarter of the globe. There has been a large increase in the import of wheat from India this last year. Of the 6,602,193 cwt. imported, we have received—

From—	Quantity.	From—	Quantity.
	Cwt.		*Cwt.*
California	2,998,784	India	1,062,872
Oregon	810,462	Australia	69,749
Eastern States	461,494	Chili	198,832

AMERICAN TRADE.

The tonnage arriving from the United States has been as follows:

Port and flag.	Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing vessels.	Tons.	Total.	Tons.
NEW YORK.						
British	50	106,595	5	3,886	55	110,481
G			2	1,284	2	1,284
Norwegian			5	3,992	5	3,992
Italian			2	890	2	890
Total	50	106,595	14	10,052	64	116,647
APALACHICOLA.						
Norwegian			3	2,162	3	2,162
German			1	746	1	746
Total			4	2,908	4	2,908
CHARLESTON.						
British			3	2,698	3	2,698
Norwegian			4	1,692	4	1,692
German			3	3,548	3	3,548
Russian			1	524	1	524
Total			11	8,462	11	8,462
DARIEN.						
British			3	1,992	3	1,992
Norwegian			4	1,881	4	1,881
German			1	842	1	842
Total			8	4,715	8	4,715

Port and flag.	Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing vessels.	Tons.	Total.	Tons.
DOBOY.						
Norwegian			2	1,258	2	1,258
Russian			1	621	1	621
Total			3	1,879	3	1,879
PENSACOLA.						
British			3	3,984	3	3,984
Italian			5	3,062	5	3,062
Russian			2	1,972	2	1,972
Norwegian			3	2,462	3	2,462
Dutch			1	442	1	442
American			1	1,108	1	1,108
Total			15	13,030	15	13,030
PHILADELPHIA.						
British			2	1,783	2	1,783
Italian			2	1,242	2	1,242
Norwegian			1	539	1	539
Russian			1	601	1	601
Total			6	4,165	6	4,165
SAN FRANCISCO.						
British	1	2,048	36	59,826	37	61,874
American			4	5,900	4	5,900
German			6	6,519	6	6,519
Norwegian			4	2,976	4	2,976
Total	1	2,048	50	75,221	51	77,269
OREGON.						
British			9	11,994	9	11,994
German			1	696	1	696
Total			10	12,690	10	12,690
WILMINGTON.						
Norwegian			2	984	2	984
German			1	536	1	536
Total			3	1,520	3	1,520
RECAPITULATION.						
British	51	108,643	61	86,163	112	194,806
American			5	7,008	5	7,008
German			15	14,171	15	14,171
Italian			9	5,194	9	5,194
Russian			5	3,718	5	3,718
Norwegian			28	17,946	28	17,946
Dutch			1	442	1	442
Total	51	108,643	124	134,642	175	243,285

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH NEW YORK.

The communication between New York and Hull has shown a slight increase over last year. Messrs. Wilson, Sons & Co. are the only steamship owners that send steamships to New York. The Wilson Line have made the following voyages during the past year:

Vessel's name.	Voyages.	Vessel's name.	Voyages.
Galileo	8	Sorrento	6
Otranto	5	Salerno	6
Romano (lost)	4	Bassano	2
Lepanto	6	Rosario	1
Marengo	7		
Rialto	5	Total	50

These steamers bring a general cargo, consisting of wheat, maize, bacon, hams, butter, and provisions, sugar, chinaware, and manufactured goods, &c.; they also bring large numbers of live cattle, and always

land them in excellent condition. The total weight of those cargoes would be, as near as I can calculate, 159,050 tons. The other imports into Hull from the United States have been as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence imported.
Maize ..... cwt..	17,346	Philadelphia.
Wood ..... loads..	18,493	Apalachicola, Darien, Doboy, and Pensacola.
Wheat ..... cwt..	62,286	Baltimore.
Do ..... do...	359,208	New York and Boston.
Phosphate ..... tons..	2,998	Charleston.
Resin and turpentine ..... barrels..	10,145	Do.
Petroleum ..... do...	43,602	New York.
Do ..... do...	5,681	Philadelphia.
Naphtha ..... do...	2,748	New York.
Resin and tar ..... do...	7,146	Wilmington.

I estimate the value of the imports into Hull from the United States to be as follows:

Where from.	Amount.	Where from.	Amount.
New York	$20,384,000	Charleston	$203,000
California	8,192,000	Philadelphia	109,000
Oregon	2,061,000	Wilmington	86,000
Wood ports	291,000		
Baltimore	186,000	Total	31,512,000

The cargoes of the five American ships which have been at Hull during the past year were: Wheat, 4; timber, 1; value, $496,501.

IMPORT OF COTTON-SEED.

During the past year the importation of cotton-seed (in tons) into Hull has been as follows: Egypt, 108,946; Brazil, 3,862; United States, 2,416; Syria, 1,092; total, 116,316.

IMPORT OF OIL-SEEDS.

During the past year the importation of oil-seeds (in tons) into Hull has been as follows: Cotton-seed, 116,316; linseed, 162,304; rape-seed, 19,146; total, 297,766.

TONNAGE OF THE PORT.

The tonnage of the ships arrived up to January 1, 1884, was 910 vessels, 237,462 tons; on the previous year 894 vessels, 220,468 tons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

During the past year the value of the imports into Hull was $79,568,197; exports, $116,269,181; total, $195,837,378.

EXPORT OF COAL.

There has not been so much coal exported this year as the previous year; but the ship-owners and merchants are in hopes that when the new dock and railway are opened (which will be in June next) Hull will be one of the best coal ports in the United Kingdom, as it will be connected with the great coal fields of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The exports have been 654,982 tons, against 682,849 tons in the preceding year.

SHIPS OWNED IN HULL.

The ships owned in Hull at the close of 1884 were 861, their tonnage 198,602 tons, and were of the following sizes:

Tonnage.	Sail.		Steam.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Under 50 tons	152	4,682	36	831
Between 50 and 100	471	32,184	6	453
Between 100 and 200	13	1,871	6	807
Between 200 and 300	6	1,476	7	1,711
Between 300 and 400	1	384	10	3,438
Between 400 and 500			9	4,007
Between 500 and 600			10	5,531
Between 600 and 700	1	694	14	9,229
Between 700 and 800			8	6,135
Between 800 and 1,000	1	836	41	36,502
Between 1,000 and 1,200	1	1,104	32	34,007
Between 1,200 and 1,500			25	32,209
Between 1,500 and 1,800			4	6,745
Over 1,800			7	13,686
Total	646	43,231	215	155,371

The Wilson Line owns over sixty of the above steamers, their tonnage amounting to about 63,000 tons.

FISHING TRADE.

Hull is one of the largest fishing ports in the United Kingdom. There are upwards of 400 vessels owned in Hull; their tonnage ranges from 50 to 100 tons each. The majority of these vessels heave their nets up by steam, and several of the vessels are built of iron. They are all engaged in the deep sea fishing, and each carries a crew of five hands.

WATER COMMUNICATION.

The river Humber is one of the best rivers in England, and has two of the largest rivers flowing into it. Hull has the best inland water communication of any port in England. The facilities which it offers for interior communication may be gathered from the fact that during the year 1883 the dock company received tolls from vessels trading coastwise amounting to: Sailing vessels, 534,794 tons; steamships, 192,486 tons; total, 727,280 tons.

LIGHTING OF HULL.

For some time we had the principal thoroughfares lit up by the electric light; but the authorities have thought it best to discontinue the same. They are now placing down Sugg's lamps in the principal streets. After the coming winter we shall be better able to judge which the ratepayers prefer, electric light or gas.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The declared exports to the United States from Hull (value in United States gold), for the year ending September 30, 1884, were $459,468.67; preceding year, $371,324.57; increase, $88,144.10.

HULL AND BARNSLEY RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY.

This new company, I am sorry to say, have been stopped for several months through want of capital, but I am happy to say the difficulty has been got over and the resumption of the work is about to commence. The contractors have agreed to finish the work for a lump sum, the whole of which sum has been raised. Work will be carried on (should weather permit) night and day until completion. When this work is finished it is expected to be a great boon to Hull.

EMIGRATION.

The emigration through here from Königsburg, Hamburg, and Christiania, &c., for the United States has not been so extensive this year as last; nevertheless, from the above ports there have been an average of 300 to 400 weekly, and they look a most healthy and robust class of people.

HEALTH OF HULL.

The port of Hull and adjacent country have been free from any contagious disease during the past year. The majority of the mortality at Hull has been among children of tender years, principally through diarrhea; the average death rate being 22; the birth rate 40.2.

The Industries of Hull.

THE KINGSTON COTTON MILLS.

This extensive factory is the property of the Kingston Cotton Mill Company, which was formed in 1845, with a capital of about $960,000. The mill is one of the largest in England, the main building being over 500 feet long, and containing nearly 1,000 windows. No other cotton mill in England has, we believe, a larger single block than this, although some mills that consist of several blocks may exceed it in size. The huge smoke-shaft is 245 feet in height, being the loftiest in Hull. Two pairs of mighty engines supply the motive power for all of the machinery, each pair being equal to 750 horse-power. In the whole set of buildings nearly 1,200 people are employed, about half of them being women and girls. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and remarkably clean, and the girls, almost without exception, look healthy and cheerful.

The manufacture of sewing-cotton is a new branch of industry recently started by this company, and it would seem as if it was going to develop largely.

SHIP-BUILDING.

For the first half of the year the iron-ship building trade was brisk, but from July up to the present time that branch of trade has almost been at a standstill; but I am glad to say some fresh orders have come in, some of our enterprising townsmen giving orders for the building of three or four large screw steamers. With the exception of fishing vessels, very little has been done here in the wood-ship building line.

SEED-CRUSHING MILLS.

We have some very large mills in this port, especially for linseed oil and cake manufacture. A great many hands are employed at these mills, and it has been a good average year for the employer and employés.

PAINT, COLOR, AND VARNISH WORKS.

We have three very extensive works, besides several small establishments. The fore part of this year the work was very brisk, but latterly it has fallen off; still, a good trade is done to all the continental ports,

and shipments take place from here weekly. The firms of Sissons Brothers & Co. and Blundell, Spence & Co. are the only firms that export goods from Hull to the United States.

TIMBER TRADE.

There has been a large trade to this port during the last year, as many as three and four large steamers discharging at one time. This trade alone has employed a lot of labor.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

We have four or five very extensive and well-fitted shops in this trade, and as a rule no complaint can be made as to work. They have pretty well been able to keep most of their hands on; certainly, at periods during the year they have had to work short time, but considering that we have above forty steamers sailing out here weekly, and all belonging to this port, besides coasting and long-voyage steamers, there are almost always some repairs wanted. The firm of Rose, Downs & Thompson is the only firm that exports any machinery from Hull to the United states, and they are about sending a piece of machinery (that has gained several continental prizes) to the New Orleans Cotton Centennial Exposition.

FRUIT TRADE.

There is a very large and extensive business done here in the ripe-fruit trade from the Continent during the season. The arrivals from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Ghent, Antwerp, &c., are about 50,000 baskets weekly in a fair average season. It consists principally of plums, currants, pears, cherries, bilberries, &c. Great quantities are sent from here to the Lancashire and West Riding of Yorkshire districts.

E. HOWARD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hull, December 24, 1884.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF BELGIUM.

REPORT BY CONSUL STEUART, OF ANTWERP.

A report upon the navigation of the port of Antwerp for the year 1883 was sent to the Department on the 4th of February, 1884, with my dispatch No. 139, and I now have the honor to hand the following statistical report upon the commerce of this consular district for the year 1883, compiled from the official figures issued by the board of trade of this city and by the department of finance in Brussels. These statistics ought to be available in the early part of the year, but they are given out only late in October or in November, and hence any report made therefrom has value only as a matter of reference.

BELGIAN STATISTICS AT FAULT.

I have remarked in former reports upon the inaccuracy of the official figures from which we have to make our yearly statements, and in confirmation thereof I will now quote from one of the leading commercial papers, commenting upon and calling attention to the defects in the annual statistics as given upon the foreign commerce of Belgium. It says: "The goods exempt from entry duty are not declared properly, and those which are taxed ad valorem are often declared below their

value. Export duties having been long since abolished in Belgium, the figures are no longer given with exactitude. It often happens that in order to escape the formalities necessary to goods in transit, merchandise free or having a light duty is declared for consumption, and the right reserved to declare them later for exportation. The result is that the commerce special of importation and exportation is enlarged at the expense of the transit. It is thus, for instance, that grain, hides, metals, minerals, rosin, and other free merchandise destined for transit are declared for consumption and afterwards for exportation; and as at the time of export nothing is given to designate the country of its production, the customs is forced to consider such merchandise as Belgian products It is difficult for the agents of the customs to ascertain the real origin or destination of the merchandise, the commercial relations between Belgium and certain other countries can be quite different than that shown by the returns of customs. Thus, the importations and exportations by land to and from Austria, Bremen, Hamburg, and Switzerland can be carried to the account of the commerce of Germany; also the statement of France can comprise a part of our commerce by land with Spain, Italy, and Switzerland; and as to the traffic by sea, it is certain that the returns for England comprise a great part of our trade with her colonies." It is not very satisfactory to have to work from such a basis.

IMPORTS AT ANTWERP.

The importations into Antwerp for 1883 were 2,795,932 tons, against 2,674,623 tons in 1882, being an increase in quantity of 121,309 tons, or 5 per cent.

The principal differences in the amount of importation, the increase and decrease, are shown in the following table:

Increase.	Tons.	Decrease.	Tons.
Oil seeds	38,990	Building timber	42,944
Grain of all kinds	34,440	Manure	31,799
Coal and coke	34,211	Iron, bar	5,414
Iron, ore and fillings	23,379	Iron, cast	1,440
Iron, pig and scrap	5,876	Wool	5,040
Sulphur	15,279	Vegetables	4,388
Sal soda	13,195	Potatoes	1,055
Salt, crude	8,192	Tobacco, crude and stems	3,450
Salt, refined	2,161	Stones, rough and worked	1,591
Hides, rough	6,786	Steel	1,119
Rice	6,736	Herrings	1,063
Dye stuffs and colors	4,829	Drugs	996
Cotton	4,522	Rags	850
Hemp, tow, and flax	3,742	Wine	773
Meats	3,249	Sirups and molasses	716
Coffee	2,785	Sugar, refined	554
Fruit of all kinds	2,705	Rosin and bitumen	552
Grease	2,090	Copper and nickel	456
Oil-seed cake	2,069		
Alcoholic liquors	891		
Sugar	558		

The total value of special importations into Antwerp was 949,341,179 francs, and the value of direct transits was 227,341,110 francs, making a total value of general importations for 1883 of 1,176,682,289 francs, whilst in 1882 the value was 1,194,900,000 francs, showing a decrease of 18,217,711 francs for 1883, or 2 per cent.

EXPORTS FROM ANTWERP.

The exportations (commerce special) from Antwerp were 1,180,016 tons in 1883, against 979,342 tons in 1882, being an increase of 200,674

tons, or 21 per cent., in quantity. In point of value they were for 1883 482,500,000 francs, whilst in 1882 they were only 459,500,000 francs, being an increase for 1883 of 23,000,000 francs, or 5 per cent., in value. The increase occurs in grain, oil seeds, crude sugar, coal and coke, iron ore, flour, fruits, window glass, machines and tools, building timber, rosin, rice, &c. There was a slight decrease in steel, drugs, rags, hops, refined sugar, hides, glassware, &c.

COMMERCE OF BELGIUM.

From the statistics published by the minister of finance at Brussels we find the commerce general of Belgium with all countries for 1883 to amount to 5,410,900,000 francs, being 4,600,000 francs less than for the previous year.

The importations amounted to 2,805,400,000 francs and the exportations to 2,605,500,000 francs, being a decrease of 46,200,000 in the imports and an increase of 41,600,000 in the exports.

The commerce special of Belgium—that is, the foreign products received for consumption and the Belgian products exported—amounted in 1883 to 2,895,200,000 francs, being a decrease of 38,300,000 from the preceding year. The value of the imports for consumption in 1883 was 1,552,100,000 francs, a decrease of 55,,00,000 from the amount for 1882, and the value of the Belgian products exported in 1883 was 1,343,100,000 francs, being an increase of 17,200,000, or 1 per cent., over the amount for the year 1882.

In the special commerce of Belgium the United States ranks fifth in importance, the imports from the United States amounting to 10.3 per cent of the whole amount of imports, and the exports from the United States were 3.2 per cent. of the whole amount of exports. The countries outranking the United States were France, Germany, Holland, and England.

The following table will show a comparative movement of the special commerce of Belgium with all countries for the years 1882 and 1883, arranged in the order of their importance:

Statement showing the special commerce of Belgium with all countries.

IMPORTATIONS.

Rank of importance.	Countries.	1882.	1883.	Proportion.
		Francs.	*Francs.*	*Per ct.*
1	France	317, 592, 000	307, 146, 000	19. 8
2	Germany (Commercial Association)	228, 493, 000	222, 790, 000	14. 4
3	Holland	238, 113, 000	210, 021, 000	13 5
4	England	198, 219, 000	197, 865, 000	12. 8
5	United States of America	185, 343, 000	159, 554, 000	10. 3
6	Russia	138, 677, 000	133. 634, 000	8. 6
7	China, British India, Japan, Persia, Singapore	71, 636, 000	80, 862, 000	5. 2
8	Argentine Republic	45, 696, 000	48, 436, 000	3. 1
9	Sweden and Norway	35, 037, 000	34, 914, 000	2. 3
10	Roumania	19, 770, 000	24, 430, 000	1. 6
11	Italy	11, 949, 000	22, 883, 000	1. 5
12	Brazil	18, 570, 000	22, 265, 000	1. 4
13	Uruguay	23, 107, 000	16, 145, 000	1. 0
14	Australia	2, 036, 000	12, 127, 000	0. 8
15	British Possessions in America	4, 835, 000	9, 872, 000	0. 6
16	Spain and Canary Islands	21, 373, 000	9, 442, 000	0. 6
17	Hamburg	11, 001, 000	7, 750, 000	0. 5
18	Peru	12, 055, 000	4, 905, 000	0. 3
19	Egypt	16, 000	3, 288, 000	0. 2

Statement showing the special commerce of Belgium with all countries—Continued.

IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

Rank of importance.	Countries.	1882.	1883.	Proportion.
		Francs.	*Francs.*	*Per ct.*
20	Switzerland	2,479,000	2,663,000	0.2
21	Bremen	3,399,000	2,560,000	0.2
22	Turkey	4,265,000	2,440,000	0.2
23	Greece	1,309,000	2,210,000	0.1
24	Austria	1,230,000	1,965,000	0.1
25	Portugal, Azores, Cape Verde, and Madeira Islands	2,296,000	1,950,000	0.1
26	Algeria, Morocco, Tunis, and Zanzibar	2,288,000	1,862,000	0.1
27	Cape of Good Hope, Guinea, &c	1,495,000	1,790,000	0.1
28	Chili	1,256,000	1,671,000	0.1
29	Hayti and Venezuela	1,296,000	1,443,000	0.1
30	Cuba and Puerto Rico	691,000	1,161,000	0.1
31	Mexico	298,000	657,000	.....
32	Island of Martinique	.....	621,000	.....
33	Denmark	768,000	563,000	0.1
34	Bulgaria	.....	185,000	.....
35	Philippine Islands	24,000	35,000	.....
36	Dutch Indies	944,000	19,000	.....
37	Gibraltar and Malta	1.000	1,000	.....
	Other countries, wreckage, &c	7,000	6,000	.....
	Total	1,607,564,000	1,552,131,000	100.0

EXPORTATIONS.

1	France	441,368,000	415,465,000	30.9
3	Germany (Commercial Association)	212,221,000	214,938,000	16.0
4	Holland	162,692,000	177,030,000	13.2
2	England	261,908,000	273,594,000	20.4
5	United States of America	44,677,000	43,342,000	3.2
13	Russia	9,782,000	8,082,000	0.6
10	China, British India, Japan, Persia, Singapore	10,888,000	12,357,000	0.9
11	Argentine Republic	12,265,000	10,203,000	0.8
14	Sweden and Norway	8,636,000	7,212,000	0.5
23	Roumania	5,184,000	3,236,000	0.2
7	Italy	26,837,000	30,844,000	2.3
12	Brazil	14,172,000	10,059,000	0.8
27	Uruguay	885,000	1,180,000	0.1
19	Australia	2,188,000	3,914,000	0.3
24	British Possessions in America	2,328,000	3,181,000	0.2
6	Spain and Canary Islands	30,666,000	38,665,000	2.9
9	Hamburg	14,053,000	13,588,000	1.0
30	Peru	1,100,000	512,000	.....
29	Egypt	898,000	804,000	0.1
8	Switzerland	24,877,000	22,030,000	1.7
28	Bremen	594,000	864,000	0.1
15	Turkey	5,576,000	7,178,000	0.5
20	Greece	3,573,000	3,868,000	0.3
18	Austria	4,734,000	3,950,000	0.3
17	Portugal, Azores, Cape Verde, and Madeira Islands	3,478,000	4,170,000	0.3
16	Algeria, Morocco, Tunis, and Zanzibar	3,524,000	5,149,000	0.4
26	Cape of Good Hope, Guinea, &c	828,000	2,772,000	0.2
22	Chili	5,559,000	3,308,000	0.3
32	Hayti and Venezuela	29,000	279,000	.....
25	Cuba and Puerto Rico	3,637,000	3,104,000	0.2
31	Mexico	136,000	439,000	.....
33	Island of Martinique	.....	274,000	.....
21	Denmark	3,966,000	3,579,000	0.3
37	Bulgaria	.....	15,000	.....
35	Philippine Islands	294,000	61,000	.....
36	Dutch Indies	95,000	33,000	.....
34	Gibraltar and Malta	100,000	198,000	.....
	Other countries, wreckage, &c	2,170,000	13,649,000	1.0
	Total	1,325,918,000	1,343,126,000	100.0

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM.

The imports from all parts of America into Belgium during 1883 amounted to 266,800,000 francs, against 293,100,000 in 1882, being a decrease of 26,300,000, or 9 per cent.

The exports from Belgium to all parts of America in 1883 were 88,900,000 francs, as compared with 87,000,000 in 1882, an increase of 1,900,000, or 2 per cent.

The imports from the United States to Belgium for 1883 were only 159,600,000 francs, against 185,300,000 in 1882, being a decrease of 25,700,000 francs, or 14 per cent.

The decrease was principally in grain of all kinds, rosin and bitumen, and oil seeds. There was an increase in the value of meat, grease, unmanufactured tobacco, and coffee.

The Belgian exports to the United States were 43,300,000 francs in 1883, as compared with 44,700,000 in 1882, being a decrease of 1,400,000 francs, or 3 per cent.

The principal decrease occurred in hides, drugs, arms, machines, rags, zinc, glassware, &c. There was an increase in crude sugar, window glass, steel, and minerals.

The declared value of the exports from this consulate to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1884, amounted to $3,238,197.30, against $4,916,379.42 in 1883, being a decrease of $1,678,182.06, and the greatest decline was in steel wire rods.

BELGIAN COMMERCE IN 1884.

From an official statement issued by the department of finance, of the commercial movement of Belgium with all countries for the ten months of 1884 ending with October, as compared with the same period of time in 1883, we find that in imports there was an increase in wheat, corn, oats, guano, silk, linen, soda, and petroleum, and a decrease in coffee, potatoes, rice, meat, rough hides, raw tobacco, and oil seeds. The total value, however, shows a decrease of 6 per cent. from the amount for 1883.

In exports there was an increase in candles, grain, rags, guano, thread of all kinds, raw linen and silk, stones, rough skins, &c., and a decrease in coke, meat, steel (bar and rail), crude sugar, oil seeds, and fine glassware, but the total value of the exports shows an increase of 8 per cent. over the amount for the same time in the preceding year.

JOHN H. STEUART,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, December 11, 1884.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL LATHROP, OF BRISTOL.

The total gross municipal debt of the United States, as given in the census of 1880, was $698,270,200, against $328,244,520 in 1870, an advance of 112 per cent. The advance per capita was from $8.50 to $13.92. During this period the national debt fell 14 per cent. and the aggregate gross debt of all the States and Territories fell 26 per cent. The increase, actual and proportional, of municipal obligations is so startlingly

large as to be a just cause for alarm, and should awaken a public sentiment earnestly directed towards an abatement of the evil. It is possible that some account of municipal government in England may be of some use and may afford some suggestions.

Cities and towns in England and Wales are, excepting London, uniform in their government, which is carried on under the provisions of various acts of Parliament, the first of which dates from 1835. Prior to this each community arranged its governing bodies in conformity with the provisions of the various charters it had received in the far past from the Crown. These were, as a rule, inapplicable to current needs, and sometimes contained fantastic provisions and undue authorizations—the reward, perhaps, for some elaborate reception to a monarch, or for a liberal contribution, at a critical moment, to his purse. The city officers selected under these charters were thoroughly unrepresentative, indeed were often self-elected, and had, by the beginning of the present century, lost entirely the confidence of the people. Public voice had no share in the municipal policy, and the people's money was disbursed with indifference to their welfare. But the act of 1835 changed all this, and inaugurated a uniform system, identical in its main features with the law of to-day. There have been in the half century intervening, however, numerous amendments and additional acts, most of which, with the original law, have been merged into now what is the chief authority under which cities and towns proceed, viz, the municipal corporations act of 1882.

Under this law the government of a city or town is vested in the town council, which includes the mayor, aldermen, and town councilors. The council can do only those things for which specific authority is granted by law, and their every act almost is scrutinized by the Imperial Government. They may legislate against minor offenses, the penalty for which must not exceed £5. A copy of all such laws must be submitted, through the secretary of state, to Her Majesty's privy council, and sometimes also to the local government board,* and sometimes to the latter alone, according to the nature of the case. They appoint the city officers, the most important of which are the town clerk and the treasurer. All appointees hold office during the pleasure of the council, but removal except for cause is absolutely unknown. They manage the corporate property, levy the taxes (or rates, as in England all municipal taxes are called), and regulate the police. They order the making and repairing of sewers, the cleansing of streets, the supplying of water, the inspecting and abating of nuisances, &c.; but all these latter kindred functions they perform under the authority of various so-called public health acts, and they sit, when considering these matters, not as the town council, but as an "urban sanitary authority." By special acts they are authorized, if they choose, to open and maintain baths and wash-houses; to organize themselves into a burial board and arrange cemeteries; to "frame schemes" for improving laborers' dwellings, and effectuate them if so desired; to enforce the act respecting the employment of children; and to place "such restrictions as they think fit on all dogs not being under the control of any person."† The council may not alienate or mortgage land without a special act of Parliament, except in certain specified cases, when approval must be obtained from the treasury department; nor may it purchase land without approval from the treasury, except for its public buildings, and then not

* The regularly constituted imperial authority for overseeing municipal matters.

† Dog acts, 1871. They can only do this, however, if a mad dog or a dog suspected of being mad is found within their jurisdiction.

exceeding five acres in all. It must make a report each year, through its town clerk, to the local government board, of the receipts and expenditures of the municipality; it must, as before mentioned, submit its laws for the approbation of the General Government; and it must each year report to the secretary of state all rules made for the regulation and guidance of the police. It will be seen that the scheme is a thoroughly centralized one. This is so not only from an inherited mistrust of municipal governments, resulting from their demoralization prior to 1835, but also from the general theory of monarchical government.* The local government board avowedly exists to save the people from themselves, to prevent their burdening themselves with taxation, and to see that an undue load is not left on the shoulders of posterity.

The town councilors only are elected directly by the people, and they serve without compensation. They hold office during three years, one-third retiring annually. "All fit persons are eligible to be councilors except officers of the council, revising assessors,† ministers of religion, and persons interested in contracts with the council not relating to land, loans of money, or newspaper advertisements, or made by companies in which they are shareholders." They must reside within fifteen miles of the town, and be in other respects qualified as burgesses. They are obliged to serve if elected, or pay a fine not to exceed £50; and they lose their office by six months' absence or by bankruptcy. They are voted for by all those upon a register called the burgess roll. Upon this roll are entitled to be placed citizens who have for twelve months prior to any 15th of July occupied a house or part of a house in the borough, or who have carried on business in a warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building in the borough, and who have lived the whole twelve months within seven miles. They must be rated to the poor rates in respect of such qualifying property, and must not be in arrears for these or other rates. As every householder is rated to the poor, the above is general suffrage, except that lodgers, adult sons living with their parents, and so on, do not vote unless they are in business for themselves. Widows and spinsters at the head of a house vote if otherwise qualified. Many persons have more than one qualifying property, but they only vote in respect of one, that one being which they choose.

The number of town councilors is fixed for each community by its charter, which is an instrument granted, in conformity with law, upon application to the Queen in council.‡ The charter also fixes the number and respective boundaries of the various wards. It requires an act of Parliament to change these when once fixed, as does it also to change the number in the town council, which may not exceed sixty-four persons. A charter must, after consideration by the privy council, be submitted to the home secretary, to the local government board, and, if a town with a harbor, to the board of trade. Finally, it must come before Parliament before it is operative.

The aldermen are one-third of the number of councilors and are elected by the council. They serve six years, and they may be councilors; if not, they must be eligible to the council. They do not sit in a sep-

* Mayors are considered to represent, in their respective cities, the sovereign. They therefore have precedence of members of Parliament, who represent the people.

† Elective officers who revise the register of voters.

‡ An unchartered community is part of a "local government district." It elects its local boards by plural voting, instead of, as in corporations, by purely popular vote. It is also more under control of the local government board at London. It cannot have, as a corporation *may*, a minor criminal jurisdiction separate from the county in which it lies.

arate chamber and have no special duties. Their vote counts neither more nor less that the councilors. The principle of their establishment seems to have been "to introduce into the councils a superior class of men, free from the influence of popular prejudice and party spirit." In England, however, as in the United States, it has been found in practice impossible to dissociate municipal government from national politics, and "in the majority of cases, in the selection of members, the only qualification required is thorough political partisanship." It is usual, however, to find that an alderman, however much of a partisan he may be, is also a man of standing in the community. The indirect election and long term of the aldermen sometimes operate injuriously to the interests of a community; for on occasions they are not sufficiently alive to public demands, and do not always "keep touch" of the people.

The mayor, who serves for one year, is elected by the council from among the aldermen or councilors, or persons qualified to be such. He performs the ordinary duties incident to such a position, but has no veto over the enactments of the town council. He receives a salary if desired, but frequently gives his services gratuitously. In any event the compensation is likely to be far less than his expenses, for he is not only the business head of the community, but also its social front in matters public or quasi-public. The demands upon his purse are so heavy that generally only rich men accept the office. This has the advantage of placing men in the mayoralty whose wealth and standing preclude any possibility of their being moved by corrupt motives; but, like the aldermen, they may sometimes lack that appreciation of the popular needs necessary to government in its best sense. It has been said that the men of the best abilities and standing will not take the mayoralty or come forward in municipal positions, and that only those eager for brief authority and for the anachronistic mayoral display, still frequently maintained, will take office.* So far as my personal observation extends, this is not the fact. On the contrary, I have seen a surprising amount of time and attention given, from motives of public spirit and honorable ambition, gratuitously to the public needs. Still, it is the generally expressed opinion that that class of citizens most likely to properly administer municipal affairs will not, as a rule, consent to serve.

The mayor is *ex officio* a justice of the peace, and continues to be for one year after he has ceased to be mayor. The other justices are appointed by royal authority, and serve without compensation. They are prominent citizens, and the office is considered to be one of some dignity. But a city is entitled to have one or more paid justices, if desired and the council petition the secretary of state. It can also, upon petition, obtain other courts of somewhat higher prerogative than the justice's court; but the judges are all appointed by the Queen. The town council, however, have the selection of the sheriff, who serves one year. The more important cases, civil and criminal, come before state tribunals entirely separate from municipal administration.

The municipal act of 1882 provides with particularity what use shall be made of the city's income. It establishes a borough fund, which is defined to be the income from all investments. As many communities own large properties, their income is correspondingly large, and is sup-

* The displays on "state" occasions made by the mayor and town council in some towns is entirely at variance with the spirit of the age. The state equipages and liveries are vulgarly loud and can only provoke amusement. Many, however, who admit this deprecate a change, not desiring to allow old customs to fall into desuetude. The charge at Liverpool for the "mayor's carriage" account in 1882–'83 was £394, of which £43 was for liveries for coachmen.

plemented by the general tax or borough rate,* as it is called, which also becomes part of the borough fund. This fund is available for the general requirements of the city (though in the act the items are specified), and is expended by the treasurer, upon orders signed by three members of the council and countersigned by the town clerk. "Any such order may be removed into the Queen's Bench of the High Court by writ of certiorari, and may be wholly or partly disallowed or confirmed, on motion and hearing, according to * * * the judgment of the court." "The discretionary powers are very wide, and would seem even to allow the court to sanction a payment for which no express legal authority can be found, in cases where it is equitable and for the good of the borough to sanction such a payment." This shows, of course, that the legal limit is too narrow, as indeed it is certain to be when items of expenditure are specified so particularly. It proves detrimental to the advance of communities, and is a bar to expenditures necessary for the best interests of the people. The rate is not assessed directly on the people, but on the several parishes in the town or city, "in proportion to the total *annual* value of the hereditaments in each parish * * * which are ratable to the poor or in respect of which a contribution is made to the poor rate."† The English municipalities have here a great advantage. Instead of requiring a paraphernalia of tax collectors and assessors, they are enabled to utilize the complete machinery of the poor-law administration, which is conducted with entire independence of them, and they are consequently enabled to collect taxes with far less expense than in the United States. Besides the borough rate, the town council, acting in its separate capacity of "sanitary authority," levies a separate tax for repairing and maintaining sewers and for doing things of a like nature. The poor-law machinery‡ is also utilized to collect this rate, though it is not levied on quite the same annual value, as certain deductions are allowed in respect of taxes for sanitary matters. In both the borough rate and the sanitary rate the arrears are small, owing to the summary process for collecting overdue amounts. Such arrearages as those of Philadelphia, $6,503,538 (of which $4,080,582 is said to be uncollectible); of Brooklyn, $5,650,000; of Baltimore, $1,391,324; of Pittsburgh, $645,802; of Newark, $412,000, are unknown and impossible. It will be observed that taxes are collected on *annual* value. In other words, they are assessed on income, not, as with us, on principal. This plan has some marked advantages. Where the objects of taxation are limited, as they are, to hereditaments, which are held to include only land and its accessories, such as houses, it is easier to determine their annual than their capital value. A house that rents for $500 per year will be rated or assessed for that sum. An assessor determining its capital value might easily undervalue it $1,000. In fact, in several of the reports of cities in the United States it is complained that values are set too low. Where the undervaluation is general, the result, of course, is equitable to all; but there is a wider opening for inaccurate estimates where capital value rather than annual value is to be estimated. If a man live in his own house, it is easier to determine accurately what its

* Charters differ in some places, and, instead of one rate, several are levied—watch rate, &c.

† A town council is authorized, in assessing a borough rate, to have access to the books of the poor-law administrators, and if they should be dissatisfied with the annual value as therein given for any property, they have authority to reassess. But before they can do this they must give fourteen days' notice to the poor-law board and to the owners.

‡ It will be remembered that values do not, as a rule, fluctuate as they do in the United States, and that assessed values need not be changed for years.

fair rental is than what it is worth. Rates are assessed on the tenant, not on the landlord.* An unoccupied house, then, does not pay rates, either municipal or for the poor. It does not seem to be founded on reason that an unoccupied house, which enjoys protection of the police and fire department and has common advantages, should not contribute towards expenses. Every unoccupied house increases the quota of all the other tax-payers, and thus a portion of the loss accruing to a landlord through his unrented house is borne by the community. Another advantage of levying on income and not on capital, and of collecting of the tenant rather than of the landlord, is that taxation is brought home closer to the people and induces close scrutiny of the expenditures. A man who pays a rent of £50 per annum, and is asked by the city for 4 shillings in the pound, or 20 per cent. of that amount, feels it much more than he who pays an increased rental to his landlord, who in turn is taxed 1 per cent. on a capital value of £1,000, and yet the result to the city is just the same, *i. e.*, £10. That this is a most important consideration is evident when we remember the culpable indifference of the people of the United States to municipal expenditure; and the adoption of such a system with respect, at any rate, to the real property might help to awaken that public sentiment which slumbers while city indebtedness and city expenses increase by thousands and population by tens and hundreds. It is idle to hope that in the United States municipal affairs can be dissociated from national politics; they never are anywhere; and it is undesirable and impossible that State governments shall exercise that close scrutiny over municipal affairs that is exercised in England. The only resource is, then, in enlightened and awakened public interest, and the adoption of such a principle as above mentioned is the readiest way to do this. While I have said that English municipal authority was unduly hampered by the General Government, it should not be supposed that a certain amount of restraint is not necessary and desirable; but even the slight restrictions now beginning to be imposed by various legislatures are not altogether appreciated. The controller of Milwaukee, for instance, in his report for 1883, says: "It appeared a hardship to many being confined to 17½ mills on the dollar of the total aggregate value of the city." A law of the State of California prohibiting in San Francisco the expenditure in any one month of more than one-twelfth of the annual appropriations has been beneficial in its results. The city of New York is now limited to a debt not to exceed 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation. The point is yet undecided as to whether this refers to the net debt, but if so, that being about $92,000,000, it still can increase its obligations $20,000,000. It is limited in taxing for annual expenses to a maximum of 2 per cent.

Tables No. 1 and 2 hereto annexed show certain particulars with regard to the debt and taxation of fourteen representative English and fourteen American municipalities. London is not amongst those shown, as its government is entirely *sui generis*, and affords no material for a comparison.† The estimated population in these tables is for the year for which the statistics are given, and is arrived at by adding to the figures as given in the respective censuses of the countries a number

* The result is ultimately, of course, the same as with us, as rents are regulated to meet the requirement.

† The population of the *city* of London in 1881 was 50,652. Its expenses in 1882 were £802,044 ($3,897,934). The population of London within the limits of the metropolis local management act, in the same year, was 3,834,354. The amount expended by the metropolitan board of works in 1882 was, including loans repaid, about £4,000,000 ($19,440,000).

proportioned to the increase of each city's population during the decade 1870–'80 as respects the American and 1871–'81 as respects the English municipalities.* The debts of the various cities are the net debts; that is, the sinking funds are in all cases deducted. The obligations incurred for the construction of water works, gas works, tramlines, &c., are deducted also, so that the figures show the amounts owed for matters purely municipal. But New York is an exception to this rule, as I was unable to find the amounts of the water debt.† It will be seen that these fourteen American cities, taken together, owe $41.56 for each inhabitant, while the fourteen English municipalities owe $21.56 per capita. The former owe nearly twice as much as the latter, or, to be exact, 92.6 per cent. more. But this is not the worst. For every town added to each of these tables the comparison would be still more unfavorable to the United States, and for this reason, that there the smaller towns have the most burdensome debts, while the contrary is true of England. The gross debt, for instance, by the census of 1880, of Bath, Me., with a population of 7,874, was $216.69 per capita; that of Portland, Me., with a population of 33,810, was $127.84 per capita; that of Memphis (population 33,592) was $135.58 per capita; and that of Middletown, Conn. (population 11,732), $119.97. These are extreme cases, but the list might be indefinitely lengthened by adding communities almost as badly off. These enormous debts mean almost bankruptcy for these towns; they mean taxation for interest to an extent almost intolerable; they mean stagnation in business and prostration of energy; they mean that a reckless extravagance has dealt unfairly with the coming generation, and has left it a burden for which it received benefits entirely inadequate; and they should arouse the people to the necessity of studying the municipal finances as carefully as they do their own, and of administering them on the same principles.

These tables show that the expenses of the fourteen English municipalities were per year $4.96 for each inhabitant. This does not include expenditures for public buildings or for other exceptional matters on capital account, nor does it include the amounts repaid on loans. Nor does it include the amounts assessed on the people for the poor; but it is evident that to make the comparison accurate this should be brought in, inasmuch as the expenses for almshouses and charity are necessarily a part of the expenditure of the American cities. The amount levied as poor rate during the year ending March 25, 1882, was $2.56 per head in England and Wales, and though it is more than this in the towns (and less in country districts), it approximates what we must add to the $4.96, making in all $7.52. Against this we have the expense of thirteen American cities (Milwaukee being omitted) as $16.34 per capita—more than twice as much, or, to be exact, 117 per cent. more. But this is not all; for the principle of special assessments, though practiced somewhat in England, is nowhere carried so far as in the generality of American towns. Therefore, the $7.52 given above includes the cost of various matters that do not appear in the American reports at all, being charged to private individuals and very much increasing the annual per capita charge. The enormous difference in the cost of governing cities in the two countries carries its own moral.

* The population of Manchester, it will be noted, has not increased, owing to the fact that a large number of its people live in the neighboring and rapidly increasing town of Salford.

† Baltimore also has no deduction made in these tables for water. If the deduction were made, its sinking fund is in excess of its debt.

The taxation per capita is in the English municipalities $3.69; in the American, $14.18. It is 49 per cent. of the expenses in the former and 86.7 in the latter. This discrepancy may be accounted for by the large productive properties owned by many English towns, which, of course, pay a considerable portion of the expenses;* and, besides, the General Government pays everywhere one half the cost of the clothing of the police and one-half their wages and salaries. In some instances, too, I have found it impossible to discover whether the taxation as given in the various American reports did not include State and county levies. In the case of Brooklyn there is included $1,242,476 for county purposes; the expenses of New Orleans also include certain sums for the repayment of debt. On account of the impossibility of segregating in some cases the State and county levies, I claim for this column only an approximate, not an absolute, accuracy. In the same way the taxation per $1,000 value includes in the cases of Brooklyn and Baltimore the State and county levies. It is impossible to make an accurate comparison of the rate per $1,000 value in the two countries, the one levying on income, the other on capital.

Tables Nos. 3 and 4 show the cost of the police force and fire brigade in the respective cities. The former costs the American cities more than twice per capita what it does the English; but the difference is mainly in salaries, as will be seen by reference to Tables 5 and 6. It is surprising what good men they get at the low figures given; but their tenure of office is permanent, and they are supplied with a pension on retirement out of a superannuation fund maintained in each city. The most expensive English fire department is that of Manchester, which costs each of its inhabitants 11 cents per year; the most costly American brigade is that of New York, which costs each inhabitant $1.22, or eleven times as much. The cheapest English department is that of Leeds, 2 cents per head; the cheapest American that of Baltimore, 52 cents, or twenty-six times as much. A great part of this vast difference is due to different conditions. The moist climate of England and the absence of wood in buildings necessitate far less expensive preparations for fighting fire than in the United States.

Tables Nos. 5 and 6 show the salaries paid to policemen in the respective countries. As they do not vary in England, as they do in the United States, I have not thought it necessary to particularize cities in the former case.

I have, in concluding, to express my thanks to the various municipalities in the two countries, who have upon request kindly forwarded their reports.

LORIN A. LATHROP,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bristol, February 5, 1885.

*Against this, however, many American towns derive a considerable revenue from licenses, &c., which in England are entirely reserved for the Imperial Government.

No. 1.—*Table showing the population, debt, annual expenses, &c., of fourteen representative cities of the United States.*

POPULATION AND DEBT.

Name of city.	Population, census of 1880.	Estimated population.	Debt (funded).	Debt per capita.
New York	1,206,299	1,290,700	$92,960,316	$72 02
Philadelphia	847,170	890,457	27,427,387	30 12
Brooklyn	566,663	628,300	21,477,629	34 18
Chicago	503,185	554,237	8,797,000	15 89
Boston	362,839	394,917	14,991,016	37 96
Baltimore	332,313	355,050	5,582,652	15 72
Cincinnati	255,139	264,864	22,315,308	84 25
San Francisco	233,959	259,304	2,104,657	8 11
New Orleans	216,090	227,192	16,102,825	75 28
Pittsburgh	156,389	173,967	8,885,407	51 08
Newark	136,508	147,515	4,771,643	32 34
Louisville	123,758	129,509	2,102,739	16 38
Milwaukee	115,587	131,038	786,500	6 00
Providence	104,857	116,557	2,851,058	24 46
	.....	5,563,607	231,156,137	41 56

EXPENSES AND TAXATION.

Name of city.	Year ending.	Yearly expense.	Expense per capita.	Yearly taxation.	Taxation per $1,000 value.	Taxation per capita.
New York	Mar. 31, 1884	$30,926,555	$23 96	$29,240,778	$18 09	$22 65
Philadelphia	Dec. 31, 1882	11,274,453	12 66	10,386,872	19 00	11 66
Brooklyn	Dec. 31, 1883	8,682,712	15 33	6,875,251	26 00	10 94
Chicago	Dec. 31, 1882	5,444,895	9 82	3,990,333	20 00	7 20
Boston	Apr. 30, 1883	12,266,361	31 06	9,268,122	15 00	23 47
Baltimore	Dec. 31, 1883	4,256,755	11 98	3,878,804	15 00	10 92
Cincinnati	Dec. 31, 1882	3,160,552	11 93	2,504,791	23 82	9 45
San Francisco	June 30, 1883	3,703,762	14 28	2,544,827	12 00	18 00
New Orleans	Dec. 31, 1884	*2,545,663	11 20	2,292,576	20 00	10 09
Pittsburgh	Jan. 31, 1883	2,508,522	14 42	2,409,493	.....	13 85
Newark	Dec. 31, 1883	1,217,234	8 25	1,219,430	13 80	8 26
Louisville	Dec. 31, 1882	1,149,941	8 88	1,399,275	23 50	10 80
Milwaukee	Dec. 31, 1883	.....	.....	1,192,537	17 50	9 10
Providence	Sept. 30, 1883	1,651,565	14 17	1,725,500	12 80	14 80
		88,788,970	16 34	78,928,589	.....	14 18

* The official estimate.

No. 2.—*Table showing the population, debt, annual expenses, &c., of fourteen representative cities of England.*

POPULATION AND DEBT.

Name of city.	Population, census of 1881.	Estimated population.	Debt (funded).	Debt per capita.
Liverpool	552,425	568,922	$12,979,671	$22 81
Birmingham	400,757	417,386	14,499,086	34 74
Manchester	341,508	341,508	12,938,651	37 59
Leeds	309,126	323,964	7,651,318	23 61
Sheffield	284,410	297 549	3,068,361	10 31
Bristol	206,503	213,214	2,874,364	13 47
Nottingham	186,656	196,239	4,272,538	21 77
Bradford	183,032	192,184	4,879,450	25 39
Hull	154,250	181,500	2,821,823	15 55
Brighton	128,425	133,357	1,316,963	9 87
Leicester	122,351	130,000	428,475	3 29
Sunderland	116,262	121,610	1,477,940	12 15
Oldham	111,343	119,071	1,299,625	10 91
Cardiff	85,378	89,637	1,214,572	13 55
	3,182,426	3,326,141	71,722,857	21 56

No. 2.—*Table showing the population, debt, annual expenses, &c.*—Continued.

EXPENSES AND TAXATION.

Name of city.	Year ending	Expenses.	Expenses per capita.	Taxation.	Taxation per capita.	Taxation, shillings in the £ yearly value.	Taxation per $1,000 yearly value.
						s. d.	
Liverpool	Aug. 31, 1883	$3,149,717	$5 53½	$2,987,714	$5 25	4 2¾	$21 14
Birmingham	Dec. 31, 1883	2,135,294	5 12¾	1,461,495	3 50	4 4	21 66
Manchester	Mar. 31, 1884	2,142,788	6 27	1,603,600	4 69½	3 1½	15 62
Leeds	Aug. 31, 1883	1,890,700	5 83½	1,279,890	3 95	5 0	25 00
Sheffield	Mar. 24, 1884	1,084,630	3 64½	899,231	3 02	4 1½	20 62
Bristol	Mar. 24, 1884	1,043,280	4 89	733,612	3 44	4 1	20 40
Nottingham	Mar. 24, 1884	1,178,565	6 00½	687,150	3 50	3 11½	19 79
Bradford	Dec. 31, 1883	828,392	4 31	549,710	2 86	3 5	17 08
Hull	Mar. 24, 1884	676,823	3 66	428,729	2 36	3 5	17 08
Brighton	Aug. 31, 1883	584,148	4 30	443,552	3 32½	2 7½	13 02
Leicester	Mar. 24, 1884	764,150	5 41½	418,475	3 22	2 11½	14 75
Sunderland	Mar. 24, 1884	385,855	3 17	215,314	1 77	3 3	16 25
Oldham	Mar. 24, 1884	371,216	3 12	323,102	2 71	2 0	10 00
Cardiff	Mar. 24, 1884	315,025	3 51½	229,294	2 55½	2 4	11 66
		16,490,582	4 96	12,260,868	3 69		

No. 3.—*Statement showing the cost (annual) of the police and fire departments in fourteen American cities.*

Name of city.	Estimated population.	Police.		Fire department.	
		Annual cost.	Cost per capita.	Annual cost.	Cost per capita.
New York	1,290,700	$3,488,310	$2 70	$1,581,936	$1 22
Philadelphia	890,457	1,290,7.9	1 45	472,800	53
Brooklyn	628,307	714,000	1 13⅛	409,674	65
Chicago	554,237	659,257	1 19	545,021	98
Boston	394,917	907,117	2 30	600,000	1 52
Baltimore	355,050	607,802	1 71	184,868	52
Cincinnati	264,864	271,309	1 02⅝	228,196	86
San Francisco	259,304	510,800	1 97	283,650	1 09
New Orleans	227,192	226,910	1 00	224,500	99
Pittsburgh	173,967	140,000	1 10⅝	146,000	84
Newark	147,515	162,990	80⅞	88,792	60
Louisville	129,509	124,034	96	135,705	1 04
Milwaukee	131,038	81,541	62	141,217	1 07⅝
Providence	116,557	202,002	1 73⅝	125,570	1 07⅞
	5,563,614	9,386,801	1 68⅞	5,167,929	92⅛

No. 4.—*Statement showing the cost (annual) of the police and fire departments in fourteen English cities.*

Name of city.	Estimated population.	Police		Fire department.	
		Annual cost.	Cost per capita.	Annual cost.	Cost per capita.
Liverpool	568,922	$566,882	$0 99½		
Birmingham	417,386	246,844	59	$6,757	$0 04
Manchester	341,568	373,962	1 09½	37,441	11
Leeds	323,964	175,518	54	6,158	02
Sheffield	297,549	147,744	49½	11,318	04
Bristol	213,214	154,524	72½	6,702	03
Nottingham	196,239	97,754	50	9,564	05
Bradford	192,184	103,275	53	6,289	03
Hull	181,500	103,980	57		
Brighton	133,357	61,517	46	4,165	03
Leicester	130,000	49,130	37½	2,955	02
Sunderland	121,610	55,773	47½		
Oldham	112,071	45,320	38	11,513	09
Cardiff	89,647			2,760	03
	3,326,151	2,182,223	67⅛	115,622	04⅞

No. 5.—*Comparative statement from twelve cities.*

Name of city.	Population.*	Number of police.	Grade and pay.								Number of officers.
			Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Detectives.	Patrolmen.	Turnkeys.	
New York	1,206,577	2,616	$6,000	$3,500	$2,000	.....	$1,600	.....	$1,200	$900	185
Philadelphia	866,000	1,360	2,500	1,800	1,425	$1,110	1,025	$1,080	821	.....	144
Baltimore	393,796	594	2,500	1,800	1,144	1,040	988	1,040	936	.....	71
Chicago	503,298	547	3,780	2,500	1,785	1,365	1,050	1,155	945	.....	43
Saint Louis	351,009	457	3,500	.....	1,800	.....	1,200	1,200	900	.....	47
San Francisco	233,000	400	4,000	.....	1,800	.....	1,500	1,500	1,200	.....	44
Brooklyn	566,689	569	4,000	2,500	2,000	.....	1,500	1,500	1,000	800	76
Washington	180,000	238	2,610	.....	1,800	1,200	1,140	1,320	1,080	.....	32
Buffalo	155,134	206	2,300	.....	1,000	.....	850	1,000	750	.....	25
Boston	362,535	756	3,000	2,300	1,460	1,282	1,186	1,282	1,095	.....	98
Cleveland	160,142	161	2,150	1,500	1,400	1,000	950	1,000	840	.....	23
Cincinnati	255,708	†315	2,500	1,500	.....	900	.....	900	800	600	22

*As given in the years for which the other figures are given.
†The number serving at this date. Maximum strength is 352.

NOTE.—This table is from a late report of the city of Cincinnati.

No. 6.—*Table showing the salaries of the police of England.*

Office.	Lowest.	Highest.
Chief constable	$1,500	$4,000
Superintendent	500	1,500
Inspectors	500	1,200
Sergeants	350	400
Detectives	400	500
Policemen	300	380

NOTE.—All but the chief constable receive their clothes.

RAILWAYS OF CAPE COLONY.

REPORT BY CONSUL SILER, OF CAPE TOWN.

The railways of this colony, though now under the control of the government, were in the first instance undertaken by private enterprise. The first line laid was from Cape Town, the capital, to Wynberg, one of the suburban villages, about 8 miles distant. The line was designed for the convenience of merchants and others having occupations in Cape Town but residing in the villages scattered at the base of Table Mountain.

In 1876 the government purchased this line from the company, and it still remains the most busy portion of the colonial railways.

The next line established was the Wellington; this tapped some of the most fertile of the grain and wine producing districts of the western province. There are now three systems, with an aggregate mileage open for traffic of 1,450 miles, the mileage being, respectively, Western, 640 miles; Midland, 589 miles; and Eastern, 220 miles. The cost of construction has been about £13,437,211.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY

With the exception of certain branch lines which are constructed and are in course of construction under special legislative enactments, all the systems are under the control and management of the colonial government, and even these exceptions have to be constructed in conformity with the government lines and are subject to the approval of a government inspecting engineer.

The gauge adopted is the 3′ 6″, and this is uniform throughout, in view of the future junction of the three systems.

Several important changes have of late been made in the constitution of the railway staff, and the principal officials, as at present arranged and stationed in Cape Town, are:

1. C. B. Elliott, LL. B., general manager of railways.
2. H. J. Pauling, engineer-in-chief of railways.
3. John Sleytler, chief accountant of railways.
4. A. Difford, secretary to the general manager.
5. A. W. Howell, traffic manager Midland and Western systems.
6. M. Stephens, acting chief locomotive superintendent.

The whole department is under the ministerial direction of the Hon. Colonel Lebermbrucker, commissioner of crown lands and public works.

THE SYSTEMS OF RAILWAY.

1. The Western system starts from Cape Town and runs in a north-easterly direction to a point on the bank of the Orange River about 7 miles from the village of Hope Town. This point is at present the terminus, and is about 75 miles from Kimberley, towards which goal it is considered desirable to push the colonial railway, as there, it is hoped, will be found the best market for large quantities of colonial produce, which now cannot be made to circulate beyond the district where they are raised.

The line of communication between the terminus and Kimberley is maintained by means of passenger carts and lines of smart coaches, which convey passengers with speed and comfort for very moderate fares, competition and the prevailing commercial depression having seriously affected the carrying trade.

During the session of 1884 the colonial legislature passed a bill empowering the governor to contract with any public body at Kimberley for the completion of the line within eighteen months, the contractors to be paid £5,000 per annum for ten years upon completion, or, should the government decide upon taking over the line before the expiration of that time, a sum equal to the annual installments multiplied by the number of years unexpired to be paid. No contract for the work has as yet been entered into.

Near Cape Town there are branch and loop lines connecting the suburban villages with the capital.

The lengths authorized and open on the 31st December, 1883, are shown in the subjoined table, viz:

Sections.	Length authorized.	Open on December 31, 1883.
	Miles.	*Miles.*
Main line, Cape Town to Hope Town	572	421
Branch line, Kraaifontein to Malmesbury	29	29
Loop line, D'Urban Road to Mulders Vley, via Stellenbosch	26	26
Branch line, Wynberg and Kalk Bay	15	15
Total	642	491

In addition to these a line has been authorized by act 31, 1884, from Cape Town to Sea Point. The work will be undertaken by a company of Cape Town capitalists, and is expected to supersede the tramway which at present conveys residents in that locality. The time for completion is two years.

Under act 16, 1883, a company styled the Cape Central Railway Company is empowered to construct a line from Worcester to Montagu, a distance of about 46 miles. By this means the agricultural districts of Worcester, Montagu, Swellendam, &c., will be opened up to a considerable extent. The time allowed for completion is three years, and the right of purchase at the end of twenty years is secured to the government. Work has been commenced in the vicinity of Worcester.

As before stated, all these lines must be constructed on the 3′ 6″ gauge and in accordance with plans approved by the government.

2. The Midland system starts from Port Elizabeth, the principal seaport on the eastern coast of the colony, and meets the Western system at De Aar Junction in the division of Richmond. By this means through communication is established between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. For this journey a modification of the Pullman car is employed, and travelers have every comfort. There is also under trial a patent carriage, the invention of Dr. Hutchinson, an American practising as a dentist in Cape Town; he has combined the European and American styles, and claims for his invention superior carrying power and great economy of space.

The branch lines on this system are, first, the line from Swartkops to Graaff Reinet, a distance of 177 miles; second, from Naauwpoort Junction to Colesberg, 38 miles; and, third, from Alicedale to Graham's Town, 35 miles.

Under act 5, 1881, a line has been constructed by a company connecting Graham's Town with the seaport of Port Alfred (the Kowie). The line will be formally opened before the end of the current year, though it is practically open at the present time. On completion a subsidy of £50,000 will be paid, and the government are empowered to purchase after twenty years.

This line presents some fine specimens of engineering skill, amongst which may be mentioned the Blaauwkrantz Bridge. This fine structure has just been completed and is considered the finest piece of work in the colony. The rails are at a height of 165 feet above the low-water level in the Kowie River, and 185 feet above the bottom under the bridge. The braced parabolic arch is splayed out to a width of 61 feet 6 inches from center to center of the girders at springing, and rests on four-hinged joints fixed to bed-plates, which are in turn fixed to masonry. It is gradually reduced in width, until, at rail level, 97 feet above springing, it is 14 feet 9 inches in width from center to center of the girders. The advantages of this form of girder lie principally in giving stability to the structure by lowering the center of gravity and distributing the wind stress over a large area of base, and exposing a minimum area at the center to its action. The braced piers resemble trestle legs, being opened out at the bottom to a width of 35 feet from center to center of the iron work. They are 52 feet 6 inches from bed plates to rail level. The bridge is of the best Staffordshire iron throughout, capable of standing 22 tons to the square inch in tension before fracture; no part will, however, be strained over 4 tons in compression and 5 in tension; it is calculated to bear the maximum strain of 1.1034 tons per foot.

This line also contains one of the deepest cuttings in the colony, reaching to 90 feet through beds of rock lying almost vertically.

The lengths of line on the Midland system authorized and open for traffic on the 31st December, 1883, were as follows:

Sections.	Length authorized.	Open on December 31, 1883.
	Miles.	*Miles.*
Main line, Port Elizabeth to De Aar	338	308
Branch line, Naauwpoort to Colesberg	38	
Branch line, Swartkops to Graaff Reinet	177	177
Branch line, Alicedale to Graham's Town	35	35
Total	588	520

3. The Eastern system, running from the port of East London to the town of Molteno, is looked to by many as likely to have an important effect upon the colony by opening the extensive coal fields in the districts through which it passes. Its extension to Aliwal North has been authorized, though at present the works have only reached Molteno. When the system is complete, the Orange Free State will be placed in easy communication with the seaboard.

The work entailed in the construction of the Eastern system has been very heavy, the cost of construction, including rolling stock, having been £10,814 per mile, as against £8,869 and £8,996 for the Western and Midland systems.

During the session of 1884 a measure was considered by the colonial legislature having in view the junction of the Midland and Eastern systems. Surveys were submitted and one line recommended, but the matter was eventually shelved. By the proposed junction the coal beds at the Indwe, Cyphergat, and Molteno will be accessible and their products circulated throughout the colony.

Every effort is being made to introduce the colonial coal into general use. The results obtained with engines are satisfactory, though there is a greater percentage of residue than with English coal.

Under act 3, 1882, a contract is authorized with a company for the completion of a line from the Putterskraal Station to the Indwe fields, on condition of payment of one-fifth of the cost of construction, with the right to select and work exclusively an extent of coal-bearing land up to 500 acres, paying a royalty of 6 pence per ton on all coal raised.

Should the railway, when opened, pay 5 per cent. to the company, the surplus to be distributed between the government and the proprietors.

The lengths of line on the Eastern system open and authorized on the 31st December, 1883, were:

Sections.	Length authorized.	Open on December 31, 1883.
	Miles.	*Miles.*
Main line, East London to Aliwal North	280	192
Branch line, Blaney to King William Town	10	10
Total	290	202

The Cape railways enjoy a remarkable immunity from severe accidents. Statistics show that during the year 1883 the total number of

persons killed and injured was 73; of these, 57 were cases arising from the culpability or negligence of the victims.

The losses through destruction of stock are serious, the lines being unfenced in many places.

The Midland system shows the highest number in this respect, having 252, against 80 and 136 on the Western and Eastern, respectively.

JAS. W. SILER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
January 10, 1885.

THE WOOL TRADE OF AUSTRALASIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL GRIFFIN, OF SYDNEY.

An interesting fact in connection with the history of the Australasian colonies is that every one of them is especially adapted to the production of wool. Indeed, the wool industry has reached such vast proportions that we may well stand amazed at the promise of its future. The total population of all the colonies is a little over 3,000,000, and yet they possess over 76,000,000 of sheep and an annual wool product of about $75,000,000.

The mining interests of the colonies for a time overshadowed all other pursuits, but the people have found out that there is more gold in wool than in all their varied mineral products. And what is the most astonishing thing connected with the subject is that the industry has been of such short duration. It is true enough that sheep were introduced into the colonies soon after their discovery and settlement, but it does not appear that they existed in any great number until the year 1860. At the beginning of the present century there were only 6,000 sheep in all the vast territory; now the number, as I have previously stated, is 76,000,000. In 1816 there were only 97,402; in 1821 the number was 182,468; in 1841 the number had increased to 6,721,786; in 1860 it was 21,898,626; in 1870 it was 41,593,612; and in 1881, 65,171,401. In 1860 the quantity of wool exported from Australia was only 160,997 bales, valued at $14,489,730; now the annual exports amount to 850,000 bales, valued at $72,500,000.

Amongst the many reasons assigned for the vast increase in the wool product is the suitability of the soil and climate for rearing sheep. Indeed, it is said that the climatical condition of the colonies is precisely the same as that of the most celebrated wool-producing countries in the Old World.

Mr. Edward Greville, the editor of the Australian Year Book and a high authority on wool, and to whom I am principally indebted for the material of this report, is of the opinion that the merino is the only branch of the numerous divisions of the great ovine race whose history can be traced for many centuries. He believes that the merino sheep were introduced into Europe and Asia Minor by the ancient Greeks, and through them transmitted to Italy shortly after the foundation of Rome, where they were brought to a high state of perfection.

According to Pliny, "the best wool of all others was that of Apulia, and the next that grown further south about Tarentum." Pliny further states that the whitest wool was grown on the Po and in Lombardy. The Romans introduced the merino into Spain, where it fared quite as

well as in its native homes. Strabo (50 B. C.) mentions that the rich fabrics of the wealthy Romans were manufactured from the produce of the flocks which roamed over the plains of Truditania, in Spain. All accounts seem to agree that the merino remained exclusively in Spain and preserved its distinctive features through a period of seventeen and a half centuries. Since then these useful animals have been distributed all over the globe, and they seem to adapt themselves to various kinds of climate without losing the purity and vigor of their blood.

Mr. Greville has traced the history of Australasian wool, with painstaking accuracy, from the discovery of the Australian continent down to the present time, and I learn from his admirable book that when Capt. Arthur Phillip established the first Australian settlement, on the 26th of January, 1788, at Port Jackson, where the city of Sydney now is, there was not a single specimen of the ovine tribe amongst the imported stock. Before the close of the year (1788) about thirty sheep were brought from Bengal, and these were of the true East India race, having long legs, fat rumps, large heads, pendent ears, Roman noses, arched backs, and narrow shoulders. Their fleeces were thin and poor, of a coarse, hairy type, and of little commercial value. The climate and pastures, however, of the country were so fine that the colonists were quite surprised at the improvement in both the wool and carcasses. A few years later small additions were made to the flock by the importations of a few Leicesters and Southdowns and some blooded sheep from the Cape of Good Hope. Captain McArthur, of the 102d Foot, has the credit of forming the first systematic flock of merinos in the colonies. In 1797 he was fortunate enough to secure some superb Spanish merinos which had been bred by Colonel Gordon from sheep that had been sent originally from Holland. In 1801 Captain McArthur visited England and exhibited samples of Australian wool grown by him to the London brokers, who pronounced it of excellent quality, and this, together with an unbounded faith in the unlimited production of wool in Australia, led him to petition Lord Hobart, then secretary of state for the colonies, for assistance, and the result was a grant of 10,000 acres of land being conferred upon him.

McArthur, upon his return to Australia, took with him some blooded sheep purchased from the estate of King George III at Hampton Court. I append hereto an extract from the auctioneer's catalogue of George III's first public sale of Hampton Court merinos, August, 1804, showing the price of the sheep, the weight of the fleece, and the name of the purchaser, &c., at this sale:

Lot.	Weight of fleece at last shearing.	Price.	Purchaser.
	lb. *oz.*	£ *s.* *d.*	
1	3 4	6 15 0	McArthur.
6*	----------	11 0 0	Do.
11	3 12	15 15 0	Do.
13	3 4	16 16 0	Do.
15	4 12	23 2 0	Do.
23	4 8	22 1 0	Do.
30	7 12	28 7 0	Do.
41*	----------	11 11 0	Do.

*Not weighed

After the great drought of 1813 the discovery of the well-grassed plains in the interior led to the breeding of sheep on an extensive scale. The next stimulus to sheep farming, Greville states, was the discovery that Tasmania, with its salubrious climate and regular pastures, was equally, if not more, suitable than New South Wales for breeding high-class merinos, the bracing atmosphere of the more southern colony having the effect of clothing the sheep with a fleece of greater density, without prejudicing its quality or style.

In studying the condition of the climate of Australasia it must be borne in mind that the colonies are situated south of the equator and that the seasons are reversed, and that the heat increases toward the north and the further south we go the colder it gets.

The Australasian farmers availed themselves of every opportunity to improve the condition of their sheep. In 1859 a number of the celebrated Rambouillet or French merino sheep were introduced into Australia. The first lot came to the order of Messrs. Desgraves & Co., of Victoria, who used them on their large run at Coliban Park. The next lot was imported through the agency of R. Goldsbrough & Co. These sheep are remarkable for their large carcasses, heavy fleece, and long wool. In 1861 a consignment of 50 rams of this breed averaged, at a sale of R. Goldsbrough & Co., $405 per head. In 1863 the flocks were still further improved by the importation of some superb American merinos from Mr. George Campbell's farm in the State of Vermont. These were descended from old Spanish stock introduced into America in 1802 by Colonel Humphries, then United States minister to the court of Madrid.

The Australian farmers found them to do well in their new homes, and that their fleece increased in size and weight, due partly to their large percentage of yolk. In addition to a naturally hardy constitution, these animals are vigorous and productive and extremely well wooled all over, the head, belly, and points being especially well covered. Mr. Greville quotes Dr. Randall, a high authority on American sheep, as saying: "The Vermont merinos have a short, thick body, good fore and hind quarters, and short, thick heads. All have dewlaps and neck-folds. The fleece, which is long and even all over the body, opens freely and is of good luster and style." There is, however, a prevalent opinion amongst the Australasian farmers that the large proportion of yolk in the American merinos has a tendency to make the wool coarse, and they argue that in increasing the weight of the fleece by the American method of breeding, the wool loses its fineness and luster. Some authorities state that the American fleeces lose from 80 to 90 per cent. in the scouring. This may be true in some instances, but there is no use denying the fact that the weight of the fleece remains very heavy after the scouring. There are instances of merino rams giving each 8 or 9 pounds of scoured wool, and in all cases the proportion of wool to the weight of the sheep is unusually large. Vermont rams weigh about 120 pounds of live weight and yield 30 pounds of wool in the grease; the amount of greasy wool to the live weight ranges from 20 to 24 per cent. Objection is made to the wrinkles on the American sheep, which give great trouble in shearing. It is maintained that in breeding for wrinkles the evenness of the wool is destroyed. The Vermont Breeders' Association, in one of their reports, make no objection to the wrinkles and folds, and in regard to the yolk, state that breeders cannot dispense with any of the average amount of yolk or oil without running a risk of serious loss from the deterioration of the amount of wool, as well as the strength, fineness, and evenness of fiber.

The Vermont sheep in Australia do not need housing nor grain feeding, and there is abundant evidence to show that the amount of yolk they possess is absolutely necessary to insure a heavy growth of wool. It is certain that the samples of Vermont merino grown in Victoria and sent to Melbourne last year showed no greater percentage of shrinkage than any other Australasian wools.

NEW ZEALAND SHEEP IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA.

It is now quite a common thing for the sheep farmers of Victoria and New South Wales to purchase stud sheep in New Zealand. The rich pastoral lands of that colony and the geniality of the climate, together with the equal distribution of warmth and moisture throughout every part of the North and South Islands, have led to the production of distinct types of sheep, the wool of which is so remarkable for its fineness, density, luster, and great length of staple.

THE WOOL MARKET.

During the last few years auction sales of wool in Sydney and Melbourne and Adelaide and Brisbane have been of sufficient importance to induce a large number of buyers to come here from various parts of Europe and the United States. Heretofore nearly all Australasian wool was shipped to London for sale. This, however, is no longer the case, for over two-thirds of the product of the season of 1883–'84 was sold direct in this market to the English, continental, and American manufacturers. It is said that the proportion of sales to the production has increased during the last three years from 29 to 40 per cent. Under these circumstances, the day is not far distant when the whole wool crop of Australasia, like the cotton crop of America, will pass the hammer before shipment. It is worthy of note that the large wool-broking companies of Australasia have recently erected in Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide some of the most spacious and magnificent warehouses in the world. The advantages of local sales are very great, both to the buyer and seller. By selling locally the growers realize the full value of their wool at once, and are saved the risk and anxiety attendant on a distant and uncertain market, while the manufacturers, on the other hand, can obtain a full selection of the choicest clips. The American buyers can ship their wool to their factories in the Eastern States, via the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at low rates of freight, within thirty-five days, and the European manufacturers can deliver their wool at their own mills, through the large steamship lines going through the Suez Canal, in about six weeks from the date of purchase. They are thus enabled to place their new goods on the market two months earlier than if they waited for the London sales to supply their requirements.

PROSPECTS FOR THE SEASON 1884–'85.

Mr. Greville, who has taken much interest in my reports to the Department of State, has placed at my disposal the manuscript of his work for the coming year, and I am therefore enabled to make from it the following extract concerning the wool trade before its publication in Australasia. The extract contains information of especial interest to American buyers:

The present season has opened most auspiciously. Disastrous as have been the results of the drought in parts of New South Wales and Queensland, the quantity of wool likely to be submitted in the colonial market promises to be larger than ever. Clips which for years past have been shipped direct to London are this season appearing for the first time in Melbourne and Sydney catalogues, and numerous satisfactory sales have already been effected. The attendance of buyers at each sale is large, and

the competition is reported to be brisk and well maintained. The condition of the major portion of the new clip that has passed through the warehouses appears to be equal to that of last year, but a large proportion of the New South Wales and Queensland production is faulty, owing to the hard season experienced by the northern and northwestern flocks. There will be a great falling off in the quantity of lambs' wool, and the proportion of washed fleece will also be under the average. Prices for greasy wool are so far in buyers' favor to the extent of from ½ penny (1 cent) to 1 penny (2 cents) per pound, according to condition, but scoured is selling freely up to last year's rates. Fine cross-breeds are also selling at last season's quotations, while the coarser descriptions of long wool are from ½ penny (1 cent) to 1 penny (2 cents) per pound better, according to grade. The demand for fleeced washed wools is not strong, and prices rule in buyers' favor. The bulk of the wool sold at the early sales of the series was taken by English buyers and local speculators, the continental and American sections showing at that time considerable caution. At this date (December 1, 1884) the foreign contingent is more active, and there is no doubt that as soon as those clips suitable for the United States manufacturer are submitted, American competition will be an important factor in the market. It is, however, not to be expected that they will take as large a proportion of Australian wools as last year, namely, 22,960 bales, as many clips which possess the necessary qualities for American manufacturers are coming forward in a more or less burry condition, which defect, unfortunately, is sufficient to render them unsuitable for that market. The season has opened this year, 1884, in the three chief markets much earlier than usual, the sales commencing in Sydney on the 1st, in Adelaide on the 7th, and in Melbourne on the 8th of October. From the success which has attended the opening sales in Sydney of the Australasian Mortgage and Agency Company, limited, on the 24th of October, and of R. Goldsbrough & Co., limited, on the 31st of October, it would appear that growers have at last accepted the situation, and if such is the case there is no doubt that more wool will be sold in Australia this year than ever, despite the decrease of the production and the unfortunate results of many of last season's purchases. The desire of the manufacturers to get their new goods early in the market, which they are able to do by buying here and availing themselves of the facilities of quick transit offered by the numerous lines of fast steamers between this country and Europe, is no doubt the chief incentive to mill-owners to purchase here.

It will be seen from the above that the foreign manufacturers are able to give more money in Australasia for wools that suit them than they could afford to do were the same wools offered them in London or Antwerp.

NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL.

The wools of New South Wales embrace many varieties, but their chief characteristics are fineness and elasticity, and are believed to be quite equal to the best Saxony. Some think that the Saxony possesses more gloss, but it is certain that it is inferior to New South Wales wool when manufactured into cloth, and, moreover, it does not take such distinct and delicately shaded colors in dyeing as the latter.

New South Wales has long taken the lead of all the other colonies in the development of the wool industry, and there is strong reason to believe that she is destined to keep it. Her wool exports during the year 1883 amounted to $38,868,520, while that of Victoria, the next on the list, was $29,573,120; New Zealand followed with $14,969,059, and South Australia with $12,002,815, and Queensland, $6,645,095, and Tasmania, $2,163,840, and West Australia, $1,506,625. The following table shows the quantity and value of the exports of wool from New South Wales for each year since 1874:

Table showing the quantity and value of wool exported from the colony of New South Wales for each year from 1874 *to* 1883, *inclusive.*

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
1874 .....pounds..	75, 156, 924	$25, 050, 625	1879 .....pounds..	123, 710, 450	$32, 455, 990
1875 ..... do....	87, 534, 280	28, 258, 215	1880 .....do....	154, 871, 832	40, 203, 125
1876 .....do....	100, 736, 330	27, 825, 865	1881 .....do....	139, 601, 506	35, 748, 935
1877 .....do....	102, 150, 246	26, 280, 190	1882 .....do....	146, 221, 182	37, 165, 455
1878 .....do....	111, 833, 017	28, 616, 580	1883 .....bales..	265, 316	38, 868, 570

The shipments for the year ending the 30th of June, 1884, show a substantial advance on the previous twelve months, the total export being 319,477 bales, against 265,316 bales in 1883, or an increase of 54,161 bales.

PRICES OF NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL.

The following were the prices current for the leading sorts during the season:

Greasy: Inferior to ordinary, from 6 pence (12 cents) to 8 pence (16 cents) per pound; medium to good, 9 pence (18 cents) to 12 pence (24 cents) per pound; good to superior, 12 pence (24 cents) to 4½ pence (29 cents) per pound. Fleece: Inferior to medium, 12 pence (24 cents) to 15 pence (30 cents) per pound; average to good, 16 pence (32 cents) to 20¾ pence (41½ cents) per pound. Scoured: Ordinary to average, 14½ pence (28½ cents) to 18 pence (36 cents) per pound; good to superior, 19 pence (38 cents) to 21 pence (42 cents) per pound.

AMERICAN DUTIES ON WOOL.

The question of the modification of the American tariff on wool is attracting much attention here, and it is very generally believed that the wool-growers of California would not object to the admission of those classes of wool into the United States that cannot be produced in America. If the American duties cannot be abolished altogether, they might at least be so modified as to admit those classes of wool needed by the carpet-weavers and by the manufacturers of blankets, fine cloths, &c. At the meeting of the Central and South American Commission held in San Francisco on the 22d of November last, a very strong feeling was expressed in favor of giving California manufacturers the same advantages as those enjoyed by the woolen factories of Europe. It was urged by Mr. John McMillan, a gentleman who has given much attention to the woolen interests of the States on the Pacific slope, that if Californians had free wools they could manufacture woolen goods as cheaply as in any part of the world. He said, "If we had Australasian wools we could increase the quantity of goods made, and that would increase the demand for Californian wools." The manufacture of woolens in California is becoming a very important industry, and as that State has facilities for procuring Australasian wools by the direct steamship line with these colonies, at moderate rates of freight, it is believed that only a slight modification of the tariff is all that is required to increase the industry to very large proportions. The manufacture in San Francisco of improved wool-combing machinery ought also to give a new impetus to the industry. The California blankets that have found their way into this market are admitted to be superior to all others. About two-fifths of the Australasian wool exported to London passes through the hands of the great wool combing firm of Isaac Holden & Sons, who have large establishments at Bradford, in Yorkshire, England, and at Rheims and Croix, in France. Not long since a British royal commission visited the works at Croix for the purpose of obtaining information as to the relative cost of production at the English and French establishments. It was found in all the departments of the French works, excepting in those in which directing skill is required, the price paid for labor was considerably lower than in England. It was thought, however, that the French duties on machinery and other articles needed for the wool-combing industry, such as iron, brass castings, leather, and all mill-furnishing material, together with the high price of fuel, more than counterbalanced

any advantages which the French enjoyed in the way of cheap labor. Whether this be true or not, there appears to be a very general opinion that there are very few woolen fabrics manufactured in either England or France that cannot be made much better and cheaper in the United States.

G. W. GRIFFIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sydney, New South Wales, December 31, 1884.

MANUFACTURE OF BEER IN GERMANY.

REPORT BY COMMÉRCIAL AGENT SMITH, OF MAYENCE.

The published statistics of the German Government give some interesting figures respecting the consumption of beer in Germany and the public revenues derived therefrom. According thereto the number of breweries in the empire has gradually declined from 14,157 in 1872 to 10,703 in 1884, exclusive of those in Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine, as the people of these parts of the Empire do not pay their beer taxes into the treasury of the General Government, but to their respective states, for in the matter of levying taxes and collecting customs duties in Germany some very peculiar practices prevail, which show that the Empire is somewhat removed from being as compact a political body as the United States—as regards customs, in that the anomaly exists of two large importing cities, Hamburg and Bremen, being perfectly free and independent of the General Government in all that relates to customs imposts, though an agreement has been entered into between them and the Imperial Government providing that they are to surrender their rights in this particular in several years; and as regards internal taxation, by the fact just mentioned that the people of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden do not pay their beer taxes into the imperial treasury, but to their respective states. The statistics of these parts of the Empire have therefore to be mentioned separately in the official publications.

These breweries used 4,725,731 double centners (1,044,386,551 pounds avoirdupois) of malt in 1883–84,* of which 4,578,015 were barley malt and 24,659 malt surrogate, from which 23,391,919 hectoliters (619,885,853 gallons) of beer were obtained.

In Bavaria the amount produced in the same period of time was 12,265,412 hectoliters, in Wurtemberg, 3,083,823 hectoliters, in Baden, 1,220,728 hectoliters, and in Alsace-Lorraine, 823,326 hectoliters, or 21,819,139 gallons.

The quantity of beer brewed from 1872 to 1883–'84 amounted to 62 liters (65 quarts) per capita in that part of Germany subject to imperial taxation; to 250 (262 quarts) in Bavaria; 187 (196 quarts) in Wurtemberg; 73 (76½ quarts) in Baden; and 54 (56½ quarts) in Alsace-Lorraine. The average for the entire Empire, exclusive of Bremen and Hamburg, the free cities, was 89 liters (93 quarts) per capita. The gross amount of beer tax collected in 1883–'84 by the Imperial Government was, in round numbers, 19,200,000 marks ($4,579,000); by Bavaria, 31,900,000 ($7,592,000); by Wurtemberg, 7,300,000 ($1,737,000); by Ba-

* The German fiscal year runs from April to April.

den, 3,900,000 ($928,000); and in Alsace-Lorraine, 1,800,000 ($431,000). During the last twelve years the average tax per hectoliter (26½ gallons, almost) has been 84 pfennigs (20 cents) in that part of Germany which pays an imperial tax; 2 marks (47 cents) in Bavaria; 1.69 (40 cents) in Wurtemberg; 2.46 marks in Baden (56½ cents); and 2.21 marks in Alsace-Lorraine. The entire quantity of beer consumed within the limits of the German customs union during 1883–'84 was 39,900,000 hectoliters (105,730,000 gallons), or 87.8 liters (92.1 quarts) per person, against 85 liters in the previous year, and an average of 87.5 liters for each individual during the twelve years ending March 31, 1884.

JAS. HENRY SMITH,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Mayence, February 14, 1885.

SWINE-FEEDING IN DENMARK.

REPORT BY CONSUL RYDER, OF COPENHAGEN.

I have the honor to present a report on swine-feeding, to which the attention of the farming classes in this country engaged in this important branch of their pursuits has been particularly drawn.

These parties are, in the first place, specially directed to keep constantly in mind that all animals from which a remunerative return is looked for will require at all times to be regularly and well fed, and that this is more especially to be observed with animals of such rapid growth as swine. Their first alimentary food will naturally be the mother's milk. This contains a larger amount of nitrogenous matter than cow milk, the proportional nutritive substance being as 1.065, whilst that of cow's milk is of 1.351. The sow's milk, however, contains only a small amount of fatty substance, and is thus able to supply only a limited degree of warmth. The small pigs are in consequence very sensible to the cold; so that in the winter season due care should be taken that they are kept in a good, warm sty.

After the lapse of three or four weeks the sow's milk will be found insufficient for the rapidly growing young, and they should be assisted with a supply of other kinds of food. For this cow's milk cannot be recommended, inasmuch as it is liable to subject the young pigs to diarrhœa, very probably owing to the circumstance that even fresh cow milk has the tendency to a souring reaction, and these young animals are incapable of supporting too much acidity.

It will therefore be found most advisable to give them in the first instance barley in its whole state, which will also assist in bringing forward the teeth grinders. It is generally the custom to allow the young pigs to suckle for the space of six weeks, and then to wean them by degrees, in such manner that at first they are only allowed to come to the mother three times in the course of the day, then twice, and finally once, until they are entirely taken away from the sow.

A strong, healthy pig may be taken from the mother at the age of five weeks, whilst the weaker ones may be permitted to suck until their seventh week; by this means they can often be made to come up to the first

named. For the weaned pigs sweet cow milk will be found the most suitable food, and it should never be forgotten that abundant feeding is in fact a saving, whilst a scanty feeding may be regarded in the light of waste.

The sweet milk by degrees can be replaced by skimmed milk. During the first months buttermilk or soured cream can easily cause diarrhœa. Whenever diarrhœa makes its appearance the troughs should at once be cleansed with soda-lye; and in all cases where these are old and completely saturated with the sour matter they should always be replaced by new ones.

The young pigs feed willingly on ground barley and steamed potatoes, but this description of food is not well adapted for the rapidly growing young animals, inasmuch as it does not contain a sufficiency of proteine and mineral substances. It will be more advantageous to give them a mixture of rye-bran, coarse-ground oats, and skimmed milk, to which it is recommended to add a small quantity of prepared bone-dust.

Very suitable cakes composed of oat-meal, rye-bran, and bone-dust are now manufactured for this purpose. The feeding with bone-dust has always had a very favorable influence on the pig's development.

Minced meat is also good feed for the young pigs. It is easy of digestion when given together with potatoes in the proportion of 1 to 10 or 1 to 20. When the pigs have reached their third or fourth month they may be said to have passed the dangerous stages. When the pigs are intended for sale at the age of 8 to 10 months, they must be steadily fed at a uniform and bountiful rate.

The proportional nutritive substances in the food for pigs of 2 to 3 months should be as 1 to 4; for those of 4 to 6 months, as 1 to 5, or at the most 1 to 5.5; and for those of 7 to 9 months, as 1 to 6, or at most 1 to 6.6.

The food must, however, not only contain the proper compounds of nutritive matter, but should at the same time be easy of digestion, in order that the animal's weight may be promoted as fast as possible.

In this respect milk may be said to take the first place, and for this reason the breeding and fattening of swine is essentially favored in the dairy farms. The larger hogs can, on the other hand, for a time be allowed to seek their food in the woods or in the grass fields. In the fattening of the young pigs, buttermilk and other dairy leavings thus afford an important item of food. To this may be added both potatoes and distillery grains; whilst the needful quantity of nitrogen in the food may be obtained by the addition of grain. For this peas and barley may be used, but they should always be given in a coarsely ground state. Maize can likewise be advantageously given, and when it is coarsely ground and steeped it forms very easily digested food.

Bran, on the other hand, has not proved itself to be as good food for swine as might have been expected. Good digestible food during fattening is to be found in bone-dust when only scanty leavings are to be obtained from the dairy, and of this may be given as far as ½ pound for every 100 pounds of live weight. Towards the close of the fattening period it may be permitted to give somewhat more, although it will never be advisable to give above 1 pound to a pig of 150 pounds weight, as the flesh will otherwise acquire a disagreeable taste and the fat become of a flabby and oily nature, which will throw impediments in the way of the sale of the animal.

Swine should be fed four times in the course of the day, namely, at 4 o'clock in the morning, at 10, at 3 in the afternoon, and at 7 in the even-

ing. When they are fed but three times in the day, the amount of food given at each meal will be too large. Between feeding hours the animals should be allowed complete repose. The cleansing of the sty should be attended to every morning, and thereafter the swine should be supplied with an ample amount of straw litter. As far as possible the temperature of the sty should be kept at 8°–10° R.

In conclusion, the following different compounds are recommended. For every 1,000 pounds of live weight (that is to say, for 10 swine of 100 pounds or for 7 swine of 140 pounds weight) may be given daily either of the following:

1. Sixty-five pounds potatoes, 10 pounds rapeseed cakes, 10 pounds rye-bran, 7 pounds coarse-ground tares.
2. Eighty pounds potatoes, 10 pounds linseed cakes, 12 pounds bean-meal.
3. Nineteen pounds bean-meal, 12 pounds coarse-ground maize, 14 pounds barley-meal.
4. One hundred and twenty pounds skimmed milk, 52 pounds potatoes, 16 pounds coarse-ground barley.
5. Eighty pounds skimmed milk, 60 pounds whey, 39 pounds potatoes, 9 pounds ground peas, 5 pounds maize, 7 pounds ground barley.
6. One hundred and seventy pounds whey, 5 pounds wheat-bran, 18 pounds bean-meal, 12 pounds coarse-ground rye.
7. Forty pounds distillery grains, 10 pounds malt-dust, 4 pounds rapeseed cakes, 20 pounds coarse-ground rye.
8. Seventy pounds buttermilk, 49 pounds potatoes, 12 pounds rye-bran, 11 pounds peas-meal.
9. One hundred pounds skimmed milk, 60 pounds carrots, 10 pounds wheat-bran, and 16 pounds coarse-ground barley.

HENRY B. RYDER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Copenhagen, October 4, 1884.

REMONETIZATION OF SILVER IN GERMANY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL VOGELER.

A notable decision was rendered yesterday by the German Reichstag, with reference to the question whether the German Empire should take steps to forward the return to the double standard of coin in Europe. The double-standard men of Germany, although not numerous, are well organized, active, and zealous in their cause. They believe that the demonetization of silver in Germany is the cause of the great decline in prices which has set in within the last few years. They claim that for a country which is anxious to extend its dominions and its commerce beyond the seas, a silver currency is essential. They therefore believed that the Government, being now fairly embarked in sundry schemes of colonization, and feeling the necessity of relieving the farmer of the stress of low prices, would consider favorably a proposition to convoke a new bi-metallic conference. With this view they introduced in the present Reichstag a resolution to the effect that "the chancellor of the Empire be requested to take initiatory steps towards a new meeting of

the monetary conference which adjourned in the year 1881, in order to bring about the resumption of the coinage of full weight silver coins by the United States, by the Latin Union, by the German Empire, and by all such states as would join with these countries." The resolution was signed by Von Schorlemer, Von Kardorff, Frege, and Leuschner, all members of the Reichstag and belonging to different parties. The movers of the resolution hoped that with some encouragement from the Government they would be able to obtain a majority of the Reichstag. But to their great disappointment the Government declared that there was an ample supply of gold coin; that since the adoption of the gold standard the Government had coined 1,922,000,000 of marks in gold; that of this there were still in circulation in Germany, according to the closest researches, not less than 1,700,000,000, which amount was deemed sufficient to meet all the wants of commerce, and that the necessity of a change in the Government policy with reference to the standard had not been shown. The resolution was, after a lengthy and interesting discussion, put to a vote and defeated by a large majority. This decision will tend greatly to discourage the double-standard men who were convinced of having chosen the most propitious time for re-opening the question of the standard of coin.

FERDINAND VOGELER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Frankfort-on-the-Main, March 7, 1885.

CEREAL TRADE OF BELGIUM.

REPORT BY CONSUL STEUART, OF ANTWERP.

I have the honor to inclose the following tables as a supplement to my report in the volume of "reports from consuls on cereals" issued by the Department of State, dated November, 1882, and numbered 25½. Tables Nos. 1 and 2 give the quantity, in American measure, of the wheat, rye, and corn imported into and exported from Belgium for the years 1881 to 1884, inclusive, and the countries from which imported and to which exported. Table No. 3 gives the quantities and values, in American measure and money, of the total importations and exportations of wheat, rye, and corn into and from Belgium for the years 1881 and 1884, inclusive.

I also inclose a table giving the freight charges on grain between Antwerp and the countries supplying and receiving the same, but of course the rates are continually changing, and at present are much lower than the prices given.

JOHN H. STEUART,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, March 2, 1885.

TABLE No. 1.—*Importations into Belgium of wheat, rye, and corn, and the countries from which received, for the four years from* 1881 *to* 1884, *inclusive.*

Countries.	Cereals.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
		Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Argentine Republic	Wheat	.....	.....	646, 648	1, 693, 053
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	.....	.....	88, 483	546, 204
Australia	Wheat	39, 159	76, 113	187, 045	323, 205
Austria	Wheat	.....	21, 463	165, 413	.....
Brazil	Wheat	.....	.....	148, 874	449, 870
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	152, 483	32, 437	40, 076	103, 836
British America	Wheat	139, 514	331, 691	1, 166, 176	298, 940
	Rye	252, 321	134, 014	303, 667	101, 664
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	299, 315	.....	42, 504	28, 072
Chili	Wheat	27, 830	131, 529	48, 415	.....
Denmark	Wheat	.....	9, 151	.....	190
	Rye	.....	.....	.....	21, 411
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	111, 849	.....	28, 828	109
Egypt	Wheat	359, 333	.....	425, 924	946, 557
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	.....	.....	.....	98, 347
England	Wheat	731, 940	260, 912	252, 786	911, 858
	Rye	.....	30, 980	.....	3, 875
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	159, 376	33, 624	37, 935	71, 674
English India	Wheat	2, 395, 903	4, 332, 026	4, 825, 956	3, 412, 684
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	.....	.....	41, 698	.....
France	Wheat	94, 914	82, 883	319, 245	138, 936
	Rye	2, 626, 332	2, 056, 374	1, 343, 710	376, 953
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	294, 955	190, 687	105, 644	75, 432
Germany	Wheat	648, 105	1, 161, 421	996, 568	551, 821
	Rye	.....	129, 409	283, 759	11, 493
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	505, 794	1, 098, 791	1, 031, 970	853, 526
Greece	Wheat	.....	.....	.....	54, 442
Holland	Wheat	1, 301, 273	1, 107, 822	1, 092, 072	942, 711
	Rye	60, 868	54, 893	37, 020	29, 992
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	706, 915	766, 618	513, 431	342, 872
Italy	Wheat	33, 332	.....	41, 067	67, 578
Luxemburg	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	98, 091	17, 416	.....	6, 551
Mexico	Wheat	.....	.....	44, 103	.....
Rio de la Plata	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	73, 584	492, 059	.....	.....
Roumania	Wheat	427, 790	869, 006	2, 596, 973	1, 283, 388
	Rye	58, 771	363, 420	335, 207	373, 371
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	1, 074, 682	186, 375	245, 868	442, 112
Russia	Wheat	2, 785, 273	4, 901, 347	4, 150, 498	3, 642, 402
	Rye	1, 176, 938	1, 636, 079	2, 439, 254	2, 185, 592
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	3, 546, 355	4, 348, 551	5, 377, 575	5, 457, 840
Spain	Rye	87, 021	.....	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway	Wheat	22, 990	.....	.....	46
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	632, 421	318, 174	372, 751	54, 528
Turkey	Wheat	378, 548	268, 349	128, 650	48, 584
	Rye	81, 046	54, 509	.....	82, 461
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	413, 338	.....	.....	.....
United States	Wheat	13, 156, 492	12, 623, 461	7, 798, 823	12, 375, 496
	Rye	341, 344	610, 512	1, 720, 450	1, 834, 650
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	2, 802, 252	562, 183	634, 353	1, 171, 075
Uruguay	Wheat	.....	56, 907	.....	141, 934
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	4, 908	.....	.....	33, 120
Others	Wheat	14, 204	7, 763	55, 125	21, 318
	Rye	16, 076	953	18, 059	8, 490
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	.....	14, 967	41, 136	32, 032

TABLE No. 2.—*Exportations of wheat, rye, and corn from Belgium, and the countries to which exported, for the four years from* 1881 *to* 1884, *inclusive.*

Countries.	Cereals.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
		Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Denmark	Wheat	.....	.....	.....	35, 475
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	.....	11	.....	.....
England	Wheat	.....	25, 579	.....	130
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	132	8, 045	.....	.....
France	Wheat	2, 143, 186	3, 098, 561	1, 597, 480	1, 437, 498
	Rye	12, 823	17, 540	45, 391	89, 559
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	908, 946	1, 202, 489	1, 338, 879	1, 323, 384
Germany	Wheat	3, 666, 842	4, 522, 072	3, 676, 437	5, 547, 655
	Rye	3, 730, 087	2, 656, 160	3, 578, 846	3, 567, 082
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	2, 684, 339	1, 391, 698	1, 170, 103	1, 467, 452
Holland	Wheat	1, 659, 936	2, 613, 933	2, 695, 997	2, 139, 591
	Rye	1, 717, 608	880, 054	1, 175, 354	748, 055
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	881, 402	396, 997	626, 708	463, 215

TABLE No. 2.—*Importations of wheat, rye, and corn from Belgium, &c.*—Continued.

Countries.	Cereals.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
		Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Italy	Wheat			24,897	
Luxemburg	Wheat	207,075	272,568	289,720	354,399
	Rye	80,563	89,174	106,074	104,459
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	22,838	28,084	35,635	33,297
Portugal	Wheat		9,235		
Spain	Wheat		17,102	56,364	8,892
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat			4,950	
Sweden and Norway	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	30			
Switzerland	Wheat	393,391	588,738	63,491	80,798
	Rye		1,570		
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat	78,850	164,449	43,518	46,149
Others	Wheat	43,438	5,057	35,172	11,937
	Rye	2,937		80	393
	Corn, oats, and buckwheat			5,813	5,361

TABLE No. 3.—*Quantities and value of wheat, rye, and corn exported from and imported into Belgium for the four years from* 1881 *to* 1884, *inclusive.*

EXPORTS.

Products.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Wheat:				
Quantity.....bushels..	8,113,868	11,152,845	8,439,558	9,616,375
Value	$12,385,448	$16,437,264	$10,661,464	$12,654,276
Average price per bushel	$1.526	$1.474	$1.263	$1.316
Rye:				
Quantity.....bushels..	5,544,018	3,644,498	4,905,745	4,509,558
Value	$6,264,336	$3,580,879	$4,097,100	$3,987,762
Average price per bushel	$1.130	$0.982	$0.835	$0.884
Corn, oats, and buckwheat:				
Quantity.....bushels..	4,576,537	3,191,773	3,225,606	3,338,858
Value	$4,014,871	$2,660,058	$2,546,762	$2,636,180
Average price per bushel	$0.877	$0.833	$0.789	$0.789

IMPORTS.

Wheat:				
Quantity.....bushels..	22,556,600	26,241,844	25,090,361	27,305,013
Value	$34,431,632	$38,675,701	$31,695,975	$35,930,916
Average price per bushel	$1.527	$1.474	$1.263	$1,316
Rye:				
Quantity.....bushels..	4,683,717	5,070,643	6,481,226	5.029,952
Value	$5,292,262	$4,982,134	$5,412,619	$4,447,940
Average price per bushel	$1.130	$0.982	$0.835	$0.884
Corn, oats, and buckwheat:				
Quantity.....bushels..	10,876,318	8,061,882	8,602,252	9,317,330
Value	$9,541,498	$6,718,845	$6,791,874	$7,356,455
Average price per bushel	$0.877	$0.833	$0.787	$0.789

Freight charges on wheat, corn, and rye from the following countries to Antwerp during 1884.

Countries.	How transported.	Charges.
Argentine Republic	Sail and steam.	15*s.* to 20*s.* per ton of 20 cwt.
Australia	do	35*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* per ton of 20 cwt.
Austria, Trieste	Steam	15 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
British America, Montreal, Quebec	do	14*s.* to 18*s.* per ton of 20 cwt.
Chili	Sail and steam	35*s.* to 45*s.* per ton of 20 cwt.
Denmark	do	10 to 12 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
Egypt	Steam	14*s.* to 16*s.* per ton of 20 cwt.
England:		
London	do	5*s.* per ton of 20 cwt.
Liverpool	do	10*s.* and 10 per cent. per ton of 20 cwt.
English India, Bombay	do	30*s.* to 35*s.* per ton of 20 cwt.
Italy	do	15 to 17 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
Roumania	do	16*s.* to 20*s.* per ton of 20 cwt.
Russia, Odessa	do	12*s.* 6*d.*, 15*s.*, 18*s.*, and 20*s.* per ton of 20 cwt.
Spain	do	16 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
Sweden and Norway	Sail and steam	12 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
Turkey	Steam	14*s.* to 16*s.* per ton of 20 cwt.
France	Sail and steam	10 to 12 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
Germany, Baltic	Steam	12 to 15 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
Holland, Rotterdam	Sail	2.50 to 4 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
Luxemburg	do	11.38 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
United States: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore.	Sail and steam	10*s.*, 12*s.*, and 14*s.* per ton of 20 cwt.

Freight charges on wheat, corn, and rye from Antwerp to the following countries during 1884

Countries.	How transported.	Charges.
Denmark	Steam and sail	10 to 12 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
England	do	1*s.* 3*d.* per quarter.
Liverpool	Steam	10*s.* and 10 per cent. per ton of 20 cwt.
France, northern towns	do	5 to 10 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
Germany:		
Ruhrort	Water	4 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
Cologne	do	6 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
Mayence	do	8 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
Mannheim	do	9 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
Holland	Sail	2.50 to 4 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
Italy	Steam	15 to 17 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
Luxemburg	Sail	11.98 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
Portugal	Steam	15 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
Spain	do	16 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
Sweden and Norway	Sail and steam	12 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
Switzerland, Basle	By water to Mannheim, then by rail.	18 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.
Do	By rail	23.80 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.

FRUIT CULTURE IN CHINA.

REPORT BY CONSUL WINGATE, OF FOO-CHOW.

In response to inquiries contained in the circular of December 4, 1883, I have the honor to report that there is very little information to be obtained at this port which will be of interest to the fruit-growers of the United States.

Raisins are not prepared here, nor are grapes grown, except to a very limited extent.

THE MANDARIN ORANGE OF FOO-CHOW.

Oranges are the principal fruit raised in this vicinity, and the small mandarin orange of Foo-Chow has a reputation for excellence.

I wrote to Mr. Tang Jen-fu, the proprietor of an orange orchard of some 12,000 trees, which I once visited, asking for information upon the

questions contained in the circular. His reply, if not containing information of value, may be interesting, and I quote it in full:

Carefully in reply to your order for the facts about the planting and care of orange trees, I now detailedly set these forth, point by point, in reply.

In my humble orchard I plant only one sort, the Fohkien oranges, sweet in smell, warming in character; the outside of common use in the materia medica.

There are those who plant the (yellow Swatow) orange, fragrant, and leaving no pulp in the eating.

One cannot plant oranges in hill orchards. Even should one plant them they scarce last a few years. On an open expanse of level ground one must raise hillocks 2 or 3 feet high and plant the orange trees in the hillocks, sealing the roots in solid with mud, or using garden or field earth, as convenient, watering them daily.

If planted near rivers they happily obtain the breeze, constantly blowing. What they most dislike is proximity to sea and salt water.

The method of planting is to plant the seeds; if grafted they do not fruit in the winter season.

Choosing the larger (oranges) and waiting till the next year's term, clear, bright weather (April 5) one plants the seeds in pots or garden, as may be convenient.

After two or three years have passed, one transplants (the seedlings) into the garden.

Three or four years later they are fit to be transplanted to the hillocks in the open orchard. Another three or four years and they may blossom and fruit. One constantly tends and tills them, brings earth and heaps it up higher about them, not using too much. Opening a basin about the base of the trunk, one pours on human urine and night soil; after it has been poured on and has dried of itself, one covers it in as before with the old (former) earth. What it most dislikes are cow's dung and beancake.

Twenty and more can be planted on each *mow* (one-sixth acre) of ground, those either side being about 22 feet distant, as a rule.

If the orchard ground be rich and generous and be constantly cultivated, each tree will bear three or four hundred catties, at, in good years, perhaps 1,000 cash, more or less, per hundred catties (133⅓ pounds, say 62½ cents per cental). If one does not cultivate constantly, each tree bears variously from several catties to several tens of catties. Should one meet with a barren year, a pecul is worth 2,000 to 3,000 cash and over; about this it is extremely difficult to forecast.

The fruit borne is either sold upon the tree to packers or agreement is made that they be weighed and the cost calculated; or if one cannot sell them, one picks them, keeps them at home, and afterwards sells them to packers to send them for sale to Shanghai and Soochow, where there is an extremely good demand; or (one sells them) in the country round about; there is no uniform rule. They often go to Singapore, too.

As regards tax on orchard ground. By statute of the state, ground tax is not confined to that upon orange orchards. Even grass land or wastes bear ground tax. There are also octroi and duty paid according to regulation in passing the barriers inward or outward. If transported by sea the duty and octroi are still heavier.

When picked to go to other regions one has to be careful in picking them off and packing them in tubs.

Orange trees bearing of lichens is through their being old trees and not constantly looked after, resulting in there being this thing upon them.

But this tree of itself breeds a bug which first comes to life on the surface of the forks; when larger it bores and eats its way into the crotches. While outside it is easily put away; when it has bored within one must hook it out with a copper wire. If this bug is not put away, when it has eaten deeply the tree is ruined. Still further, there is a sort of stinking bug that comes to life, fine as down, at the clear and bright term, April 5; it devours the bud points. When summer begins (May 5) it grows wings, and can fly. In the "slightly heated" term (July 7) it may weave its web. These may or may not occur, depending upon the character of the year.

As regards care and cultivation. For five years, while small, one should expend 100 cash and more annually per tree; when large, we must spend 300 cash or more. It is rare that one plants other sorts of trees between rows in orange orchards. Most set out other trees in the border of the orchard.

Respectfully submitted in obedience to your order. I carefully prepare this and pay my respects in reply, and ask after your constant felicity.

The orchard of Mr. Tang is situated upon the bank of the Yuenfoo River, a branch of the Min. The soil is clayey loam. There were trees in it which he said were a hundred years old. By the yearly applica-

tion of earth to the trees the mound comes in time to reach and even bury some of the lower limbs. The material of these mounds is the mud from the bottom of ponds and canals.

Lemons are not raised here.

OLIVE CULTURE.

The true olive is not raised here; what is known as the Chinese olive belongs to an entirely different family. This olive is extensively cultivated usually on the foot of the hills. The trees are grafted, and enriched with liquid manure after the fruit is gathered. It is a fruit that is only appreciated by the Chinese. A peculiarity in its cultivation has impressed me as novel and contrary to our ideas of what would prove beneficial. The young olive trees are planted out in the hot weather, and instead of dipping the roots in water, or protecting them from drying, a small fire of straw is lighted and the roots are held in the flame. The operation as witnessed by me seemed much like that of a cook singeing a chicken. The only reason for this that one of whom inquiry was made could give that the trees are hard to make live when transplanted, and this warming helps in the matter of their living and thriving.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Next to the orange and olive, if not preceding the olive, the lungngan is extensively cultivated here. Other important fruits are the lichee, esteemed by foreigners, the peach, loquat, guava, plum, persimmon, and arbutus.

The plum would be good if they were allowed to ripen. The persimmons of several kinds are not so large or so good as the seedless variety found at Peking.

FRUIT EXPORTS.

The export of fruits as per customs returns in 1883 was as follows:

Fruits	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	
Oranges:		
Fresh	4,212,742	$37,042 32
Dried	281,853	2,913 12
Peel	83,840	9,608 40
Lungngans, dried	544,850	35,429 36
Olives, fresh	1,468,834	15,083 76
Plums, dried and salted	283,370	11,343 76
Fruits, dried, unclassed	104,800	2,831 52
Pumelo peel	33,375	2,699 60
Preserves	162,005	14,184 80
Lotus nuts or lily seed	25,024	2,483 26
Total		153,619 90

Most of this was sent to Shanghai, except the plums, which went to Hong-Kong. Above does not include what may have been exported in native junks.

Dried lungngans are one of the principal articles sent from Foo-Chow to the interior. I learn from an American missionary that large quantities are carried to Shaowu-foo, near the borders of Kiangsi.

FRUIT IMPORTS.

The import of fruit in 1883 was as follows:

Fruits.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	
Dates	274,000	$13,640 80
Pears and apples	413,400	12,131 84
Almonds	8,126	1,452 48
Melon seeds	138,200	5,000 48
Dried fruit	41,698	1,836 00
Pumelo peel	3,043	3,425 84
Raisins	40,198	2,600 32
Total		40,087 76

The raisins were foreign and the other articles native produce, chiefly from Shanghai. What are called dates in China are not real dates.

J. A. WINGATE.
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Foo-Chow, November 13, 1884.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT BY CONSUL GRIFFIN, ON THE DISCOVERY, SETTLEMENT, PROGRESS, POPULATION, COMMERCE, RESOURCES, ETC., OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISCOVERY.

On the 28th of April, 1770, the great navigator Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay (a short distance from Port Jackson, where the city of Sydney now is) and took possession of Australia in the name of the British Crown. He was, however, not the first European who landed in Australia. Indeed, many nationalities claim the honor of the discovery of the great Southland, and there is reason to believe that as far back as the time of Alexander the Great there existed in Europe some vague knowledge of the great unknown country in the southern hemisphere, and it is stated that the celebrated Venetian traveler, Marco Polo, toward the close of the thirteenth century visited the northeastern part of Australia and gave it the name of Lochac. The Spaniards, Portuguese, French, Italians, and Dutch, all claim the discovery for their navigators, at various periods between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Certain maps are preserved in the British Museum which claim the honor of the discovery for the French in the year 1531, and some confirmation is given to the latter fact on a map at the war office of Paris, bearing the date of 1555 and the name of the great navigator Guillaume le Testu. The weight of authority, however, appears to be in favor of the claims of the Dutch. In the year 1605 the Dutch Government dispatched a vessel called the Duyfhen to explore the coast of New Guinea. This vessel was ignorant of the existence of the Torres Straits, and sailed along what was supposed to be the western coast of New Guinea, but which in reality was the eastern shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria. She proceeded as far as Cape Turnagain, latitude 13° 45′ south, where some of her crew were murdered by the natives. After the year 1606 many attempts were made by the Dutch to ascertain the extent and richness of their discovery, and we have authentic and

graphic accounts of the voyage of Theodoric Hertoge, who in 1616 explored the great Southland from the 19th to the 25th degree of south latitude. In 1618 Zachen touched at the northwestern coast, and in 1628 Peter Carpenter, governor of the Dutch East India Company, discovered the gulf that bears his name. At later periods Tasman and other Dutch navigators visited Australia, and in the year 1644 it received from them the name of New Holland. Dampier was the first English navigator who visited Australia. He touched at the northwestern coast in 1688, and described it in his journal as uninteresting and barren. Captain Cook, however, was the first navigator who settled the question as to whether Australia was an island or a continent.

SETTLEMENT.

The first English settlement in Australia was made at Botany Bay on the 26th of January, 1788, by Capt. Arthur Phillip, who had been dispatched by the British Government to Australia with a party of convicts for the purpose of establishing a colony. He had been commissioned governor of New South Wales, and his jurisdiction was declared to extend from the northern extremity of the coast called Cape York, in latitude 10° 37′, to the southern extremity of South Cape, in latitude 43° 29′, including all adjacent islands within those latitudes and inland to the westward as far as the 135th degree of east longitude.

Governor Phillip experienced many hardships. He made many important discoveries, however, and laid the foundation of the most important industry of Australasia by the introduction of blooded sheep from Spain. He was succeeded by Governor Hunter in 1795. During Governor Hunter's term of office the first printing press was established.

The colony received re enforcements from time to time by the arrival of emigrants and adventurers from various parts of the world, and by the transportation of convicts from England. Up to the year 1800 thirty-seven vessels had arrived from Britain, bringing about 5,000 convicts, one-fifth of whom were females.

Sir Richard Burke became the vice-regal representative December 3, 1831. At the end of his term, 1837, the population consisted of 76,793 persons, of whom 27,831 were convicts. The people of all classes were strongly opposed to any further shipment of convicts to their shores, and in 1846, when Mr. Gladstone, then secretary of state for the colonies, intimated an intention of the renewal of the system of transportation, the news was received with the greatest excitement and indignation. In June, 1849, the ship Hashemy arrived at Port Jackson with a number of convicts on board, and an effort was made to prevent them from landing. Shortly afterwards the order for the transportation of criminals to the colony was rescinded.

AREA, CLIMATE, ETC.

New South Wales lost a large part of territory in 1836 by the establishment of a separate government in South Australia. In 1840 the islands of New Zealand, which had been under the jurisdiction of New South Wales, were also declared to be an independent colony, and, on the 1st of July, 1851, the colony of Victoria was separated from New South Wales. This last took from the colony all the territory lying between the parallels 34° and 39° of south latitude, and between the meridians by 141° and 150° of east longitude.

New South Wales had to undergo a still further contraction of her territory by the establishment of the colony of Queensland in 1859, em-

bracing an area of 668,224 square miles, with a sea coast-line of 2,250 miles. New South Wales now contains an area of 310,938 square miles, a territory much smaller than that of Queensland or of South or West Australia, but larger than that of Great Britain or France or any single State in Europe, with the exception of Russia. In the area of New South Wales is included the choicest part of Australia, the finest climate, the most important mountains, rivers and coal-fields, the greatest variety of minerals, and the richest pastoral and agricultural lands. Its climate affords every variety of temperature, from the cold of the north of Scotland to the warmth of Southern Italy. It is divided into three great divisions. The first consists of the narrow coast district from 30 to 150 miles in width, which is well watered from rivers coming down from the mountains. The rainfall in this division is from 40 inches in the south to 70 inches in the north, and at Sydney is 50 inches. The second division includes the mountains and elevated plains, and extends through the whole length of the colony. The mountains decrease in height towards the north, and extend laterally; the highest peak, Mount Townsend, is 7,236 feet.

The western part of the second division consists of open plains and vast areas of rich volcanic soil.

The third division consists of the great western plains, extending to the Darling River, and thence to the South Australian border. There are few minerals in this division, and little cultivated land, the great bulk of the land being used for grazing purposes.

POPULATION.

The discovery of gold in Australia did more than anything else to bring about a rapid settlement of the colonies. Of late years, however, the yield of the precious metal in New South Wales is considerably less than that of Victoria, but nevertheless her population has increased at a far greater ratio.

During the last decade the increase in the population of New South Wales has been at the rate of 49 per cent. while that of Victoria has been only 18 per cent. The population of New South Wales on the 31st of December, 1884, was estimated at \$935,156. In 1883 it was 869,310, of which 480,497 were males and 388,813 were females, an increase of 51,842 over that of the previous year or at the rate of 6.34 per cent. The increase on the 31st of December, 1882, was at the rate of 4.63 per cent. The increase for 1883 exceeded that of 1882 at the rate of 1.71 per cent. The natural increase by births over deaths numbered 19,032 and that by immigration over emigration 32,810. I give below a table showing the estimated population of the colony for the year 1883:

Estimated population of the colony of New South Wales for the year 1883.

Items.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Births during the year	16,014	15,267	31,281
Arrivals by sea	*46,543	20,663	67,206
	62,557	35,930	98,487
Deaths during the year	7,116	5,133	12,249
Departures by sea	†24,286	10,110	34,396
	31,402	15,243	46,645
Increase during the year	31,155	20,687	51,842
Estimated population December 31, 1882	449,342	368,126	817,468
Estimated population December 31, 1883	480,497	388,813	869,310

* Includes 1,939 Chinese. † Includes 1,402 Chinese.

BANKING.

The banks of Australasia have been well called the glories of the colonies. Indeed in no other country has the growth of similar institutions been so remarkable. About sixty-seven years have elapsed since the establishment of the first bank, and during that time there has been but one failure that entailed any serious loss to the shareholders. The system of advancing money upon stock and wool is regarded now by leading banking authorities to be quite as safe as advances made upon the best trade bills.

The banks of Australasia hold $375,000,000 deposited by about 3,000,000 people, which gives a return of $115 per head. This is a larger sum per head than is found to be deposited in the various banks of Britain. The Bank of New South Wales has taken the lead of all the other banks in the colonies and has quite recently shown its independence by refusing to accept the government accounts except upon its own terms. The year 1883 showed a large increase in the banking business of New South Wales. The notes in circulation of all the banks increased since 1872 from $4,382,000 to $8,785,365, the deposits from $41,365,000 to $135,436,990. The amount of coin and bullion, however, in the banks is actually less than in 1872, owing principally to the withdrawal of large sums of metal for the purpose of exchange operations in America. The following table shows the progress of the various banks doing business in New South Wales since 1872:

Table showing amount of notes in circulation, deposits, coin and bullion, and the advances of the various banks in New South Wales for each year from 1872 to 1883, inclusive.

Year ended December 31—	Circulation.	Deposits.	Coin and bullion.	Advances.
1872	$4,382,000	$46,365,500	$14,898,000	$41,365,000
1873	5,176,295	51,396,220	9,773,035	48,564,470
1874	5,449,505	59,424,785	13,038,375	53,426,250
1875	5,757,093	68,250,460	12,112,730	62,408,560
1876	5,752,230	74,297,525	13,635,515	68,137,755
1877	5,982,495	81,625,215	12,634,990	80,395,830
1878	6,080,705	83,612,260	11,123,780	85,151,135
1879	5,968,990	89,309,200	14,047,044	85,554,985
1880	6,562,350	89,415,120	17,817,805	86,051,028
1881	7,954,860	101,540,075	17,334,075	104,677,975
1882	8,671,535	112,722,740	14,472,725	125,420,610
1883	8,785,365	118,695,670	14,126,445	135,436,990

It will be seen from the above table that the circulation between 1872 and 1883 was more than doubled, that the deposits increased one and a half fold and the advances more than three fold.

The total amount of assets of all the banks in New South Wales at the end of the quarter, June 30, 1884, was $170,495,730. Of these the Bank of New South Wales had $43,281,860; the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney had $41,526,041; the Australian Joint Stock Bank, $20,702,300; and the Bank of Australasia $10,652,405. The remainder was divided between the London Chartered Bank, the English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, Oriental Bank Corporation, City Bank, Mercantile Bank of Sydney, Federal Bank of Australia, limited, and the Bank of New Zealand. The total liabilities of all the banks doing business in New South Wales at the close of the quarter, June 30, 1884, was $131,955,590. The total liabilities of the Bank of New South Wales was $35,238,908; Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, $34,671,895; Australia Joint Stock Bank, 18,149,823; Bank of

Australasia, $5,937,500. The Bank of New Zealand has an important branch in New South Wales. The total amount of the deposits in this bank in this colony on June 30, 1884, was $3,842.75.

NEW SOUTH WALES SAVINGS BANK.

The number of depositors in this bank and its several branches at the close of the year 1883 was 45,442, and the amount to their credit was $9,111,595. The Sydney depositors numbered 36,376, and the amount to their credit was $7,254,105. The country depositors numbered 9,066, and the amount to their credit was $1,857,490.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

At the end of 1883 there were 248 government savings banks in the colony. The number of accounts open at the end of the previous year was 38,853. In 1883 there were 25,000 new accounts opened and 18,141 closed, so that at the end of the year there were 45,721 remaining open. The sum to the credit of the depositors was $9,417,595.

POSTAL RETURNS.

The number of post-offices in New South Wales at the close of 1883 was 1,046. The number of persons employed in the postal service was 1,960. There were 35,426,000 letters transmitted, of which 4,168,100 were foreign and British, and 31,258,300 were for delivery in the colony. The total increase of the number of letters over the number for the previous year was 6,099,900; the number of newspapers transmitted during the same period increased from 18,082,300 to 19,577,300. The following is a comparative statement of the business transacted at the postal department of New South Wales for the years 1882 and 1883:

Items.	1882.	1883.	Increase, 1883.
Post offices	1,005	1,046	41
Receiving offices	169	188	19
Persons employed	1,824	1,960	136
Extent of postal lines, miles	23,923	25,162	1,239
Letters	29,326,500	35,426,400	6,099,900
Packets	1,262,800	1,648,900	386,100
Newspapers	18,082,300	19,577,300	1,495,000
Income	$1,149,555	$1,309,065	$159,510

POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.

There were 416 money-order offices in the colony at the end of 1883. The number of orders issued was 275,592, representing a total value of $4,818,490. The business of the money-order department has more than doubled since the year 1874. During that year the value of orders issued was $2,152,525 against $4,818,490 for 1883.

GOLD MINES.

The quantity of gold produced by the mines in New South Wales during the year 1883 was 121,777 ounces, valued at $2,053,830.

COAL AND OTHER MINERALS.

During the year 1883 there were 59 coal mines in operation in the colony, and the total product of the same was 2,521,457 tons, valued at $6,009,705. The quantity of shale produced was 49,250 tons, valued at $454,305. The quantity of tin produced in the colony during the year was 6,897 tons, valued at $1,705,620. The quantity of copper was 6,442½ tons, valued at $1,840,245. The Cobra mine alone yielded 4,765 tons of copper, the value of which was $1,430,095. The yield of iron during 1883 was 3,424 tons, valued at $134,540. A small quantity of antimony was also produced during the year 1883, the value of which was $12,605. The total product of all minerals, exclusive of the precious metals, was $10,155,020. The discovery of rich silver lodes in various parts of the colony and the recent introduction of machinery from California for the purpose of working these lodes will, it is thought, add largely to the value of the mineral products of the colony.

LIVE STOCK.

On March 31, 1884, the number of horses in the colony was 326,964. The number of horned cattle was 1,646,753. The sheep numbered 34,418,680, and pigs 189,050.

AGRICULTURE.

The total number of acres under crop in New South Wales on March 31, 1884, was 789,082. The total number of land-owners was 40,793, and the aggregate area of land held by them was 29,707,451 acres freehold, and 3,645,547 acres leasehold. The number of acres of land inclosed but not cultivated was 27,241,009, and the land uninclosed consisted of 5,322,906 acres. In the year 1882 there were 733,583 acres under crop, and 24,977,048 inclosed but not cultivated, showing an increase for 1883 of 55,499 acres of cultivated land and 2,263,961 acres of inclosed uncultivated land.

The following table shows the acreage and produce of the various kinds of crops for the year ended March 31, 1884:

Kind of crop.		Produce.	Acres.
Wheat	bushels	4,345,437	289,757
Maize	do	4,538,604	123,634
Barley	do	106,496	5,081
Oats	do	376,635	17,810
Rye	do	16,274	1,140
Millet	do	4,078	285
Potatoes	tons	36,977	14,954
Tobacco	cwt.	20,006	1,786
Sorghum and imphee	do	1,014	64
Arrowroot	pounds	6,090	5
Sugar-cane:			
Productive	do	35,220,640	7,583
Unproductive			7,401
Sown grasses, wheat, *oats*, &c., for hay	tons	229,242	19,545
Sown grasses for green food			91,601

The quantity of sugar produced during 1883 was more than three times that of 1882. The quantity of wine produced in 1883 was 589,604 gallons against 543,396 gallons for 1882. There were in 1883 17,455 acres devoted to gardens and orchards, and 7,268 acres to orange groves. The quantity of oranges produced during the year was 8,102,658 dozen, an increase of 3,123,829 dozen over that of the previous year. The

average yield of wheat was 15 bushels to the acre; corn or maize, 36⅔ bushels; barley, 21 bushels; oats, 21 bushels; and potatoes, 2½ tons to the acre.

EDUCATION.

The amount expended by the department of public instruction, during the year 1883 was $4,109,265. The sum of $257,135 was received as fees, and paid into the treasury, making the net cost of education to the colony for the year $3,852,130. The number of pupils in the various public schools was 155,824; of these 80,709 were males, and 75,115 females. The number of teachers was 2,987, of whom 1,527 were males, and 1,460 females. 32,107 children were enrolled as attending private schools, and 23,000 as being educated at home, making a total of 212,900 pupils under tuition, besides those receiving instruction at the various benevolent institutions in the colony.

ABORIGINES.

Much attention has been paid by the government during the last few years to the amelioration of the condition of the aboriginal inhabitants, but all their efforts have proved in vain. It seems impossible to draw the native Australian from his nomadic habits, or to interest him in agriculture or any other settled pursuit. The race is gradually disappearing. The census gives the number still left in the colony at 1,643, but it is probably far greater than that. It is, however, only a question of time as to their disappearance from the face of the earth. They are of a black color, a distinct type, however, from the negro, their hair being curly, but not woolly. They are short in statue, and have good heads, but their bodies and limbs are slight and ill-shaped. They prefer their food raw, and, it is said, were ignorant of the use of fire.

RAILWAYS.

The railways of New South Wales are controlled by the government. During the year 1883 there were 1,320½ miles of railway in operation, against 1,268½ miles for 1882. The total earnings of the railways for 1883 was $9,637,325. Of this sum $3,289,280 was received for carrying passengers, and $6,336,670 for freight. The miscellaneous receipts amounted to $31,375. The working expenses amounted to $5,588,940, leaving the sum of $3,768,380 as net earnings over and above the expenditures. The number of passengers carried during the year was 10,272,037, and the quantity of freight was 2,796,301 tons. There were in operation during the year 32½ miles of street railways, and the total number of passengers carried by them during the same period was 25,713,433. A large number of American-built locomotives and carriages are used, both on the tramways and railroads, and give very general satisfaction. The whole of New South Wales will in a few years be intersected with railways, and the government has recently voted the sum of $70,000,000 to be expended in constructing the same.

SHIPPING.

The vast shipping interests of New South Wales give it an advantage not possessed by any other country in the southern hemisphere. The number of vessels that arrived at all the ports in the colony during the year 1883 was 2,587, and the tonnage was 1,935,189, against 2,437 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,686,620, for 1882. In 1883 the number of

vessels that arrived at Sydney was 1,565. The shipping returns for 1884 have not yet been printed, but from a table furnished me by the collector of customs at this port I learn that the number of vessels arriving in Sydney during 1884 was 1,892, showing an increase of 297, or about 18 per cent. over the number for the previous year. This increase indicates a measure of progress nearly three times as great as the population, and it is to be remarked that the increase is not to be attributed to the employment of smaller vessels, as the tonnage during the year increased at a greater rate than the number of vessels. The total tonnage at Sydney for 1884 was 2,169,661, against 1,743,078 for 1883. I give below a table showing the number of vessels, both foreign and intercolonial, arriving at and departing from the port of Sydney, with the amount of tonnage, number of seamen and passengers, for the year 1884:

Return of foreign-going and intercolonial vessels, as shown by the registers in the shipping-master's department, Sydney, giving the number of such vessels, amount of tonnage, with the number of seamen and passengers, arriving at and leaving the port of Sydney during the year 1884.

ARRIVALS.

Month.	Number of vessels.	Amount of tonnage.	Number of seamen.	Passengers.			
				Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
January	145	162, 534	5,178	4, 312	1, 478	727	6, 517
February	158	169, 709	5, 373	4, 597	1, 861	641	7, 099
March	150	166, 392	4, 944	3, 642	1, 468	536	5, 646
April	146	159, 226	4, 878	3, 626	1, 553	724	5, 903
May	163	188, 926	6, 621	3, 635	1, 744	504	5, 883
June	168	196, 050	5, 712	3, 377	1, 181	450	5, 008
July	171	183, 583	5, 591	3, 104	1, 281	530	4, 915
August	170	210, 448	6, 251	3, 599	1, 525	566	5, 690
September	148	175, 236	5, 175	2, 910	1, 032	365	4, 307
October	176	209, 168	5, 950	3, 322	1, 188	512	5, 022
November	148	173, 854	5, 309	4, 146	1, 532	664	6, 342
December	149	174, 535	5, 152	4, 397	1, 736	680	6, 813
Total, 1884	1, 892	2, 169, 661	66, 134	44, 667	17, 579	6, 899	69, 145
Total, 1883	1, 595	1, 743, 078	55, 944	40, 914	15, 852	7, 135	63, 901
Increase, 1884	297	426, 583	10, 190	3, 753	1, 727	.....	5, 244
Decrease, 1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	.....

DEPARTURES.

January	151	182, 201	5, 501	2, 707	1, 109	345	4, 161
February	146	181, 680	5, 326	2, 447	902	337	3, 686
March	153	178, 139	5, 264	2, 462	912	371	3, 745
April	141	178, 928	4, 986	2, 871	912	288	4, 071
May	153	177, 478	5, 368	2, 558	903	286	3, 747
June	160	186, 070	5, 548	2, 053	771	248	3, 072
July	178	200, 099	6, 105	2, 332	809	269	3, 410
August	169	193, 865	6, 267	2, 040	723	268	3, 031
September	147	179, 006	5, 164	2, 036	776	266	3, 078
October	150	170, 147	5, 150	2, 536	844	267	3, 647
November	150	178, 902	5, 560	2, 305	892	275	3, 472
December	147	183, 858	5, 252	2, 964	1, 132	379	4, 475
Total, 1884	1, 845	2, 190, 373	65, 491	29, 331	10, 685	3, 599	43, 595
Total, 1883	1, 606	1, 798, 081	57, 332	23, 407	8, 739	3, 176	35, 322
Increase, 1884	239	392, 292	8, 159	5, 904	1, 946	423	8, 273

NOTE.—These returns are exclusive of ships of war and vessels trading coastwise.

It will be seen from the preceding table that the number of passengers who arrived, 69,145, exceeds the number of those who departed by 25,550.

THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, has made such rapid strides in wealth and population within the last few years that her claim to being called the chief metropolitan city of Australasia will perhaps no longer be questioned. Her present population, including the suburbs, cannot be fewer than 300,000. In ten years, from 1872 to 1882, it increased from 134,747 to 224,211. During that period the city ratable property was more than quadrupled. The harbor, which has often been described as the finest in the world, is, I think, more beautiful than that of Rio Janeiro, or of Lisbon, or the Gulf of Spezia. The Bay of Naples will not begin to compare to it either in capacity for shipping or in color and variety of scenery. The Sydney harbor stretches 15 miles in one direction, and 9 miles in another, in an interminable labyrinth of lakes. It contains 12 square miles of deep water, and is so intersected and islanded that none of its innumerable bays and inlets is ever more than 2 miles in width from one jutting corner of land to another. The entrance to the harbor is about a mile in width, the rocks rising on each side to a considerable height and forming a natural gateway. The distance from the ocean to Sydney is about 4 miles, but all along the route the slopes of the hills and cliffs are ornamented with innumerable villa residences, the grounds of which are laid off in a unique style of landscape gardening. The city has about 160 miles of streets and about 6 miles of wharves. The Circular Quay has a length of 3,100 feet, and there are about 25 miles of deep-water frontage suitable for wharves. The public buildings, parks, and gardens will compare favorably with those of the most celebrated capitals of Europe. The university is the first in the southern hemisphere. The streets and thoroughfares are always crowded, and it is said that the principal business streets, such as George, Pitt, York, King, Sussex, and others, have a heavier traffic per yard than any other streets in the world. The average number of vehicles passing George street near the post-office every day of 12 hours is 7,560. The city surveyor, in 1883, estimated the average number of vehicles passing George street, near the town hall, every day of 12 hours at 7,333, and the weight in tons daily passing over the road 6,000, and the tons annually over the road at 1,872,000, and the tons annually per yard in width of street at 156,000.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The value of the imports of New South Wales during the year 1883 was $104,800,785, being an increase of $15,000,000 since 1881.

Table showing the value of the imports from the United Kingdom and the principal foreign countries into New South Wales during the year 1883.

Countries.	Value.	Countries.	Value.
United Kingdom	$53, 120, 405	China	$1, 295, 540
France	1, 058, 610	Java	578, 530
Germany	1, 068, 545	New Caledonia	760, 480
Belgium	155, 810	South Sea Islands	196, 870
Norway	214, 075	Manila	635, 330
United States	4, 612, 870		

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The imports from the United States into the colony of New South Wales for the year 1883 show a net gain of $182,015 over those of the previous year. The increase consisted principally in agricultural im-

plements, drugs and medicines, carriages, lampware, watches, clocks, wooden ware, machinery, &c. The imports of tobacco and cigars declined from $312,815 to $255,770. The decline in the imports of manufactured tobacco was from $142,720 to $111,390. Unmanufactured tobacco declined from $148,720 to $135,280. Cigars declined from $21,475 to $9,110. The imports of agricultural implements increased rom $36,765 to $96,055; hardware, from $424,475 to $510,005; drugs and medicines from $68,270 to $89,390; carriages, from $71,050 to $153,430; carriage material, from $74,680 to $109,615; carts and wagons, from $14,452 to $25,275; blacking, from $15,961 to $18,390; doors, from $106,647 to $116,070; fresh fruit, from $20,020 to $23,780; wooden ware and turnery, from $35,617 to $90,970; grindery, $8,760 to $20,200; ores, from $6,112 to $13,995; lampware, from $26,070 to $31,315.

TOTAL EXPORTS.

The value of the exports from New South Wales to all countries during the year ended 31st of December, 1883, was $99,430,090. Of this amount Great Britain received $44,421,035; the British colonies, $42,049,555; the United States, $4,364,115; South Sea Islands, $421,640; other countries, $3,172,945. The great bulk of the exports from New South Wales, as will be seen from the above figures, went to Great Britain and her colonies.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The amount of goods exported to the United States from this colony is insignificant when compared to that exported to Great Britain, but it is interesting to know that small as the amount is it is in excess of that to all other countries combined. The exports to the United States for 1883 were considerably larger than those of 1882. The increase consisted principally in wool, coal, and gold coin, and bullion. The value of the wool export increased from $350,338 to $478,470. Coal increased from $187,661 to $702,040. Gold coin from $1,532,815 to $2,467,325. Bullion increased from $327,875 to $354,255. There, however, can be no extensive trade between the United States and Australasia without reciprocity. The people here complain that it is not just to expect them to purchase goods and wares from the United States when wool, the chief product of Australasia is almost excluded from the United States market on account of the protective duties. I believe, however, if a better knowledge of the character of the wools grown here existed in the United States that the trade would be much larger than it is.

The Australasian wools best suited for the United States market are chiefly of light, sound, shafty fleece. These wools are usually produced in the south and southeastern Riverina district, in this colony, and in the Upper Murray district in Victoria. Australasian wools are, as a rule, soft-handling, fine-haired, and silky. These properties are mainly due to climatic influences, although the natural pasturage of the interior has without doubt assisted in developing these characteristics. Some of the high grades of wool grown in the United States compare very favorably with Australasian wools, but as a rule the American wools are harsher and are wanting in elasticity and felting properties.

The modification of the present duties on Australasian wool would undoubtedly give a great impetus to the commerce of both countries. The United States would then draw more largely than ever on the colonies for all wools suitable for fine and superfine cloths and ladies'

dress goods. There is no question about the American manufacturers being able to produce fine cloths and ladies' dress goods of equal quality and finish to those of the most celebrated mills of Europe, and yet on account of the duty on Australasian wool the American merchants are obliged to import the great bulk of these articles from England, France, and Belgium.

In the event of the reduction of the duties on Australasian wools, or of the admission of that class of wools peculiar to this country and not grown in the United States, the American mill-owner would soon be in a position not only to undersell in his own market all woolen fabrics of a foreign make, but to compete successfully with other woolen manufacturing countries in the various markets of the world. At the same time the American flock-master would not experience any loss by the change in the tariff, as the wools imported would be of a different quality from those which he is able to produce. The advantages resulting from such a change would also be very great to Australasia, for there would then be a keener competition than at present for those classes of wool especially adapted to the American market.

G. W. GRIFFIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sydney, New South Wales, February 17, 1885.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF DUTIES IN SWEDEN.

TWO REPORTS BY MINISTER THOMAS, OF STOCKHOLM.

FIRST REPORT.

I have the honor to report that the doctrine of protection of home products by the imposition of duties on imports is gaining ground in Sweden.

The most active protectionists in this Kingdom at present are the large landed proprietors, and their efforts are chiefly directed to the protection of the products of their estates.

The Swedish Diet was opened on January 19, the committees were chosen on January 24, and already motions have been made in both the upper and lower house, that duties be placed on the agricultural products imported into Sweden. These motions propose the imposition of duties on pork, wheat, maize, peas, barley, oats, flour, groats, butter, and cheese. All these articles are now duty free, except cheese, on on which there is a duty of 7 öre per kilogram.

The amount of duty asked for varies greatly in the different motions, being from 1½ to 12 crowns per 100 kilograms on wheat, 2½ to 15 crowns per 100 kilograms on flour and meal, and 10 to 15 crowns per 100 kilograms on pork.

The motions have all been referred to the committee on ways and means, a joint standing committee composed of members of both houses of the Diet.

The committee will give the subject a careful and thorough investigation, and will probably not report thereon for several weeks, perhaps not till the latter part of March. The matter will be fully discussed

and excite an earnest contest both in committee and in the Diet, between the protectionists and the free-traders.

Sweden, until very recently, has been inclined towards free trade. At the present moment, however, it is impossible to predict whether the attempt to place duties upon the necessaries of life will succeed or not, still less what will be the amount of such duties. It is certain that the contest will be close, and it is well that American farmers and exporters be warned of an impending danger.

The proposed duties are for protection, pure and simple. The exigencies of the Swedish treasury demand no new tax. Not only that, but in so large a measure do the present revenues of Sweden exceed her expenses that the King, in opening the Diet, recommended a reduction of 30 per cent. in some of the chief taxes of the realm.

The significance of the proposed duties to America will be appreciated when it is recollected that the import of pork alone into Sweden amounts in value to $2,000,000 a year, and is almost exclusively the product of the United States.

I would further call attention to the fact that the proposed duties concern Sweden alone, and do not affect the sister Kingdom of Norway.

W. W. THOMAS, JR.,
Minister.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Stockholm, February 2, 1885.

SECOND REPORT.

Referring to my dispatch No. 100 on this subject, I have the honor to add thereto, that no less than fifteen motions were made in the Swedish Diet for the imposition of duties upon farm products.

All these motions were referred to joint committee on ways and means.

This committee first considered the propositions for a duty on wheat, and after a full discussion, lasting two days, voted, 10 to 9, to report adversely thereon.

The committee then proceeded to the proposed duties on the other kinds of grain, and pork, and voted in like manner, 10 to 9, to report adversely on all with the single exception of maize.

Upon maize (not ground) the committee yesterday voted, 10 to 9, to report in favor of an import duty of one crown (26.8 cents) per 100 kilograms (pounds).

This singular exception of maize is said to be owing to the fact that one of the free-trade majority of the committee is a strong temperance man, and as the maize imported into Sweden is chiefly distilled into spirit, he voted for a duty in this instance in the interests of temperance.

It is certain that the large protectionist minority of the committee will bring in a minority report in favor of duties upon pork, grain, flour, meal, and probably the agricultural products.

It must be remembered that this matter has not yet got beyond the committee, which up to the present time has not reported thereon.

What action the Diet will take, it is impossible at this writing to forecast with any degree of certainty.

It seems, however, probable that all propositions to impose duties

upon agricultural products imported into Sweden will eventually be rejected by the Swedish Diet.

Much interest is manifested in the question throughout Sweden. Public meetings are held in many cities and towns of the Kingdom, and long petitions, both for and against the proposed duties, are forwarded to the Diet.

W. W. THOMAS, JR.,
Minister.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Stockholm, March 7, 1885.

NORWEGIAN EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT BY CONSUL GADE, OF CHRISTIANIA.

The emigration to the United States for this year will soon be over, and only about fifty persons will probably still leave here during the remaining weeks of the year.

The aggregate number of emigrants shipped at this port from January 1 to November 30 was 10,037. Of these 4,099 paid their passage in Norway, while 5,938 had their tickets sent from their friends in the United States. In 1883 the number of emigrants was 14,664, 8,278 of whom had received their tickets from the United States. In 1882 the number was 18,732; in 1881, 16,121; and in 1880, 14,017. Of the latter only 4,986 had their passage prepaid in the United States.

From the foregoing figures we learn that the emigration gradually increased until 1882, from which year it has fallen off to about one-half, and that the majority of Norwegian emigrants now leave the country with passage-money sent them from the United States, while only a few years ago they for a great part paid their passage themselves.

It would be a hasty conclusion to say that the times in America must have grown worse or less favorable to emigrants, as the number of Norwegian emigrants has lately decreased so considerably. The true reason of this fact is that the times in Norway have improved, and that labor is at present better paid than it was some years ago. The large emigration, which in one year rose to 1½ per cent. of the population of the Kingdom, has drained the country districts of many useful hands and the wages have consequently increased. The burdens of military service have never been very hard in Norway, and have but very rarely impelled the young men to leave the country. The authorities have also been very liberal in granting permissions of emigration to men who had not yet served their time.

GERHARD GADE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Christiania, December 8, 1884.

EMIGRATION VIA BREMEN.

REPORT BY CONSUL WILSON.

I have the honor to present herewith a report upon the emigration via Bremen to the United States and other countries during the year ending December 31, 1884; also for the years 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883, giving former home of emigrants, destination, &c.

Statement showing total emigration via Bremen during the past five years.

Years.	From German Empire.	Other countries.	Total.
1880	51,627	28,703	80,330
1881	98,510	24,257	122,767
1882	94,920	20,035	114,955
1883	86,388	23,493	109,881
1884	75,709	27,342	103,051

Statement showing the number of emigrants during the years 1883 and 1884, by months.

Months.	1883.	1884.	Months.	1883.	1884.
January	2,538	2,977	July	7,598	7,655
February	5,200	4,533	August	10,144	8,890
March	10,104	12,436	September	11,232	9,391
April	17,171	18,938	October	11,704	9,258
May	17,201	15,689	November	5,771	4,306
June	8,323	6,972	December	2,895	2,006
			Total	109,881	103,051

Statement showing the destination of emigrants during the past five years.

Destination.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
New York	52,600	75,886	77,947	71,483	71,284
Baltimore	24,553	44,308	34,777	34,937	30,233
New Orleans	2,041	745	190	80	.....
Galveston	747	1,252	1,426	1,933	912
Brazil	157	192	165	246	237
Argentine-Uruguay	208	246	267	368	385
West Indies	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
West coast of Africa	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich Islands	3	137	183	834	.....

In the years 1880, 1881, and 1882, 71,245 persons sailed from this port for the United States, in sailing vessels; in 1883 and 1884 all went by steamers.

Statement showing former homes of emigrants.

Homes.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Prussia	6,892	13,020	10,134	8,604	8,682
Pomerania	4,633	11,772	10,195	9,382	8,231
Posen	4,868	9,703	7,905	7,120	7,541
Other eastern provinces	3,218	7,792	8,968	8,704	7,599
Hanover	6,006	11,494	12,472	10,276	9,234
Other western provinces	6,431	13,870	12,729	9,636	8,068
Bavaria	5,764	8,782	9,789	10,640	8,630
Wurtemberg	4,069	6,167	5,966	5,749	4,395
Baden	2,337	1,807	1,934	2,075	1,893
Hesse	1,433	2,005	1,719	2,017	1,989
Saxony	2,452	5,156	4,924	4,147	2,818
Oldenburg	886	1,706	2,022	1,835	1,780
Other Germany	2,638	5,236	6,163	6,203	4,849
Austria and Bohemia	9,287	9,392	7,429	6,030	6,312
Other countries	5,119	4,153	3,768	7,299	8,350
Scandinavia	9,432	5,608	3,226	3,253	1,767
Other European countries	428	600	591	916	3,276
United States	4,240	4,401	4,866	5,919	7,564
Various countries	197	103	155	76	73

Statement showing age and sex of emigrants for the year 1884.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
To twenty-one years	25,392	23,870	49,262
From twenty-one to fifty years	28,667	19,461	48,128
Over fifty years	2,925	2,736	5,661

In addition to the foregoing the indirect emigration to the United States from Bremen via England was as follows:

Whence.	1882.	1883.	1883.
From Germany	1,196	1,351	67
Other countries	46	63	3
Total	1,242	1,414	70

From present indications there will be quite a falling off in the number of emigrants during the present year as compared with that of the last four years, and it is thought that the number will not exceed eighty thousand, about equal to that of the year 1880. Unfavorable news from their friends in the United States, many of whom furnish the means to enable their friends and relations here to emigrate, the ever-increasing obstacles and impediments adopted and enforced by the Government against emigration; the uncertain state of affairs in Germany rendering it impossible for the poor to make a favorable disposition of their small possessions, are the principal causes of the decline.

The colonial plans of Germany do not, and will not in the near future to any extent, obstruct the tide of emigration or the desire of the German people to emigrate to the United States.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bremen, January 16, 1885.

VIENNA STATISTICS.

REPORT BY MINISTER FRANCIS.

I have the honor to transmit herewith translation of an article that appeared in the leading journal here, the New Free Press, in its issue of the 7th instant. As will be seen the article embraces a digest of some interesting facts contained in the Statistical Year Book of Vienna, very recently published.

A great capital like this may be said to indicate in a large sense the material situation and moral forces of the country or empire it represents. This is peculiarly the case under the concentrated power of absolute governments. In this view especially the economic data and official statistics of Vienna, now concisely presented, are worthy of attention as illustrative of those elements that give direction to activities of the people, shape their welfare, and control their destiny.

"Show me how a people are housed," says a writer, "and I will tell you what manner of people they are."

JOHN M. FRANCIS,
Minister.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Vienna, February 11, 1885.

VIENNESE DWELLINGS.

[Translation from the New Free Press.]

The Statistical Year Book of the city of Vienna, published on the 4th of February last, is of great value to the authorities in so far as it serves as a basis for necessary reforms, and offers incontestable proofs of the urgency of labors long since recognized as needful. One of its most instructive chapters is the one treating on dwellings.

The total area occupied by the ten districts of the city of Vienna is 5,539.98 hectares (one hectare equals 2.47114 acres). Of these 1,136.78 (20.53 per cent.) are occupied by houses and courts; 520.54 (9.39 per cent.) by gardens; 400.94 (7.24 per cent.) by yards for lumber and building material; 18.30 (0.3 per cent.) by cemeteries; 931.62 (16.82 per cent.) by public promenades; 1,078.56 (19.46 per cent.) by vegetable gardens; 703.62 (12.7 per cent.) by streets and roads; 477.98 (8.63 per cent.) by water highways; 271.59 (4.9 per cent.) by railways.

The following table shows the density of population in each of the several districts:

Number of district.	Number of people—		
	In one house.	In one dwelling.	In one room.
I	51.45	5.28	1.8
II	60.93	5.58	3.7
III	53.99	4.84	3.2
IV	62.36	4.69	2.8
V	60.30	4.90	3.9
VI	58.66	4.84	3.1
VII	59.84	4.67	2.9
VIII	59.38	4.54	3.0
IX	62.24	5.11	3.2
X	75.25	4.92	4.9

From the foregoing it will be seen that matters in the first district (inner city) are the most favorable, and in the tenth district the most unfavorable, in respect to roominess, which has a material bearing upon the welfare of the inhabitants.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of the year 1880 was 12,012; of uninhabited houses, 261. Vienna had then 12,273 houses, whereas on the 1st of January, 1884, it had 12,464. According to the different floors, Vienna in 1883 had 1,462 houses with a ground floor; 2,896 with two floors; 2,591 with three floors; 3,717 with four floors; 1,245 with five floors; 301 with six floors; and 6 with more floors. The number of occupied dwellings was 164,475; those with servants 44,009; without servants 97,113. The number of rooms was 534,080, of which 20,987 are in houses with several floors; 1,375 in cellars; 129,753 on the ground floor; 10,970 in the *bel etage*; 152,319 on the second floor; 115,913 on the third floor; 79,941 on the fourth floor; 21,032 on the fifth floor; 1,240 on the sixth floor; 11 on the seventh floor; and 539 garret rooms.

The following table shows the average number of people occupying one dwelling in each of the ten districts:

Number of district.	Number of inhabitants.	Number of families.	Percentage	Lodgers.	Percentage.	Servants.	Percentage.	People living in institutes.	Percentage.
I	70,438	39,633	56	6,921	10	16,071	23	7,813	11
II	119,544	76,638	64	25,071	21	10,024	8	7,811	7
III	91,847	62,605	68	14,869	16	7,669	8	7,304	8
IV	58,805	39,359	67	8,545	15	5,913	10	4,988	8
V	67,354	46,769	69	15,337	20	2,494	4	4,554	7
VI	64,819	44,336	68	10,173	16	4,452	7	5,558	9
VII	74,681	51,797	69	10,298	14	5,710	8	6,876	9
VIII	50,472	33,116	66	8,113	16	3,599	7	5,644	11
XI	68,711	43,588	63	9,945	14	5,428	8	9,750	15
X	46,127	32,725	71	10,317	22	1,101	2	1,948	5

These figures are extremely instructive, as giving a clue to the pecuniary means of the inhabitants of each of the districts. For instance, in the first district for every four persons there is one servant; in the fourth district one servant for every nine persons; in the second district one for every ten persons; in the third, seventh, and ninth, one for every thirteen persons; in the eighth one for every fourteen persons; in the sixth one for every fifteen persons; in the fifth one for every twenty-eight persons, and in the tenth one for every forty-two persons.

Similar results are obtained when the number of lodgers are compared. Their number is highest in the tenth district; then comes the second, the fifth, the third, the eighth, the sixth, the fourth, the ninth, the seventh, and last, the first. This of course is greatly influenced by local characteristics, such as the location of institutes of learning, public offices, great establishments, &c.

In this connection it may not be amiss to give the native country of the inhabitants of the city of Vienna. Of the civil population there were born in Vienna, 271,429; Lower Austria, 106,066; Upper Austria, 12,210; Bohemia, 111,790; Moravia, 76,5-9; Silesia, 12,872; Galicia, 12,902; other provinces, 17,967; Hungary, 54,128; Bosnia, 43; Germany, 20,142; other foreign countries, 8,618.

The number of single persons is 439,711 (213,052 men, 226,659 women), of married, 216,508, widowed, 45,858, divorced, 2,655.

INCREASED STEAM TONNAGE AT FUNCHAL.

REPORT BY CONSUL CHARLESWORTH.

I have the honor to submit herewith a summary of the vessels entered at the port of Funchal for the year ended December 31, 1884.

This report shows that there entered this port during the year 685 merchant steamships, 135 merchant sailing vessels, 48 ships of war and transports, and 12 yachts, being 880 all told.

Compared with the naval report rendered, covering the year ending the 30th day of June last, there is shown an increase of 69 merchant steamers, 18 sailing vessels, 18 ships of war and transports, and 6 yachts, being a total increase of 111 vessels.

In the last report on this subject a comparative statement was rendered showing the increase in number and tonnage of vessels, viz, from 1874 to 1884, in which it appeared that the aggregate annual tonnage entering this port had nearly doubled in ten years.

The future increase of the navigation of the port of Funchal, predicted in the report referred to, appears to have been fully realized.

The activity of shipping during the last half of the year 1884 was very apparent, the result not so much perhaps of the growth of trade as from a manifest disposition on the part of owners of steamship lines to keep fully abreast with the immediate future development believed to be in store for the African coast, and to the further fact of the present well-known depression in the ocean carrying trade, causing an unusual number of steamships to be idle in European ports. When this is the case, owners prefer to embark in enterprises that promise only fair returns, rather than have vessels laid up in dock earning nothing.

It is believed, as in the past, that each succeeding report from this consulate will show an increase over the one that preceded it.

FUNCHAL AS A COALING STATION.

Closely connected with the growth of steam shipping is the amount of coal re-exported. This in the year 1884 reached an aggregate of 66,785 tons. At £1 10*s.* per ton, it would represent a value of $487,365.

United States ships of war that have last had occasion take on coal at Funchal have paid £1 12*s.* 10½*d.*, the equivalent of $8 per ton on barges, and 30 cents additional per ton if put in bunkers of vessels.

This large amount of coal is all brought from Cardiff and Newcastle, and is in the hands of one English firm, who are also agents for all the steamship companies that call here regularly, except a small line of Portuguese steamers that run to the Azores and the Canaries.

I have reason to believe that American steamships have been charged a price in excess of that charged regular lines. This discrimination has been on the business principle that the infrequency of their visits has not justified a contract price.

I am informed by the firm above mentioned that a uniform price of £1 8*s.* will hereafter be the price of coal, and that no discrimination against occasional vessels will be made. This reduction I believe to be caused mainly by competition afforded at the Canaries.

While the increase in merchant steamers is shown to be sixty-nine, the increased output of coal has been but 3,500 tons.

FIRTH CHARLESWORTH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Funchal, January 20, 1885.

Summary of vessels entering the port of Funchal from January 1 to December 31, 1884.

Nationalities.	Vessels of war.						Pleasure vessels.			Merchant vessels.									Total.			
	Sailing.		Steamers.																Men-of-war.		Merchant vessels.	Total.
	Frigates.	Corvettes.	Frigates.	Corvettes.	Transports.	Gunboats.	Steam yachts.	Yachts.	Cutter yachts.	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Barkentines.	Brigantines.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Fore-and-aft schooners.	Cutters.	Pleasure vessels.	Sailing.	Steamers.		
United States of America	....	1	..	1	..	1	....	2	....	1	..	1	2	3	..	..	2	..	2	1	2	9	14
Argentine	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	6
Belgian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	14
Brazilian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4
British	....	....	6	3	5	9	2	1	1	543	1	9	2	20	..	5	1	..	4	....	23	581	608
Colombian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	6
Danish	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
French	2	2	1	..	..	2	....	....	....	4	..	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	6	13
Dutch	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	10
German	....	....	2	5	1	1	....	....	....	44	..	7	..	....	1	1	..	....	....	....	9	53	62
Italian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	3	1	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	5	5
Norwegian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	..	3	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	7
Portuguese	....	....	..	3	3	3	....	....	....	48	..	4	3	22	7	16	13	1	....	....	9	114	123
Russian	....	....	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Spanish	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	3
Swedish	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2
	2	4	9	14	9	16	2	3	1	685	1	30	8	46	9	22	16	3	6	6	48	820	880

COMMERCE OF BARCEOLONA.

REPORT BY CONSUL SCHEUCH.

In accordance with the requirements of the consular regulations I now submit my annual report on the commerce and navigation at this port for the year 1883 and part of 1884.

On this occasion I have to repeat what I have stated in previous reports, that no statistical tables are published here, either by the authorities or private parties, and that therefore the inclosed tables are compiled with as much care as possible from local papers and extracts especially taken from the records kept by the customs and port authorities, but may at the same time be relied upon as correct.

SHIPPING.

On comparison with the year 1882 there has been a slight falling off in the number of arrivals of foreign vessels, especially English, while the tonnage increased in 1883 and the value of the cargoes inward shows also an improvement over 1882. Of American arrivals, I am sorry to say, I only report two, as seen by Table No. I, while all other flags appear well represented as visitors to this port—Table No. II. In reference to changes in shipping during 1883 I find a marked diminution of British vessels, viz, thirty-three less than in 1882, and of 40.000 tonnage. This may be accounted for by the fact that the grain crops in Spain being more abundant, only thirteen cargoes of wheat entered from

the Black Sea, and much of the American cotton was brought here by other foreign sailing vessels.

The nature of the cargoes brought by foreign vessels from their own countries has remained the same as heretofore, while almost all clear in ballast. The regular lines of semi-monthly steamers between this port and Bremen, Hamburg, and Marseilles have not only maintained their former activity but have increased their cargoes, while a new line of Austrian steamers, starting from Fiume and Trieste, calling at Barcelona twice a month, has been inaugurated, and another line from Sweden and Denmark is to be established soon. How these several lines can reap any profits by calling here I am at a loss to understand, as freights from these mentioned ports are very low, while the port charges are high and no return freights procurable, as all goods of Spanish manufacture shipped to Spanish colonial ports are carried by Spanish vessels.

TRADE.

The year 1883 may be classed as a very prosperous one to all branches of industry and agriculture, as the importations of cotton and coal have considerably increased over the previous year, thereby showing that the factories were running the year round, while the importation of breadstuffs from the States and Black Sea showed a marked decline, proving the favorable crops gathered in Catalonia and Andalusia, which in the year previous almost entirely failed on account of the drought. The exportations from Barcelona to foreign countries consist mainly of agricultural products, wine, almonds, nuts, licorice root, and cork-wood, while their own manufactured goods, cotton, woolen and silk fabrics, are entirely consumed by the colonies and at home.

AMERICAN TRADE.

American trade has been brisk during the year 1883. As stated before, the cotton mills, running the entire year, the consumption of our cotton (the foremost article of import) has been the largest in any one year previous, viz, 161,269 bales, representing over $11,000,000. Considering that all the cotton imported is for actual consumption, Barcelona forms the second largest consumer of our great staple in the world.

Petroleum.—The importation has been a shade better than in 1882. As stated in last year's report, the Government having placed a rather heavy duty on the "refined," many refineries have been started in this district and only the crude article is brought.

Staves.—Another valuable article of import, has shown an increase, which is accounted for by the large exportations of wine to France and South America.

Wheat.—Our wheat, which only some six years ago was introduced into this market, has proved itself a fair competitor of the Russian from the Black Sea, so much so that its importation has steadily increased and the wants of foreign wheat, of this part of Spain has been filled by one-half of our produce last year. I can fairly judge from the arrivals of American wheat so far and the cargoes already engaged for delivery by the end of the year, that the importation from the States will considerably overreach those from the Black Sea.

Alcohol.—I refer to my special report on that article of December 20th last, and merely repeat that the importation of German potato spirit has been fully as great as that of the previous year, viz, 12,000,000 liters, while the States furnished but 80,000 liters maize spirit. And

why? Because, as I am told by the wine merchants and growers, our maize spirit is not soft enough "to cut the finer grades with," its aroma being too sharp and decided, retaining the aroma of its first material.

If this cannot be overcome in distilling, and I should think it could, why not distil from potatoes, to compete with Germany.

Miscellaneous.—Our machinery, tools, canned goods, lard, &c., are annually increasingly imported, but on account of no treaty existing between the States and Spain almost all these goods reach through France, Belgium, and Germany, also England, and are entered as goods from those countries.

Timber.—The importation of timber has become less for several years, not only from the States, but also from the Baltic, and the reason thereof may be found that the new buildings erected are almost entirely of iron and stone.

TRADE WITH ALL COUNTRIES.

The trade with other countries has not undergone any change in 1883, excepting that the importations from Germany, favored by two direct lines of steamers from Bremen and Hamburg, has increased, especially in fancy goods and notions of better and finer qualities, formerly coming from France.

AGRICULTURE.

The crops of all kinds in 1883 were more plentiful and superior in quality than the preceding year, and hence the diminuition in the importation of foreign grain, while the exportations of wine to France, at high prices, has fully equaled that of 1882, viz, over $4,000,000. But prices have declined this year and they will continue to do so, as since the outbreak of phylloxera in France Italy has planted thousands of acres in vines, which now begin to bear, as also those in the replanted districts in France.

The sending of fresh vegetables and fruits to the Paris market, quite a novelty in 1882, has not decreased, as many expected it would. Valencia fruits and Catalonia vegetables, reaching Paris by special train (daily) in twenty-four hours, are anxiously sought for at high prices.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The railways have done well during the year 1883, all showing a considerable increase in receipts, while little progress can be reported on the new line from here to Madrid, only some 50 miles having been added. No public works of any special note have been undertaken.

The works on the harbor during the year have given evidence of the public and Government spirit in the furtherance of the improvement of the same. On this subject in detail I may refer to my special report of November 15, 1883. The harbor once finished as planned will be in a position to compete in promptness and convenience for merchant shipping with the foremost in Europe.

FRED'K H. SCHEUCH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barcelona, October 27, 1884.

Return of American shipping at the port of Barcelona during the year 1883.

Arrivals and departures.	Number.	Crew.	Tonnage.
Arrived	2	27	1,643
Departed	2	25	1,643

Cargoes inward.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Staves.....pieces..	55,000	$16,500
Lumber and timber.....standards..	498	40,000
Total value		56,500

NOTE.—These vessels cleared in ballast.

Return of foreign shipping (American and Spanish not included) at the port of Barcelona during the year 1883.

Flags.	Arrived.			Departed.*		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value cargoes.
English	305	211,178	$6,755,400	305	211,178	$275,000
French	105	74,940	3,250,000	105	74,940	(†)
Italian	211	64,155	1,000,000	211	64,155	(†)
Swedish and Norwegian	107	52,000	1,700,000	107	52,000	(†)
German	55	48,765	2,200,000	55	48,765	(†)
Austrian	30	19,530	320,000	30	19,530	(†)
Russian	21	10,735	190,000	21	10,735	(†)
Greek	21	7,210	140,000	21	7,210	(†)
Danish	11	1,480	25,000	11	1,480	(†)
Dutch	3	1,460	12,500	3	1,460	(†)
Total	869	491,453	15,582,900	869	491,453	(†)
Against in 1882	973	521,819	18,902,700	973	521,819	

*Almost *all* vessels clear Barcelona in ballast. †Unknown.

Return of Spanish shipping exclusively at the port of Barcelona during the year 1883.

Description.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Coasting	657	300,018	513	245,349
Foreign	635	348,296	520	263,059
Colonial	89	69,240	153	89,948
Total 1883	1,381	717,554	1,186	598,356
Against in 1882	1,438	669,789	1,269	580,250

Value of cargoes.	1883.	1882.
Estimated values of cargoes inward	$32,000,000	$30,000,000
Estimated values of cargoes outward	27,000,000	25,000,000

NOTE.—Coasting vessels under 20 tons are not figured in the foregoing statement. Of this class some 2,000 entered the port during the year. Value of cargoes unknown.

Statement showing the importation of cotton at Barcelona during the year 1883.

1883.	From United States.		Pernambuco.	Soubougeac.	Levant.	India.	Tumel.	Total.	
	New Orleans and Mobile.	Charleston and Savannah.						Bales.	Kilograms.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*		
January	9,658	24,448	2,007	1,580	1,306	916	971	40,616	7,859,400
February	3,954	11,974	785	638	583	797	209	18,940	3,670,160
March	6,096	8,677	612	472	2,140	2,381	335	20,713	3,996,100
April	6,785	15,748	854	184	739	6,489	50	30,819	5,293,680
May	10,137	7,293	1,817	799	581	14,130	436	35,187	6,544,160
June	1,929	12,067	2,950	842	643	2,382	152	20,965	3,773,820
July	500	4,150	3,745	543	49	1,563	213	10,773	1,664,200
August	200	158	1,789	337	993	337	43	3,657	526,820
September	.....	2,663	800	413	814	100	80	4,870	857,860
October	.....	.....	1,463	184	662	230	83	2,631	335,580
November	.....	17,419	650	1,025	711	1,291	562	21,658	4,238,020
December	4,411	13,002	.....	3,161	645	4,404	450	26,073	5,086,400
Total 1883	43,670	117,599	17,472	10,172	9,866	35,050	3,281	236,902	43,845,600
Total 1882	15,470	128,829	16,124	8,096	10,455	34,632	8,047	222,653	42,385,360

NOTE.—The weight of cotton bales from the United States is 200 kilograms; from the Levantes, 180 kilograms; from the Indies, 145 kilograms.

Statement showing the importation of cotton at Barcelona during the year ending October 30, 1884.

1883–'84.	From United States.		Pernambuco.	Soubougeac.	Levant.	India.	Tumel.	Total.	
	New Orleans and Mobile.	Charleston and Savannah.						Bales.	Kilograms.
1883.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*		
November	.....	17,419	650	1,025	711	1,291	562	21,658	4,238,020
December	4,411	13,002	.....	3,161	645	4,404	450	26,073	5,080,400
1884.									
January	9,250	4,186	.....	2,654	1,416	1,278	3,486	22,270	4,625,920
February	2,900	11,472	1,850	1,911	1,159	493	3,299	23,084	4,587,460
March	6,712	7,057	.....	2,878	1,515	1,100	2,251	21,513	4,372,820
April	7,466	12,981	.....	3,224	1,413	2,002	917	28,003	5,541,180
May	6,401	3,717	.....	2,700	688	5,735	592	19,833	3,831,560
June	3,959	316	.....	2,012	1,031	2,292	551	10,161	1,969,580
July	1,700	13,300	.....	970	884	1,341	300	18,495	3,659,100
August	.....	.....	.....	1,062	.....	241	.....	1,303	234,540
September	1,258	4,370	400	1,028	290	.....	.....	7,346	1,394,840
October	.....	207	70	.....	.....	457	.....	734	129,260
1883–'84	44,057	88,027	2,970	22,625	9,752	20,634	12,408	200,473	39,670,620
1882–'83	53,084	138,242	19,831	7,455	9,596	31,867	4,384	259,953	48,319,300

NOTE.—The weight of cotton bales from the United States is 200 kilograms; from the Levantes, 180 kilograms; from the Indies, 145 kilograms.

Comparative statement showing the importation and consumption of cotton at Barcelona during the years 1876 to 1883.

Items.	1883.	1882	1881.	1880.
Kilograms	43,845,600	42,385,360	40,044,440	39,957,240
Arrivals January 1 to December 31 ..... bales	219,228	211,926	200,222	199,786
Cotton on hand January 1 ..... do	38,000	35,000	24,000	14,000
Total ..... do	257,228	246,926	224,222	213,786
Consumption ..... do	213,228	208,926	189,222	189,786
On hand January 1 ..... do	44,000	38,000	35,000	24,000

Comparative statement showing the importation and consumption of cotton at Barcelona during the years 1876 *to* 1883—Continued.

Items.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.
Kilograms	36,564,545	30,437,752	31,831,420	34,110,247
Arrivals January 1 to December 31 ....bales..	182,822	152,038	159,167	170,550
Cotton on hand January 1 ....do....	12,000	15,000	21,869	40,000
Total ....do....	194,822	167,038	181,036	210,550
Consumption....do....	180,822	155,038	166,036	188,681
On hand January 1....do....	14,000	12,000	15,000	21,869

Statement showing the arrivals of American vessels at the port of Barcelona during the ten years 1874 *to* 1883, *their tonnage, cargoes, and values.*

Years.	No.	Crew.	Tonnage.	Cargoes.	Value.	Total value.
1874	15	153	7,499	Petroleum ....United States..	$14,200	$602,365
				Staves ....do....	65,000	
				Cotton....do....	510,000	
				Timber....do....	13,165	
1875	10	94	5,315	Staves....do....	143,200	217,200
				Cotton ....do....	49,000	
				Timber....do....	25,000	
1876	12	112	5,592	Cotton ....do....	542,500	643,500
				Timber....do....	29,000	
				Petroleum....do....	25,000	
				Staves....do....	12,000	
				Guano ....Peru..	35,000	
1877	10	83	3,691	Cotton ....United States..	507,000	531,000
				Staves....do....	2,000	
				Timber....do....	22,000	
1878	2	17	755	Cotton....do....	90,000	90,000
1879	5	85	3,477	Cotton ....do....	320,000	427,000
				Staves....do....	7,000	
				Guano ....Peru..	100,000	
1880	3	34	1,685	Cotton....United States..	115,000	160,000
				Petroleum.... do	45,000	
1881	5	85	4,919	Cotton....do....	110,000	294,000
				Petroleum.... do....	27,000	
				Timber.... Philippines..	67,000	
				Jute .... India..	90,000	
1882						
1883	2	26	1,845	Staves .... United States..	25,000	65,000
				Timber....do	40,000	
Total	64	689	34,778			3,030,065

Statement showing the importation of coal at Barcelona during the year 1883.

1883.	From—							
	Cardiff.	Newport.	Swansea.	Grimsby.	Newcastle.	Glasgow.	Gijon.	Total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
January	7,645	6,603	1,964	3,485	12,996	600	500	33,293
February	3,056	5,045	550	.....	8,585	2,682	900	20,818
March	6,196	5,475	2,556	1,513	5,058	2,496	1,400	24,694
April	7,407	4,731	800	969	3,441	.....	.....	17,348
May	3,671	6,206	882	.....	8,679	580	.....	20,018
June	14,434	5,065	1,618	1,359	3,922	400	.....	26,798
July	9,461	8,940	.....	.....	9,340	3,270	.....	31,011
August	1,865	2,534	600	.....	4,317	713	.....	10,029
September	6,460	4,055	2,306	1,700	9,110	2,103	.....	25,734
October	11,415	7,447	496	3,612	14,456	2,427	.....	39,853
November	6,138	7,810	1,452	1,400	9,608	3,532	.....	35,440
December	7,098	11,582	870	.....	5,298	1,541	.....	26,389
Total	84,846	75,493	14,094	14,038	94,810	20,344	2,800	306,425
Against in 1882	105,574	69,403	15,486	13,192	79,886	17,100	450	301,049

Meteorological observations at Barcelona during the year ending September 30, 1884.

Year and month.	Thermometer.				Barometer.		Hygrometer.		Pluvimeter.
	Reaumur.		Centigrade.		Aneroid.		Saussure.		Babinet.
1883.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Rain (mm).*
October	4.5	17.1	5.7	21.4	755	771	69	88	73.2
November	3.5	16	4.5	20	754	773	72	87	30.3
December	2.8	11.8	3.4+	14.9	752	773	70	88	42.2
1884.									
January	2	14	2.5	17.5	764	777	68	89	16.2
February	3.5	14	4.5	17.5	748	776	70	88	67.2
March	5	13.5	6.4	16.9	747	769	70	88	118.2
April	6	14.3	7.8	17.9	748	760	70	87	89.2
May	7.8	18.8	9.7	22.7	754	769	69	83	54.2
June	8	24.3	10	30.6	751	766	64	84	85
July	16.7	26	20.9	32.6	758	767	61	84	12
August	16.4	28.5	20.6	35	758	767	68	84	21
September	14.1	24.1	17.5	30	754	769	56	86	84.2
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	695.3

HAWAIIAN EXPORTS, 1884.

REPORT BY MINISTER DAGGETT.

I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of the annual statement of the collector-general of customs, embracing an exhibit of the principal domestic exports of the Hawaiian Islands for the year ending December 31, 1884, together with a showing comparative with the exports of 1883.

The large sugar export of the year, amounting to over 71,000 tons, about 14,000 tons in excess of the export of 1883, considerably exceeded the estimates at the beginning of the year. The excess is due partly to an increase in acreage, and as much perhaps to unusually favorable rains.

In most of the other products of the islands, especially of rice, paddy, and molasses, a decrease from 1883 is noted; yet, owing to the increased sugar output, the export values of the year exceed in the aggregate those of 1883 by $53,181.71.

It will be observed that, owing to the decrease in price, the excess of 14,000 tons of sugar brought the market value of the crop but a trifle above that of 1883.

ROLLIN M. DAGGETT.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Honolulu, January 10, 1885.

Table of the principal domestic exports, Hawaiian Islands, fourth quarter, 1884, as compared with fourth quarter, 1883; also for twelve months 1884 as compared with twelve months 1883.

[The * denotes increase; † denotes decrease.]

Articles.	Fourth quarter, Honolulu, 1884.	Fourth quarter, Kahului, 1884.	Fourth quarter, Hilo, 1884.	Total fourth quarter, Hawaiian Islands, 1884.	Total fourth quarter, Hawaiian Islands, 1883.	Increase or decrease.
Sugar ..... pounds..	16,388,428	891,933	825,110	18,105,471	13,835,773	*4,269,698
Molasses ..... gallons..	28,758	.....	.....	28,758	52,767	†24,009
Paddy ..... pounds..	.....	.....	.....	.....	451,651	†451,651
Rice ..... do....	2,331,800	.....	.....	2,331,800	2,993,300	†661,500
Coffee ..... do....	150	.....	.....	150	260	†50
Fungus ..... do....	526	.....	.....	526	2,533	†2,007
Bananas ..... bunches..	19,241	.....	.....	19,241	15,502	*3,739
Goat-skins ..... pieces..	3,942	.....	.....	3,942	5,506	†1,564
Hides ..... do....	5,041	347	474	5,862	4,260	*1,602
Tallow ..... pounds..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,972	†2,972
Wool ..... do....	199,866	.....	.....	199,866	202,245	†2,379
Betel-leaves ..... boxes..	60	.....	.....	60	98	†38
Calf-skins ..... pieces..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep-skins ..... do....	2,728	.....	.....	2,728	2,054	*674
Dried bananas ..... boxes..	.....	106	.....	106	.....	*106
Pulu ..... pounds..	.....	.....	465	465	.....	*465
Value	$864,830 35	$46,228 07	$39,738 14	$950,796 56	$1,052,143 46	†$101,346 90

Articles.	Twelve months, Honolulu, 1884.	Twelve months, Kahului, 1884.	Twelve months, Hilo, 1884.	Total twelve months, Hawaiian Islands, 1884.	Total twelve months, Hawaiian Islands, 1883.	Increase or decrease.
Sugar ..... pounds..	115,798,728	23,743,344	3,115,851	142,654,923	114,107,155	*28,547,768
Molasses ..... gallons..	110,410	.....	120	110,530	193,977	†83,447
Paddy ..... pounds..	46,224	.....	.....	46,224	1,368,705	†1,322,481
Rice ..... do....	9,493,000	.....	.....	9,493,000	11,619,000	†2,126,000
Coffee ..... do....	4,043	188	.....	4,231	16,057	†11,826
Fungus ..... do....	2,247	.....	.....	2,247	3,783	†1,536
Bananas ..... bunches..	58,040	.....	.....	58,040	44,902	*13,138
Goat-skins ..... pieces..	20,125	.....	.....	20,125	24,798	†4,673
Hides ..... do....	18,291	1,847	888	21,026	38,955	†17,929
Tallow ..... pounds..	2,864	.....	.....	2,864	32,252	†29,388
Wool ..... do....	407,623	.....	.....	407,623	318,271	*89,352
Betel-leaves ..... boxes..	416	.....	.....	416	1,026	†610
Calf-skins ..... pieces..	112	5	.....	117	190	†73
Sheep-skins ..... do....	8,038	.....	.....	8,038	6,583	*1,455
Dried bananas ..... boxes..	.....	106	.....	106	.....	*106
Pulu ..... pounds..	.....	.....	465	465	.....	*465
Value	$6,524,364 46	$1,286,807 97	$166,736 39	$7,977,908 82	$7,924,727 11	*$53,181 71

NOTE.—A decrease in molasses, paddy, rice, coffee, fungus, goat-skins, tallow, wool, and betel-leaves, in valuation of $101,346.90; and increase in sugar, bananas, hides, and sheep-skins.

VITAL STATISTICS OF HESSE-DARMSTADT.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT SMITH, OF MAYENCE.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement, taken from the official publications of the Duchy, of the number of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces occurring in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt during the calendar year 1883, which is the last year for which statistics have been published on the subject, viz:

Number of births, 31,175, of which 1,292 were still-births; 16,158 were males, and 15,017 females; and 28,767 were legitimate, and 2,408, or about 8 per cent., were illegitimate. There were 382 cases of birth of twins and three of triplets.

The number of deaths, including still-births, was 22,121, of which 11,408 were males and 10,713 females. Exclusive of still-births the deaths among children under one year amounted to 5,344, and among those between one and fifteen years of age to 3,314. There were 2,734 deaths from consumption, 2,216 from acute inflammatory diseases of the breathing organs, 954 from intestinal catarrh and diarrhea, 574 from apoplexy, 495 from croup and diphtheria, 346 from scarlet fever, 364 from asthmatical affections, 189 from typhus fever, 171 from measles, 25 from acute rheumatism of the joints, 16 from small-pox, 7 from dysentery, &c. Accidents caused 302 deaths; 216 individuals committed suicide, and 3 were murdered.

The number of marriages which took place was 6,285, and the number of divorces 64.

The population of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt is officially reckoned to be 967,500 souls, consisting of 348,000 children less than fifteen years old and 619,500 adults.

JAS. HENRY SMITH,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Mayence, March 2, 1885.

TRADE OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO, WITH THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT BY CONSUL HAZELTON.

The manufacturing industries are greatly depressed and business generally has not improved during the year 1884 as compared with the year preceding.

A lack of confidence exists among business men to a great extent, making them cautious about engaging in anything uncertain. It is hoped, however, that with the incoming year there will be a revival in the market for wheat and wool, which will restore in a measure this confidence and give a new impulse to trade.

In Hamilton most of the industries are working only three-fourths time, and about 20 per cent. of the hands have been discharged, while the average reduction in wages is about 15 per cent.

The iron foundries are suffering most from this depression.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

There has been during the year a large export from this district to the United States of cattle and horses for breeding purposes, namely: Breeding cattle, $151,525; breeding horses, $28,911; dutiable cattle, $61,250; total, $241,686.

Of breeding cattle at this port the thoroughbred Jersey is in greatest demand, the declared value thereof ranging from $350 to $10,000 each. These are recommended chiefly as butter producers, the most celebrated of them here producing, it is said, 30 pounds a week.

Mares are exported for breeding purposes without special regard to breed or value, the owners claiming that after a mare becomes worthless for use she is often very valuable for breeding.

The export of wool since the close of the fiscal year has been exceedingly small owing to the falling off in demand. The clip was about the average and is now held largely by dealers who have purchased the same at low prices.

The barley crop last year in this vicinity was good. This year it has

been quite as good and the amount exported quite as large as that of last. This is one of the most important crops in Ontario. The figures showing an increase in the export of barley show a corresponding decrease in the export of malt.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The value of the various articles imported from the United States at Hamilton during said fiscal year, as shown by by the custom-house records, was as follows, viz: Articles dutiable, $1,553,178; articles free, $771,684, total, $2,324,862—of which coal is by far the largest item, the amount thereof exceeding $1,000,000 in said year. Within the same time were entered at the custom-house in Hamilton for export to the United States various articles valued at $459,802, being considerably less than the value of exports declared at this office during the same period.

J. F. HAZLETON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamilton, Ontario, December 29, 1884.

THE PORT OF BORDEAUX.

REPORT BY CONSULAR CLERK BUTLER.

THE HARBOR.

The city of Bordeaux is situated mainly on the west bank of the river Garonne, and is built, so to speak, to fit exactly into a decided bend in the river, which gives to its harbor the shape of a crescent, the chord of which runs from north to south. For a long time it bore from this fact the appropriate name "Moon Harbor." Constantinople, Goa in Hindostan, and New Orleans and Naples are the only other places having harbors similar to this, or that can compete with it for beauty and picturesqueness.

The harbor proper is about 60 miles from the sea, and a fourth of that distance from the Bec d'Ambes, the point where the two rivers Garonne and Dordogne meet and form the river Gironde. At a very early epoch it is supposed, from certain unmistakable signs, that the Garonne was divided into two parts, one arm of which formed the harbor of Bordeaux. The small portion of the city now known as La Bastide, on the opposite side of the river, was at that time an island.

The port communicates with the country to the south of it by the rivers mentioned above and a canal leading from the Garonne into the southern canal, which in turn leads directly to the Mediterranean; also with Paris, distant about 360 miles, by the Orleans Railroad, and Marseilles, a distance of about 200 miles, by the Southern Railway, and with Liverpool by a direct line of steamers.

HYDROGRAPHY.

Vessels coming in from the sea meet at the mouth of the Gironde with three passes known as "Passe du Nord," "Passe du Sud," and "Passe du Charenais." The first named, or the northern pass, follows the course of the Saintouge and is limited on the left by the banks of Montrevel, Grandbanc and La Mauvaise, and on the right by the Coubre. This pass was formerly the most frequented, but soundings of engineering

hydrographers have shown that it is dangerous, and masters of vessels should follow the southern pass.

Farther up the Gironde, between the Point de Grave and Pauillac, many banks are encountered which divide the river into two parts, constituting the passes of Saintonge and Medoc; the latter, on the left bank, is the most frequented. Between Pauillac there are three difficult passages, viz, Beychevelle, Bec d' Ambes, and Lounout; at low water mark they are respectively 11 feet 6 inches, 9 feet 9 inches, and 9 feet 3 inches in depth. It requires generally two hours or two hours and a half for steamers to come up from the town of Pauillac to Bordeaux. When with the tide those of high tonnage are obliged to wait in the harbor of Pauillac about one hour after the tide has set in, so as to be able in coming up to clear the several difficult passages, especially the one of the Bec d' Ambes. Pilots themselves are never anxious to reach Bordeaux before high sea, as their vessels cannot be made fast to the moorings except with the ebb tide, and they endeavor as far as possible to avoid anchoring at Bacalan, the immediate entrance to the harbor proper, because there it is very narrow and inconvenient when several vessels are passing in and out. Sailing vessels are towed up from the sea, and can therefore come up with the same ease as steamers. But it is not possible to go from Bordeaux to Pauillac under the same conditions, for the reason that a steamer running 12½ knots an hour would cross the pass of Lormont at high sea and arrive at the Bec d'Ambes (14 miles) in one hour and a quarter, that is to say, two and one half hours after high water, when there would be not more than about 11 feet of water above the low-water mark, corresponding to a real depth of 19 feet 8 inches. So that generally vessels leave Bordeaux about two hours after the tide has set in, thus crossing the Bec d'Ambes under the most normal conditions. Large steamers drawing more than 22 feet are obliged to complete their load in the harbor of Pauillac, the cargo being sent to them by lighters.

SEMAPHORIC STATIONS.

The entrance of vessels to the river or their exit is signaled to Bordeaux by two semaphoric stations, one situated at the point of the Coubre, the other at the Point de Grave. The dispatches of the watchmen are sent to the chamber of commerce, where they are immediately affixed to a special bulletin in the exchange.

RULES OF CURRENTS.

The speed of the current reaches sometimes 6½ feet per second opposite the Point de Grave; between Bordeaux and the Bec d'Ambes it is 5 feet per second. The average speed of the tide is a little less than that of the ebb. The maximum speed at the surface is for the tide an hour and a half after the still of low water; and for the ebb two hours after the still of high water; the inversion of the flood begins with the under layers of water. The heights of the greatest floods recorded are as follows:

On April 7, 1770, it rose to 31 feet 3 inches; June 20, 1835, 19 feet 9 inches; January 18, 1843, 20 feet 5 inches; June 2, 1856, 20 feet 6 inches; June 26, 1875, 18 feet 9 inches; February 20, 1879, 21 feet 10 inches.

ANCHORAGE.

According to soundings made in 1881 it has been found that there is in the harbor a depth of at least 13 feet below low water mark covering a superficial surface of more than 140 acres and nearly 3,300 yards

long. The anchoring ground in its average size comprises a basin a little less than 2,000 yards long, with an average breadth of 283 feet, making an area of 131 acres, over the whole of which the minimum depth is 20 feet below low-water mark. The harbor can accommodate in the actual conditions of anchorage and moorings 200 vessels of more than 13 feet draught, measuring from 300 to 2,500 tons register, not including the small coasters. The harbor is a safe anchorage especially near the banks and in the coves which are sheltered from the currents. The bottom is a mixture of sands and loamy slime. There are three banks in the harbor, that of the Manufacture at the upper part of the river, and those of Queyries and Bacalan. But these will be removed upon the completion of an extensive system of improvements in the harbor to be inaugurated by engineers in the near future.

SLIPS AND QUAYS.

The slips in use for unloading and loading of vessels by lighters measure in length 3,098 yards; 2,098 on the left bank and 1,000 on the right. The vertical wharves where vessels are fastened measure in the total a length of 1,210 yards. There is at present considerable complaint by masters of vessels that there is an inconvenient crowding when there are a number of vessels in at same time, owing to a scarcity of landing wharves; this will probably be provided for among the proposed improvements.

CRANES AND SHEARS.

Fourteen cranes and one shear for loading and unloading cargoes are affixed to the vertical wharves and worked for account of the chamber of commerce. Two of them are run by hand and one by steam. Their joint power is about 16,000 pounds. Three other cranes, moving on rails, have been placed on the wharf of the Chenteau.

RAILWAY MARITIME STATIONS.

The Orleans and Southern Railway Companies have each established at the wharves a maritime station, consisting of a bridge and cranes with rails corresponding to their general network.

FLOATING DOCKS.

A series of floating docks were commenced to be built in 1869, and were completed in 1879. The basin of these docks has the shape of a T, the main branch of which is almost a perfect rectangle. The area of the basin is about a hundred acres, surrounded by wharves built 23 feet above the Gironde's low-water mark, and measuring 1,900 yards long, capable of admitting fifty-three vessels, as follows: thirty-one alongside the quays, and twenty-two in the second rank. Encircling these wharves is a large platform, with an area of 168,000 square yards, for receiving the cargoes to be loaded and unloaded. On it are three powerful steam cranes.

SANITARY SERVICE.

On the left bank of the Gironde, a few miles from the town of Pauillac, there is a fine quarantine station and complete accommodations for passengers who are obliged to land from infected vessels. The establishment is divided into several quarters for the different classes of passengers. Each of the divisions has a large garden, and are separated by high walls. First-class passengers will find all possible comforts in the line of amusements; good table with a fixed tariff of prices, as it is under the control of one of the best restaurant keepers at Pauillac.

I have selected from a set of harbor regulations certain clauses that may be of interest in connection with this report; they are as follows:

1. All vessels on entering or leaving the port will display the colors of their nationality.

* * * * * * *

3. All masters on entering the port will, within twenty-four hours after arrival, deliver to the harbor office a written declaration, stating name of vessel, name of master, name of owner or consignee, tonnage of vessel, draught of water, how propelled, nature of cargo, port of registry, destination, and number of crew. A similar declaration to be made before vessel's departure.

4. Except in cases of strict necessity no anchor must be dropped in the different channels.

5. For entrance in the docks, a white flag with blue border will be hoisted at the dock-gate to announce that the gates are open. The officers of the port will give the necessary orders for moving the bridges and locks. They will also to the best of their ability assist in the docking and hauling out of vessels. To prevent serious inconveniences the officers will open the gates before sunrise and after sunset, when tide and the interests of navigation will permit. When a vessel enters into the dock, the master or chief officer's presence on board is absolutely required.

6. The officers of the port decide the berth a vessel is to occupy, which depends on her draught of water or the nature of her cargo, and in conformity with the customs of the port. They will here follow the orders prescribed in article 3, but are left to their own judgment in circumstances that might cause a deviation from this rule.

* * * * * * *

11. In the places where sluices are found, whenever these sluices are to be opened, it will be announced during high water by a blue flag hoisted in the sluice. The masters of vessels should also take necessary precautions for preserving their vessels against any possible casualties which such opening of sluices might cause.

12. The time allowed for discharging and loading the cargo of vessels, according to their tonnage, is fixed by order of the prefect with the advice of the chamber of commerce, the lay days to begin the day after the vessel has been moored at the quay. To this twenty-four hours may be added, in case vessels require stiffing ballast. The officers of the port may judge where exceptional circumstances would cause an alteration of the rule.

13. The vessel will be moved at the termination of the fixed time for the loading or discharging, and before, if those operations are finished before the expiration of the allotted time. The goods landed are to be removed when inspected and found in conformity with the custom-house regulations, and at the latest twenty-four hours after such inspection or verification. If left longer on the quay the officers of the port will enter a protest, and having notified the master or the consignee they will convey the goods to any warehouse assigned for this purpose. Such goods cannot be recovered before full payment has been made by the parties interested, as also warehousing and all other expenses which may have been incurred by such delay.

There are, in addition to these, a very strict set of articles for precautions against fire and for the protection of the quays.

The tariff for hauling in the flood-gates of the floating docks for sailing vessels, or steamers not under steam, whether loaded or in ballast, is as follows:

Tonnage.	Rate.	Tonnage.	Rate.
80 to 100	$3 09	700 to 800	$12 06
100 to 200	5 21	800 to 900	13 22
200 to 300	6 08	950 to 1,000	14 38
300 to 400	7 33	1,000 to 1,200	15 25
400 to 500	8 59	1,200 to 1,500	16 12
500 to 600	9 74	1,500 to 2,000	16 98
600 to 700	10 90		

W. W. BUTLER,
Consular Clerk.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bordeaux, February 20, 1885.

COMMERCE OF INDIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL LEONARD, OF CALCUTTA.

IMPORTS OF KEROSENE OIL.

The imports of kerosene oil from the United States for the last five years are as follows:

Year.	Quantity.
	Gallons.
1879–'80	6,258,834
1880–'81	9,513,173
1881–'82	8,493,345
1882–'83	19,691,807
1883–'84	12,714,697

As compared with the large imports of 1882–'83 the imports have fallen off 41½ per cent. The trade was somewhat overdone during that year, and considerable stocks remained in hand unsold, with the result that there was a restriction of trade last year. The use of kerosene oil among all classes of the native population seems likely to increase. Not only is it used for lighting, but there is a strong belief in its healing properties as an application for bruises and various kinds of skin diseases.

JUTE EXPORTS.

The exports of jute fluctuate much, and on the whole it is doubtful whether the trade can be said to be increasing. In 1879–'80 there were 6,680,670 cwts. exported; in 1883–'84, 7,017,985 cwts.; in 1882–'83, 10,348,909 cwts. were exported, but that was the surplus of a crop whose unprecedented abundance sent prices down to such a low point as to cause cultivators to restrict the area under jute in the following year. This element of uncertainty must always tend to affect the prospects of jute. It is grown on the same classes of land as some kinds of rice, and thus competes with the staple food crop of the country. Owing to restriction of area under jute cultivation and the failure of crop there was a diminution in the exports by 32 per cent.

TEA PRODUCT AND EXPORT.

The amount of tea raised in and exported from India is constantly increasing. The exports of the year ending March 31, 1884, amounted to 59,911,703 pounds, which was 2,145,478 pounds more than those of the previous year. Of this only 198,612 pounds were taken by the United States.

The tea raised in India is of the kind known as black tea, and the bulk of it is retailed in England, where it is used almost entirely to mix or "blend" with the Chinese teas. Ninety-nine per cent of the crop of 1883–'84 was sent to London.

I understand that only the higher-priced teas of this country are considered equal to the Chinese teas for use alone or unmixed.

The system of mixing teas of different qualities before selling them is openly practiced in England, and is believed to give the buyer a

better article for the price than selling from the original package without mixture. While I understand that such mixing is not practiced in the United States to any considerable extent, I have been told that it is done in a few cases. It is probable that the only means of increasing the sale of Indian teas there would be to introduce and make popular the practice of mixing or "blending."

WHEAT PRODUCT AND EXPORT.

The amount of wheat produced in India varies greatly from year to year from causes that it seems cannot be ascertained in advance.

The amount exported for three years prior to last year was: In the year from April 1, 1881, to April 1, 1882, 19,863,520 cwts.; in 1882–'83, 14,144,407 cwts.; and in 1883–'84, 20,956,495 cwts.

The figures for the present year cannot yet be obtained, but there is reason to believe that the yield will not exceed, and may not equal, that of last year.

It is impossible to predict what proportion of the wheat raised will be exported.

The question to what extent wheat-growing will increase in India is one that cannot be answered either accurately or definitely. It is certain that the wheat-growing area is increasing, and there is good reason to believe that it will keep on increasing, and there can be no doubt that the wheat fields of India will yield abundantly, but I do not think reliable information either as to the amount of land under under cultivation or the yield per acre is obtainable.

Wheat is and will be raised cheaper in India than in America. Our improved machinery cannot compete with the laborer who works for 7 to 10 cents a day, and with that sum feeds and clothes himself and family; who lives in a house that can be built for less than $5, and wants scarcely any clothing, no furniture, and less and cheaper food than any other civilized human being.

But it is doubtful whether this cheap wheat can be got to England or Europe as cheaply or can be sold there for any less than the wheat from America. The transportation of the grain, and especially the handling of it by coolies wherever it has to be transferred, and the charges of the different middlemen are likely for some years to come to cost more than the shipment and handling by the railroad and elevator systems of America.

The question how far Indian wheat competes in quality with that of America is one to be investigated in the markets where it is sold rather than here.

There can be no doubt that under the same conditions of transportation and trade wheat from India might be furnished so cheaply as to entirely undersell that from America, but the conditions are so different and changes are made so slowly here that it is hardly to be expected that the business of wheat shipping will be developed here with the rapidity or to the extent that it might be and that has been predicted.

There has been much discussion of the influence of new railroads in cheapening the transportation of wheat in India, and it is to be expected that the building of new roads would affect something in that direction, but there is not any immediate prospect of rapid extension of the railroad system.

The building of roads is constantly progressing, but not rapidly. During the year 1883–'84, there were 539 miles of new railroad built in India.

There are roads proposed which, if pushed through rapidly, would greatly stimulate wheat production and exportation, but work has not yet been begun on them, and may not be for some years to come.

But there is sure to be an amount of wheat raised and exported from India for the future sufficient, with that from Russia, Egypt, and other sources, to prevent actual scarcity in the wheat-buying markets of the world, and to keep down the prices of American and all other wheat.

J. A. LEONARD,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Calcutta, February 21, 1885.

Statement showing the imports and exports between British India and the United States for the year ended March 31, 1884.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts) ..... cwt..	59	$2,345
Clocks and watches ..... number..	8,813	14,741
Piece goods, gray (unbleached) ..... yards..	694,941	51,554
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals)	.....	1,826
Glassware	.....	122
Resin	144	288
Hardware and cutlery (including plated ware)	.....	2,947
Liquors ..... gallons..	1,917	13,688
Iron ..... cwt..	5	20
Oils, mineral:		
Kerosene ..... gallons..	12,714,697	1,990,192
Other sorts ..... do....	1,140	171
Painters' materials	.....	1,800
Perfumery	.....	1,242
Pitch, tar, and dammar ..... cwt..	144	192
Provisions ..... do....	235	2,083
Railway plant and rolling stock	.....	200
Materials for construction ..... cwt..	40	98
Soap ..... do....	1	5
Tobacco, manufactured ..... pounds..	65,083	13,883
Wood (timber other than teak) ..... tons..	363	7,774
Manufactures of	.....	1,171
Total	.....	2,106,342
Other articles:		
Unmanufactured	.....	299
Manufactured	.....	9,782
Grand total	.....	2,116,423

EXPORTS.

Apparel (including haberdashery, &c., excluding hosiery)	.....	470
Cabinet ware and furniture	.....	7,892
Canes and rattans ..... cwt..	8,100	7,714
Caoutchouc, raw ..... do....	1,811	88,518
Coir, manufactures of (excluding rope) ..... do....	135	1,060
Cotton manufactures ..... pounds..	298	122
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals)	.....	8,089
Dyeing and coloring materials:		
Indigo ..... cwt..	21,194	2,600,703
Turmeric ..... do	8,086	29,133
Other sorts ..... do....	5,008	7,782
Gums and resins: Cutch and gambier ..... do....	67,566	360,605
Hides and skins:		
Hides, raw ..... do ..	106,094	1,024,889
Skins, raw ..... do....	35,163	965,662
Skins, dressed or tanned ..... do....	17,353	775,161
Jewelry	.....	350
Jute, raw ..... cwt..	1,244,086	2,251,887
Jute manufactures of gunny bags:		
Power loom ..... number..	15,685,070	751,856
Hand loom ..... do....	375,000	21,700

Statement showing imports and exports between British India and United States, &c.—Cont'd.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Gunny cloths.....yards..	2,879,200	$116,849
Lac:		
Button.....cwt..	1,167	25,510
Dye.....do....	193	1,162
Shell.....do....	16,810	406,016
Metals.....do....	94	4,655
Oils, vegetable, not essential: Castor.....gallons..	33,764	12,765
Rags and other materials for making paper.....cwt..	72,535	112,560
Saltpeter.....do....	84,723	333,764
Seeds:		
Castor.....do..	2,006	4,411
Linseed.....do....	1,086,199	2,251,562
Mustard.....do....	675	1,890
Other sorts.....do....	178	1,582
Silk manufactures.....	.....	15,860
Spices:		
Cardamoms.....pounds..	14,774	19,496
Ginger.....do....	224,000	12,000
Other sorts.....do....	40,236	1,242
Tea.....do..	198,612	55,122
Wool:		
Raw.....do....	53,408	6,534
Manufactures of.....do....	.....	33,804
Total.....	.....	12,300,377
Other articles:		
Unmanufactured.....	.....	23,619
Manufactured.....	.....	5,544
Grand total.....	.....	12,329,540

FLAX AND LINEN STATISTICS.

REPORT BY CONSUL WOOD, OF BELFAST.

I have the honor to inclose herein twenty-four tables containing statistics of the trade in flax, tow, yarns, and linen goods, together with statistics relating to flax culture, for the use of the Department.

A. B. WOOD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Belfast, January 19, 1885.

Importations of flax, tow, and yarns into the port of Belfast.

Week ended—	Flax.	Tow.	Yarns.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Bales.*
October 2, 1884	104	35	67
October 9, 1884	292	33	67
October 16 1884	111	41	91
October 23, 1884	164	57	76
October 30, 1884	204	46	84
November 6, 1884	322	46	119
November 13, 1884	342	28	95
November 20, 1884	284	64	77
November 27, 1884	350	38	53
December 4, 1884	329	23	119
December 11, 1884	341	42	119
December 18, 1884	326	38	68
December 25 and 31, 1884	1,085	119	115
Total	4,254	610	1,150

Exports of flax, tow, and yarns from the port of Belfast.

Week ended—	Flax.	Tow.	Yarns.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Bales.*
October 2, 1884	31	4	316
October 9, 1884	43	2	376
October 16, 1884	69	2	394
October 23, 1884	153	1	445
October 30, 1884	88	1	407
November 6, 1884	92	8	459
November 13, 1884	65	9	380
November 20, 1884	57	11	390
November 27, 1884	95	13	380
December 4, 1884	102	1	402
December 11, 1884	86	2	323
December 18, 1884	97	.....	307
December 25 and 31 1884	178	6	671
Total	1,156	60	5,250

Acreage under flax in Ireland in the years 1882 *and* 1883.

Province.	Statute acres.	
	1882.	1883.
Leinster	1,117	1,085
Ulster	111,480	94,354
Connaught	513	295
Munster	374	209
Ireland	113,484	95,943

Flax acreage and production in Ireland.

Province.	1882.		1883.	
	Acres under flax.	Product.	Acres under flax.	Product.
		Tons.		*Tons.*
Ulster	111,480	20,415	94,354	18,086.48
Leinster	1,117	6.09	1,085	6.78
Connaught	513	3.2	295	1.84
Munster	374	2.3	209	1.3
Ireland	113,484	20,426.59	95,943	18,096.40

Table showing the acreage under flax in Ireland for the ten years ending with 1883, *the yield per acre in pounds, and the total produce in tons.*

Year.	Acres under flax.	Yield per acre.	Total.
		Pounds.	*Tons.*
1874	106,886	424.74	19,313
1875	101,248	460.18	20,800
1876	132,878	394.80	23,420
1877	123,362	400.98	22,028
1878	111,808	436.10	21,768
1879	128,004	343.14	19,611
1880	157,534	348.46	24,508
1881	147,085	420.04	27,584
1882	113,484	410.62	20,804
1883	95,943	431.06	18,464

Acreage under flax in the several countries named in 1883, *the yield per acre, and the total product in tons.*

Countries.	Statute acres.	Pounds. per acre.	Total yield.
			Tons.
Austria	216,266	380.80	36,766
Belgium	91,133	470.26	19,132
Denmark	6,292	280.00	787
Egypt	15,000	280.00	1,875
France	137,078	510.86	31,262
Germany	319,396	525.98	75,057
Greece	957	280.00	119
Great Britain	4,317	431.06	831
Hungary	30,128	367.64	4,945
Holland	34,293	394.66	6,041
Italy	203,659	256.62	23,332
Ireland	95,943	431.06	18,464
Russia	2,000,000	280.00	250,000
Sweden	30,612	280.00	3,826
Europe	3,185,074		472,437

Number of spindles and power looms in Ireland engaged in flax spinning and weaving in the several years named.

Year.	Spindles.	Year.	Power looms.
1861	592,981	1859	3,638
1871	866,482	1864	8,187
1874	880,559	1871	14,509
1876	920,677	1874	19,331
1878	918,182	1876	20,152
1879	906,522	1878	20,638
1880	912,011	1880	21,163
1881	879,835	1881	21,177
1882	879,242	1882	22,279
1884	874,788	1884	23,677

Imports of flax (dressed and undressed) and tow or codilla into the United Kingdom for the five years ended with 1883, *from the several countries named.*

From—	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Belgium	14,252	12,257	11,300	11,685	13,359
France	623	673	1,150	1,818	.....
Germany	2,611	3,996	3,039	3,160	3,553
Holland	6,922	4,105	5,109	5,937	3,791
Russia	59,738	72,233	68,150	74,489	54,310
Other countries	609	1,572	366	1,246	2,334
Total	84,755	94,836	89,114	98,335	77,347

Supply of flax in 1883, as compared with 1882, available for consumption in the United Kingdom, and the total supply for five years ended with 1883.

Items.	1882.	1883.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Foreign imports	98,335	77,347
Irish production	20,804	18,464
British production	957	831
Total	120,096	96,642
Less exports	3,394	3,484
	116,702	93,158

	Tons.
1879	102,169
1880	117,450
1881	113,123
1882	116,702
1883	93,158

Number of scutch mills in Ireland during the fourteen years ended with 1883.

Year.	Scutch mills.	Year.	Scutch mills.
1870	1,511	1877	1,229
1871	1,518	1878	1,212
1872	1,499	1879	1,199
1873	1,482	1880	1,175
1874	1,427	1881	1,176
1875	1,380	1882	1,152
1876	1,259	1883	1,132

Number of spindles and power looms engaged in the manufacture of flax in the several countries named.

Country.	Spindles.	Power looms.
Austria-Hungary	384,908	1,000
Belgium	306,040	4,755
Denmark	.....	70
England and Wales	190,808	4,081
France	500,000	22,000
Germany	318,467	8,600
Holland	7,700	1,200
Ireland	874,788	23,677
Italy	59,223	772
Norway	1,800	120
Russia	160,000	3,000
Scotland	265,263	16,756
Sweden	3,810	98
Switzerland	9,000	1,000
Spain	.....	.....
Europe	3,081,807	87,129

Importations of flax, codilla, and tow into the United Kingdom for 1884, *as compared with the same months in the years* 1882 *and* 1883.

MONTH ENDED SEPTEMBER 30.

From—	Quantities.			Declared value.		
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*			
Belgium	11,673	12,435	19,062	£39,110	£29,044	£38,164
Germany	3,605	1,138	2,741	5,433	2,035	4,320
Holland	1,663	905	1,420	2,898	2,219	3,958
Russia	183,976	120,571	82,839	288,002	186,433	121,715
Other countries	4,836	2,410	2,966	6,039	3,101	3,029
Total	205,753	137,459	109,028	341,482	222,832	171,186
In dollars				1,661,823.15	1,084,411.93	833,076.67

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30.

Belgium	175,419	187,896	234,363	£638,378	£580,253	£658,584
Germany	58,442	55,318	44,872	88,625	87,337	71,814
Holland	96,105	63,539	52,368	258,193	179,734	159,421
Russia	1,364,555	837,629	881,429	2,035,816	1,260,926	1,342,519
Other countries	44,722	39,261	27,445	73,485	76,741	48,069
Total	1,739,234	1,183,643	1,240,477	3,094,497	2,184,911	2,280,407
In dollars				15,059,370.65	10,632,869.39	11,097,600.67

MONTH ENDED OCTOBER 31.

Belgium	14,191	18,507	28,756	£53,164	£52,100	£74,913
Germany	2,373	9,425	2,006	4,449	13,722	3,532
Holland	1,748	1,548	2,874	4,244	2,962	7,244
Russia	47,138	119,152	75,569	76,785	174,150	3,223
Other countries	1,915	1,624	5,324	2,795	957	8,765
Total	67,365	150,256	114,529	141,437	243,891	207,677
In dollars				688,303.16	1,186,895.55	1,010,660.21

TEN MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31.

Belgium	189,610	206,403	263,119	£691,542	£632,353	£733,497
Germany	60,815	64,743	46,878	93,074	101,059	75,346
Holland	97,853	65,087	55,242	262,437	182,692	166,665
Russia	1,411,693	956,781	956,998	2,112,601	1,435,076	1,455,942
Other countries	46,637	40,885	32,769	76,280	77,698	56,834
Total	1,806,608	1,333,899	1,355,006	3,235,934	2,428,882	2,488,084
In dollars				15,747,672.81	11,819,667.60	12,108,260.79

MONTH ENDED NOVEMBER 30.

Belgium	21,338	24,757	36,508	£75,687	£81,828	£103,866
Germany	1,389	3,861	453	2,592	5,966	648
Holland	8,426	4,933	6,004	26,650	14,295	17,844
Russia	38,835	70,351	90,591	58,085	107,608	146,997
Other countries	4,975	2,578	3,667	6,283	3,524	7,343
Total	74,963	106,480	137,223	169,297	213,221	276,698
In dollars				823,883.85	1,037,640.00	1,346,550.82

ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER 30.

Belgium	210,948	231,160	299,627	£767,229	£714,181	£837,363
Germany	62,204	68,604	47,331	95,666	107,025	75,994
Holland	106,279	70,020	61,246	289,087	196,991	184,509
Russia	1,450,528	1,027,132	1,047,589	2,170,686	1,542,684	1,602,739
Other countries	51,612	43,463	36,436	82,563	81,222	64,177
Total	1,881,571	1,440,379	1,492,229	3,405,231	2,642,103	2,764,782
In dollars				16,571,556.66	12,857,794.25	13,454,811.60

Exports of linen yarns from the United Kingdom for 1884 *as compared with the corresponding months in* 1882 *and* 1883.

MONTH ENDED SEPTEMBER 30.

To—	Quantities.			Declared value.		
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*			
Belgium	133, 600	143, 000	159, 500	£10, 438	£11, 518	£12, 604
France	113, 900	123, 300	102, 500	13, 681	13, 932	10, 770
Germany	187, 600	215, 900	232, 600	16, 791	16, 892	18, 530
Holland	259, 100	183, 900	328, 800	10, 664	7, 938	13, 236
Italy	23, 800	44, 400	34, 500	1, 121	2, 150	2, 208
Spain and Canaries	497, 300	449, 400	592, 800	21, 148	18, 403	26, 244
United States	75, 700	30, 900	83, 100	2, 858	2, 069	2, 128
Other countries	56, 600	48, 200	80, 900	3, 785	2, 973	4, 280
Total	1, 347, 600	1, 239, 000	1, 614, 700	80, 486	75, 875	90, 009
In dollars				391, 685. 12	369, 245. 68	438, 028. 80

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30.

Belgium	1, 256, 900	1, 501, 500	2, 095, 700	£105, 536	£117, 319	£150, 935
France	1, 301, 300	1, 275, 000	1, 070, 800	150, 069	134, 360	119, 329
Germany	1, 701, 600	2, 078, 800	2, 620, 300	150, 697	171, 375	195, 254
Holland	1, 900, 300	1, 879, 800	2, 433, 300	77, 685	78, 545	96, 538
Italy	371, 400	376, 700	475, 600	18, 822	19, 628	24, 130
Spain and Canaries	5, 492, 100	4, 767, 400	4, 804, 400	214, 571	209, 404	218, 052
United States	1, 411, 000	995, 000	559, 600	40, 457	33, 344	19, 970
Other countries	656, 500	554, 500	774, 300	37, 514	33, 016	40, 452
Total	14, 091, 100	13, 334, 700	14, 834, 000	795, 351	796, 991	864, 800
In dollars				3, 870, 575. 65	3, 878, 556. 70	4, 208, 549. 20

MONTH ENDED OCTOBER 31.

Belgium	142, 000	190, 000	152, 300	£12, 723	£13, 219	£10, 972
France	137, 200	128, 600	153, 300	15, 226	13, 822	15, 376
Germany	204, 500	215, 900	243, 600	16, 114	17, 985	18, 838
Holland	306, 200	244, 500	288, 100	11, 800	9, 968	12, 197
Italy	27, 100	30, 200	56, 500	1, 440	1, 567	2, 846
Spain and Canaries	488, 200	581, 200	503, 300	20, 943	25, 325	21, 850
United States	55, 000	66, 900	75, 800	3, 014	1, 742	2, 356
Other countries	59, 300	105, 000	102, 700	4, 510	7, 672	7, 787
Total	1, 419, 500	1, 562, 300	1, 575, 600	85, 770	91, 300	92, 222
In dollars				417, 099. 70	444, 311. 45	448, 798. 36

TEN MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31.

Belgium	1, 398, 900	1, 691, 500	2, 248, 000	£118, 259	£130, 538	£161, 957
France	1, 438, 500	1, 403, 600	1, 224, 100	165, 295	148, 182	134, 705
Germany	1, 906, 100	2, 294, 700	2, 863, 900	166, 811	189, 360	214, 092
Holland	2, 206, 500	2, 212, 500	2, 721, 400	89, 485	88, 513	108, 735
Italy	398, 500	406, 900	532, 100	20, 262	21, 195	26, 976
Spain and Canaries	5, 980, 300	5, 254, 600	5, 307, 700	235, 514	234, 729	239, 902
United States	1, 466, 000	1, 061, 900	635, 400	43, 471	35, 086	22, 326
Other countries	715, 800	659, 500	877, 000	42, 024	40, 688	48, 329
Total	15, 510, 600	14, 897, 000	16, 409, 600	881, 121	888, 291	957, 022
In dollars				4, 287, 975. 35	4, 322, 861. 15	4, 657, 347. 56

Exports of linen yarns from the United Kingdom for 1884, *&c.*—Continued.

MONTH ENDED NOVEMBER 30.

To—	Quantities.			Declared value.		
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*			
Belgium	127,700	212,400	213,900	£11,444	£16,041	£16,261
France	162,300	183,400	198,700	18,082	19,131	16,218
Germany	156,500	253,000	268,000	14,040	19,915	20,403
Holland	220,800	239,500	320,500	8,936	9,767	12,391
Italy	36,100	32,300	29,500	1,779	1,694	1,600
Spain and Canaries	671,600	532,200	519,700	27,183	23,252	22,958
United States	92,500	37,900	35,900	4,539	999	2,007
Other countries	68,300	82,800	87,100	4,396	5,316	4,724
Total	1,535,800	1,753,500	1,673,300	90,399	96,115	96,562
In dollars				439,926.74	467,743.65	469,918.97

ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER 30.

Belgium	1,526,600	1,903,909	2,461,900	£129,703	£146,579	£178,213
France	1,600,800	1,587,000	1,422,800	183,377	167,313	150,923
Germany	2,062,600	2,547,700	3,131,900	180,851	209,275	234,495
Holland	2,427,300	2,363,800	3,041,900	98,421	98,280	121,126
Italy	434,600	439,200	561,600	22,041	22,889	28,576
Spain and Canaries	6,651,900	5,786,800	5,827,400	262,697	257,981	262,860
United States	1,558,500	1,099,800	671,300	48,010	36,085	24,333
Other countries	784,100	742,300	964,100	46,420	46,004	53,058
Total	17,046,400	16,470,500	18,082,900	971,520	984,406	1,053,584
In dollars				4,727,902.08	4,790,611.80	5,127,266.54

Quantities and values of linen yarns exported from the United Kingdom in 1883 *to the several countries named.*

Countries.	Quantities.	Value.
	Pounds.	
Belgium	2,067,400	$777,264
France	1,685,500	868,986
Germany	2,741,000	1,101,962
Holland	2,575,800	519,739
Italy	462,400	117,531
Spain	6,183,800	1,537,911
Other countries	1,973,000	428,977
Total	17,688,900	5,352,370

Quantity and value of exports of linen yarn from the United Kingdom in the years 1883 *and* 1884.

Countries.	Quantities.		Value.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
Belgium	2,067,400	2,603,200	$776,415	$919,831
France	1,685,500	1,553,300	868,986	798,237
Germany	2,741,000	3,364,100	1,402,267	1,232,811
Holland	2,575,800	3,334,200	519,839	647,507
Italy	463,400	587,300	117,482	146,408
Spain	6,186,600	6,354,000	1,337,066	1,389,108
United States	1,121,600	703,800	178,887	123,604
Other countries	837,000	1,027,100	247,349	274,319
Total	17,678,300	19,527,000	5,148,321	5,531,825

Exports of linen from the United Kingdom in 1884, *as compared with the corresponding months in the years* 1882 *and* 1883.

MONTH ENDED SEPTEMBER 30.

To—	Quantities.			Declared value.		
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	Yards.	*Yards.*	*Yards.*			
Argentine Republic	234,500	195,800	196,800	£8,402	£6,674	£6,534
Australasia	747,700	620,200	975,400	22,906	19,693	28,124
Brazil	282,400	249,000	204,500	8,314	9,273	7,363
British North America	451,100	466,300	583,500	14,003	11,972	14,080
British West Indies	409,800	255,800	102,300	8,021	5,322	2,733
British East Indies	287,700	121,100	288,800	11,990	4,266	10,429
Chili	55,500	52,900	98,100	1,820	1,577	2,173
France	509,900	311,700	264,300	21,836	14,768	11,607
Foreign West Indies	1,419,300	1,617,600	2,127,400	34,186	36,502	47,122
Germany	345,900	361,400	386,800	15,607	16,751	16,832
Holland	22,600	40,000	17,600	966	1,467	798
Italy	130,200	132,000	105,200	5,790	5,800	4,825
Mexico	301,600	284,700	263,600	7,758	7,310	6,080
Peru	18,200	37,200	29,200	567	1,415	772
Philippine Islands	338,600	88,300	131,800	6,587	2,262	2,732
Portugal and Azores	56,000	61,300	40,400	1,626	1,748	1,442
Russia	24,000	15,800	21,800	981	835	1,228
Spain and Canaries	171,100	176,700	114,700	8,196	7,416	4,804
United States Colombia	141,200	397,100	194,100	3,526	7,989	4,212
United States	6,936,600	6,032,900	5,710,000	197,238	176,100	169,943
Other countries	894,700	937,000	936,300	32,669	29,856	30,813
Total plain, bleached or unbleached	13,778,900	12,454,800	12,792,600	412,989	368,996	374,545
Total checked, dyed or printed, and diapers, or damasks	613,700	469,200	614,200	23,638	15,840	14,337
Sail cloth and sails	359,000	356,000	484,300	18,941	16,683	21,123
Total of piece goods	14,751,600	13,280,000	13,891,100	455,568	401,513	410,005
Thread for sewing	*207,400	*158,100	*224,700	28,402	20,959	27,622
Other articles				28,079	30,818	46,699
Total value of linen				512,049	453,296	484,326
In dollars				2,491,886.46	2,205,964.98	2,356,972.48

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30.

Argentine Republic	1,130,600	1,426,500	1,411,900	£37,941	£47,284	£52,462
Australasia	12,476,100	10,162,600	11,925,900	354,529	294,675	327,806
Brazil	2,661,800	1,808,600	2,204,700	93,118	62,744	79,774
British North America	5,360,700	5,183,100	5,560,500	142,131	139,975	137,673
British West Indies	2,275,300	2,266,800	1,610,100	50,012	46,721	34,788
British East Indies	2,070,800	1,929,200	2,182,000	78,372	61,918	67,757
Chili	725,500	498,200	960,700	22,263	15,781	27,466
France	3,992,800	3,862,300	2,647,700	178,516	169,328	109,108
Foreign West Indies	10,943,500	15,508,500	13,402,800	267,185	336,688	286,543
Germany	4,247,100	3,339,100	3,045,200	183,238	147,224	134,361
Holland	228,000	215,000	241,600	10,128	9,118	10,029
Italy	1,662,400	1,585,800	1,227,500	68,660	70,560	52,198
Mexico	2,418,700	1,990,400	2,909,700	62,279	52,258	68,411
Peru	306,100	101,700	273,100	8,924	3,472	8,558
Philippine Islands	1,910,800	1,233,900	1,007,300	38,317	25,296	21,032
Portugal and Azores	861,500	558,400	652,500	22,621	16,266	17,405
Russia	1,116,600	230,800	304,400	52,731	12,371	17,202
Spain and Canaries	1,918,900	1,763,500	1,663,000	84,387	74,731	71,428
United States Colombia	1,525,200	3,265,700	3,024,800	32,846	64,581	63,536
United States	74,122,500	58,814,300	57,099,200	2,015,491	1,722,328	1,601,944
Other countries	7,637,400	7,598,900	8,714,500	262,939	250,973	260,481
Total plain, bleached or unbleached	139,596,300	123,343,300	122,069,100	4,066,628	3,624,292	3,449,962
Total checked, dyed or printed, and diapers, or damasks	5,378,900	5,308,200	5,090,800	183,706	179,643	139,437
Sail cloth and sails	2,929,200	2,507,200	3,627,500	149,997	120,970	1 5,333
Total of piece goods	147,904,400	131,158,700	130,787,400	4,400,331	3,924,905	3,754,732
Thread for sewing	*2,112,000	*1,622,800	*1,958,000	276,708	218,753	236,795
Other articles				330,278	261,399	377,510
Total value of linen				5,007,317	4,405,057	4,369,037
In dollars				24,367,621.53	21,437,206.90	21,261,918.56

* Pounds.

Exports of linen from the United Kingdom, &c.—Continued.

MONTH ENDED OCTOBER 31.

To—	Quantities.			Declared value.		
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	Yards.	*Yards.*	*Yards.*			
Argentine Republic	157,100	209,300	60,700	£4,829	£7,391	£2,518
Australasia	1,382,200	620,900	1,452,200	37,985	18,111	37,452
Brazil	312,900	239,200	201,500	9,709	8,377	7,233
British North America	291,100	187,200	232,200	8,059	5,334	5,580
British West Indies	297,700	315,900	196,300	6,322	7,037	4,402
British East Indies	172,800	279,200	236,800	6,479	8,911	7,205
Chili	64,900	147,100	62,900	2,279	3,485	1,480
France	338,000	284,700	331,700	14,423	12,834	13,231
Foreign West Indies	1,457,100	1,655,400	2,549,600	30,547	35,570	51,415
Germany	384,200	333,700	314,600	16,235	15,249	14,318
Holland	67,900	21,300	21,600	3,663	1,122	897
Italy	64,500	97,100	70,100	3,151	4,646	2,840
Mexico	340,300	394,200	465,900	9,566	9,394	11,549
Peru	23,400	16,000	19,800	732	371	898
Philippine Islands	70,800	115,100	189,900	1,574	2,768	2,771
Portugal and Azores	80,400	91,100	36,100	2,020	2,720	1,210
Russia	29,200	54,300	85,300	1,614	3,070	4,658
Spain and Canaries	132,000	213,800	163,100	6,914	8,053	6,679
United States Colombia	178,900	288,700	324,700	4,396	5,684	6,707
United States	6,520,000	6,743,300	4,341,800	201,508	218,513	126,737
Other countries	930,300	816,500	999,100	27,525	27,943	31,786
Total plain, bleached or unbleached	13,295,700	13,124,000	12,355,900	399,530	406,583	342,066
Total checked, dyed or printed, and damasks or diapers	561,000	468,000	631,800	19,569	12,138	16,842
Sail-cloth and sails	227,000	385,300	363,700	12,647	20,069	17,055
Total piece goods	14,083,700	13,977,300	13,351,400	431,746	438,790	375,963
Thread for sewing	*226,800	*206,700	*230,600	31,662	26,650	26,980
Other articles				28,673	31,055	43,530
Total value of linen				492,081	496,495	446,473
In dollars				2,394,712.19	2,416,192.92	2,172,760.85

TEN MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31.

Argentine Republic	1,287,700	1,635,800	1,472,600	£42,770	£54,675	£54,980
Australasia	13,858,300	10,783,500	13,378,100	392,514	312,786	365,258
Brazil	2,974,700	2,047,800	2,406,200	102,827	71,121	87,007
British North America	5,651,800	5,370,300	5,792,700	150,190	145,309	143,253
British West Indies	2,573,000	2,582,700	1,806,400	56,334	53,758	39,190
British East Indies	2,249,600	2,208,400	2,418,800	84,851	70,829	74,962
Chili	4,790,400	645,300	1,023,600	24,542	19,266	28,946
France	328,800	4,147,000	2,979,400	192,939	182,162	122,339
Foreign West Indies	12,400,600	17,163,900	15,952,400	297,732	372,258	337,958
Germany	4,631,300	3,672,800	3,359,800	199,473	162,473	149,179
Holland	295,900	236,300	263,200	13,791	10,240	10,926
Italy	1,726,900	1,682,900	1,297,600	71,811	75,206	55,038
Mexico	2,759,000	2,384,600	3,375,600	71,845	61,652	79,960
Peru	329,500	117,700	292,900	9,656	3,843	9,456
Philippine Islands	1,981,600	1,349,000	1,197,200	39,891	28,064	23,803
Portugal and Azores	941,900	649,500	688,600	24,641	18,986	18,615
Russia	1,145,800	285,100	389,700	54,345	15,441	21,860
Spain and Canaries	2,050,900	1,977,300	1,826,100	91,301	82,784	78,107
United States Colombia	1,704,100	3,554,400	3,349,500	37,242	70,265	70,243
United States	80,642,500	65,557,600	61,441,000	2,216,999	1,940,841	1,728,681
Other countries	8,567,700	8,415,400	9,713,600	290,464	278,916	292,267
Total plain, bleached or unbleached	152,892,000	136,467,300	134,425,000	4,466,158	4,030,875	3,792,028
Total checked, dyed or printed, and damasks or diapers	5,939,900	5,776,200	5,722,600	203,275	191,781	156,279
Sail-cloth and sails	3,156,200	2,892,500	3,991,200	162,644	141,039	182,388
Total piece goods	161,988,100	145,136,000	144,138,800	4,832,077	4,363,695	4,130,695
Thread for sewing	*1,338,800	*1,829,500	*2,188,600	308,370	245,403	263,775
Other articles				358,951	292,454	421,040
Total value of linen				5,499,398	4,901,552	4,815,510
In dollars				26,762,720.37	23,853,402.81	23,434,679.42

* Pounds.

Export of linen from the United Kingdom, &c.—Continued.

MONTH ENDED NOVEMBER 30.

To—	Quantities.			Declared value.		
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	Yards.	*Yards.*	*Yards.*			
Argentine Republic	224,200	181,200	179,700	£7,549	£6,459	£5,430
Australasia	1,530,400	1,279,000	1,580,100	46,091	33,449	43,748
Brazil	226,000	269,600	213,800	6,845	11,057	6,369
British North America	137,700	138,100	136,900	4,362	3,947	3,748
British West Indies	255,400	261,500	202,300	5,704	5,394	3,828
British East Indies	220,200	176,500	188,900	7,457	5,827	5,408
Chili	133,900	102,000	65,700	5,689	3,457	1,810
France	289,300	185,900	257,000	13,042	8,411	11,741
Foreign West Indies	1,472,200	2,036,500	1,127,400	31,139	41,265	22,366
Germany	432,600	377,200	307,900	18,066	16,675	15,046
Holland	18,800	20,100	34,000	861	925	1,324
Italy	88,300	117,100	80,000	4,231	5,323	3,845
Mexico	225,200	235,700	214,500	5,782	5,288	4,613
Peru	23,500	32,200	6,600	771	320	216
Philippine Islands	170,100	169,500	163,800	3,702	3,325	2,893
Portugal and Azores	88,300	79,800	50,300	2,073	1,688	1,548
Russia	42,600	26,500	33,300	2,186	1,409	1,779
Spain and Canaries	182,700	214,300	149,600	6,906	8,147	6,192
United States Colombia	307,600	190,500	235,500	6,226	4,120	4,673
United States	4,259,400	5,871,300	3,423,500	136,380	188,765	98,380
Other countries	988,100	1,026,500	737,600	32,139	32,475	23,815
Total plain, bleached or unbleached	11,316,500	12,991,000	9,388,200	347,231	387,726	268,772
Total checked, dyed or printed, damasks or diapers	486,400	302,200	575,100	15,576	8,947	14,964
Sail-cloth and sails	239,700	346,900	357,600	13,166	17,443	15,996
Total piece goods	12,042,600	13,640,100	10,320,900	375,943	414,116	299,732
Thread for sewing	*226,600	*215,500	*199,400	32,209	24,288	24,415
Other articles	.....	.....	.....	27,158	28,086	43,254
Total value of linen manufactures	.....	.....	.....	435,310	466,490	367,401
In dollars	.....	.....	.....	2,215,766.11	2,270,173.59	1,787,956.97

ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER 30.

Argentine Republic	1,511,900	1,817,000	1,652,300	£50,319	£61,134	£60,410
Australasia	15,388,700	12,062,500	14,958,200	438,605	346,235	409,006
Brazil	3,200,700	2,317,400	2,620,000	109,672	82,178	93,376
British North America	5,789,500	5,508,400	5,929,600	154,552	149,256	146,971
British West Indies	2,828,400	2,844,200	2,008,700	62,038	59,152	43,018
British East Indies	2,469,800	2,384,900	2,607,700	92,308	76,656	80,370
Chili	924,300	747,300	1,089,300	30,231	22,723	30,756
France	14,618,100	4,332,900	3,236,400	205,981	190,573	134,080
Foreign West Indies	3,872,800	19,200,400	17,079,800	328,871	413,523	360,324
Germany	5,063,900	4,050,000	3,667,700	217,539	179,148	164,225
Holland	314,700	256,400	297,200	14,652	11,165	12,250
Italy	1,815,200	1,800,000	1,377,600	76,042	80,529	58,883
Mexico	2,984,200	2,620,300	3,590,100	77,627	66,940	84,573
Peru	353,000	149,000	299,500	10,427	4,163	9,672
Philippine Islands	2,151,700	1,518,500	1,361,000	43,593	31,389	26,696
Portugal and Azores	1,030,200	729,300	738,900	26,714	20,674	20,163
Russia	1,188,400	311,600	423,000	56,531	16,850	23,639
Spain and Canaries	2,233,600	2,191,600	1,975,700	98,207	90,931	84,299
United States Colombia	2,011,700	3,744,900	3,585,000	43,468	74,385	74,916
United States	84,901,900	71,428,900	64,864,300	2,353,379	2,129,606	1,827,061
Other countries	9,555,800	9,441,900	10,451,200	322,603	311,391	316,082
Total plain, bleached or unbleached	164,208,500	149,457,400	143,813,200	4,813,359	4,418,601	4,060,770
Total checked, dyed or printed, damasks or diapers	6,426,300	6,078,400	6,297,700	218,851	200,728	171,243
Sail-cloth and sails	3,395,900	3,239,400	4,348,800	175,810	158,482	198,384
Total piece goods	174,030,700	158,775,200	154,459,700	5,208,020	4,779,811	4,430,397
Thread for sewing	*2,565,400	*2,045,000	*2,388,000	340,579	269,691	288,190
Other articles	.....	.....	.....	386,109	320,540	464,294
Total value of linen manufactures	.....	.....	.....	5,934,708	5,370,042	5,182,881
In dollars	.....	.....	.....	28,881,256.48	26,133,109.39	25,222,490.38

* Pounds.

Quantity and value of linen piece-goods exported from the United Kingdom in 1880 to the several countries named, together with the average price per yard.

Countries.	Quantity.	Value.	Average value per yard.
	Yards.		*Cents.*
Australasia	13,370,000	$1,857,309	13.8
Argentine Republic	1,921,200	316,468	16.2
Brazil	2,565,800	443,605	17.0
British East Indies	2,571,600	400,148	15.4
British North America	5,705,200	753,319	13.0
British West Indies	3,085,500	306,650	10.0
Chili	843,800	124,051	14.6
Foreign West Indies	20,610,200	2,156,205	10.4
France	4,578,100	978,264	11.0
Germany	4,291,000	928,737	21.4
Holland	268,600	57,449	11.0
Italy	1,899,600	414,105	21.6
Peru	189,100	27,121	14.2
Portugal and Azores	820,000	108,853	13.0
Russia	371,200	95,003	25.2
Spain and Canaries	2,354,300	477,375	20.0
United States of America	78,169,400	11,335,854	14.4
United States of Colombia	3,992,600	386,940	9.6
Other countries	14,640,100	2,153,747	14.6
Total	162,247,300	23,321,203	14.3

Comparative value of the exports of flax fabrics from the United Kingdom to the United States and to other countries and the British possessions in the several years named.

Year.	United States.	Foreign countries.	British possessions.	Total.
1879	$12,635,040	$10,715,123	$3,289,676	$26,639,839
1880	14,751,533	9,882,508	3,766,944	28,400,985
1881	12,678,094	11,848,082	3,925,138	28,451,314
1882	13,987,309	10,684,556	4,374,360	29,046,225

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES OF VENICE.

REPORT BY VICE-CONSUL BUDD, OF VENICE.

The course of the past year offered little that is worthy of remark, few events having occurred of sufficient importan ce to arouse any considerable interest in the community. Nor has enterprise created any very important addition to the industrial or commercial resources of the region. The chief public preoccupation has been the task of repairing the disasters of the preceding year, and it is a subject of congratulation that, in spite of those disasters, the past season should have been one of continued progress for Venice.

NAVIGATION.

The movement of steam navigation has maintained its usual activity and even shown a slight gain, while the number of sail frequenting the port has increased by 352 entries and 316 clearances, with a tonnage respectively of 32,234 and of 18,396. It is worthy of remark also that the new maritime railway station, where ships of any size are unloaded directly onto the truck, and of which a detailed account was given in a previous report, proved its usefulness by the daily increasing number of steamers which enter it, and amounting to 423, or 133 more than in the

year before, with a superior tonnage of 59,311. It should be said that owing to the unreliable nature of the soil where this basin is located, and perhaps to insufficient prevoyance in the plans, the construction as well of the basin as of the warehouses attached to it was only accomplished at great difficulty, and repeatedly endangered by the yielding of their foundations. The exaggerated expense thus occasioned was the pretext for much partisan discussion, and the possibility of its ever being of any practical use was seriously questioned. At present it is in full employment and promises to become eventually the principal center of the transit movement which the situation of Venice seems to make her most important interest in the future. The enlargement of the basin, with additional buildings and appliances, is now urgently demanded.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

A corresponding increase is seen in the volume and value of the trade of the port, which reached a sum of $47,729,589 in imports, and $38,973,267 for exports, exceeding those of 1882 by $324,212 in the first, and by $1,171,393 in the second. In this advance of general trade it is impossible to signal any new branch acquired and there are few remarkable developments in any special direction. It seems rather the regular growth of ordinary exchanges. The most decided variation has been in oils, particularly vegetable, which have shown a considerable increase both of imports and exports, amounting in the former to very nearly half the whole importation of the previous year, or $1,715,000 in a total of $4,691,638. This abnormal movement, however, confined in great measure to olive and linseed oils, and independent of the real needs of the market, was a speculation provoked by the unusual abundance and cheapness of the crop in the neighboring region of Tunis. Cotton-seed oil on the contrary tends to disappear entirely from the market, the importation of the year being only $6,600 against $55,600 in 1882 and $1,000,338 in 1880. So far the prohibitive duty laid on the article in 1881 has had its effect, but complaints are made that its real purpose is still evaded, the adulterations made elsewhere being introduced in large quantities and without difficulty.

The unusual activity in special articles mentioned above is balanced by an equivalent falling off of nearly a third, or $1,471,069, from last year's exportation of grain ($8,846,362) and of an eighth, $717,752, in the entries. Rice, however, has been imported largely in excess of the average from the East Indies, to compensate the home crop, which was inferior in quantity and quality, and wheat remained moderately in advance of the preceding few years since 1879, both for imports and exports. One of the most satisfactory results of the year was the considerable exportation of wheat flour, which has grown steadily for some time past, and now tends to become a Venetian specialty. Extensive mills existing at Treviso e Mirano, in the neighborhood, have constantly improved and extended their production, and together with the large establishment of the same nature, on the most modern system, implanted last year on the city, have so perfected their fabrication that the home article is now preferred to that formerly imported, and begins to be in demand abroad. Exports for the year were $287,143 against $179,360 in 1882 and $125,764 in 1879. The complete abolition of the oppressive grist tax has doubtless had its share in bringing about these results.

Of the other Venetian staples, glass and beads were less exported and less demanded in the one case, owing to the exuberant provision of past years, while on the other hand the manufactory of glass for common

use, recently implanted at Murano, now furnishes most of the articles of that description formerly required from abroad.

The immense destruction of lumber during the inundations of 1882 had lessened the stock to a degree which rendered impossible the ordinary rate of exports, while the fresh arrivals during the season have slightly raised the actual internal importation and tend to reform the quantity required for the trade and disposable in the city.

THE TRANSIT TRADE.

A serious indication of danger for the transit movement of the port is found in the diminished arrivals of cotton, due apparently to the rivalry of the neighboring port of Trieste, aided by the unsparing tariff competition of the Austrian railways, by which all the natural communications of Venice with Central Europe are controlled. The past year shows a total importation of $5,201,407, with a falling off of $2,660,000 from 1882, the difference between this and the decline in exports being represented by the increasing demand for home fabrication and principally for the spinning mill recently established in the city and now in full operation with 25,000 spindles. Some compensation for the discouraging feature of this branch of trade is found in the success of this and similar establishments, attested by an increase of $898,138 in the value of yarns and tissues exported during the year, or nearly a third, evidently the product of Venetian, industry since the importation of such articles remained stationary.

An equal or greater activity prevailed in receipts and shipments of hemp from the interior, owing to a crop of exceptional abundance and quality, and of this article an unusual quantity was directed to the United States.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

One of the observable features of the trade returns for the year was the rapid progress of exchanges with the United States, reaching an aggregate of $624,242, with an augmentation of 43 per cent. of exports and 60 per cent. of imports on those of 1882. Of these last the most important article as well from its novelty as its amount, was a cargo of cotton for $172,000, the first shipment of the kind as yet received here, the usual staple, as well for home use as for transit, being that from India and Egypt. Another item worthy of remark is that of $15,536 for hardware and jewelry, an article quoted for $14,297 in 1882 and $3,000 in 1881, and certainly destined to become rapidly still more important in its demand here. Petroleum also shows an increase on the arrivals of last year, though below the figures of some former reports, being $291,918 against $291,526 in 1882.

The most considerable item of export was the relatively large shipment of hemp, mentioned above, $35,156 to $29,896 in 1882. The steady and rapid increase in the demand seem to indicate this article also as an object of permanent supply for the future.

A rather unusual object of international traffic appears on the list in the shape of theatrical costumes, and suggests a mention of the establishment where such articles are manufactured on a large scale with a taste and perfection which have brought them into request for the theaters of all parts of Italy, and made the house a center for supplies of the kind. I am informed that a further order of the same nature is now in course of preparation for the United States, and it is probable

that the cheapness and elegance of such fabrics here will still extend the demand.

The same may be said of the important manufacture of sulphur matches, which are nowhere made better or cheaper.

Other articles of export show the same general progress; of these straw goods and optical instruments to very remarkable degree, the first reaching $22,530 from a beginning of only $434 in 1881; the second $24,979 from $487 in 1882. The decline in glassware and beads is equally observable in the eqports to other countries, and seems due to overproduction, as already remarked.

MANUFACTURES OF VENETIA.

Cotton-spinning mill.—No industrial enterprise of importance has been added to those already mentioned in previous reports within the limits of the city and province. The spinning cotton mill inaugurated in the early part of the year is now in operation with its full force of 25,000 spindles, and, as I was recently assured in conversation with the director, finds a good demand for all its product. Some difficulty occurs occasionally from the inexperience and undisciplined habits of the operatives, taken raw from the indolent populace around the establishment, but as the price of such labor is low in proportion to its quality and the supply unlimited, its employment cannot fail to be profitable with a little persistence.

Flour mills.—The large flouring mill in construction during the past year, is now completed and busy, and promises to be equally successful, judging from the effect of its production already remarked in the exportation of the place. Both these establishments are models of neat and solid construction for their purpose.

Rope manufacture.—In the neighboring province of Treviso a firm of wealthy industrials have implanted an establishment for hemp spinning and rope-making of every description, which, in view of the large production of the raw material in the surrounding region it is rather surprising should not have existed before. Its location is especially opportune at the little town of Cormuda, the point where the first trunk of the new railway to Feltre and Belluno, opened to traffic a few months previously, finds it provisory terminus. The establishment is organized on the most modern system with costly and elaborate machinery of English and German make, and profits by the ample water facilities of the region for its motive power. A tap from the ancient Brentille canal, a construction of the fifteenth century for irrigating the district north of Venice, giving a mass of 10 cubic meters of water per second with a fall of 4 meters, acts on two turbines with 365 horse-power and a driving wheel weighing 16,000 kilograms and serving 22 transmissions. The buildings form a covered area of 7,000 square meters; the great spinning room measures 80 meters by 20 and contains 8,000 spindles. Other portions of the building are occupied by machinery for combing the hemp; for cleansing, drying, and packing the yarns by steam. The rope-walk is a vast saloon of 127 meters by 20 for manufacturing cordage of every dimension, from heavy cable to pack thread. This establishment has been in operation for most of the past and present year and finds ready demand for its products, especially in Germany, whence it receives large and frequent orders. The principal difficulty it has had to contend with has been to form and retain a reliable corps of operatives. Those of the neighborhood supporting impatiently the regularity of the occupation, and the necessity in many cases of coming some distance to

work, soon desert it, and it has been found necessary to erect a lodging-house on the premises where over 200 workwomen are accommodated. As soon as possible it is intended to provide a similar convenience for men. The locality is not in a populous neighborhood, and the present force of laborers is drawn from about fifty communes and hamlets far and near.

RAILWAYS.

The same comparative suspension of public interest has replaced the animated discussion of local railway questions which occupied preceding years. This was in the nature of the case: A vast scheme for providing the communications necessary throughout the kingdom was then under the test of discussion or application, and all the interests involved were aroused for the occasion. The critical moment has passed; the projects decided on have taken their final form, and as their execution is at the charge of Government or of public bodies, they have ceased to interest for the time. In a former report full details have been given regarding them. Since then two short sections have been opened to traffic; that mentioned above in the direction of Belluno, and an additional portion of the line from Adria to Chioggia, stopping at Loreo within a very few miles of Chioggia. When completed it will open immediate communication with the sea to the marshy delta of the Po.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

All these subjects of merely local importance, however, have latterly been still more lost sight of in the excited discussion of a question in which the whole international trade of Venice is largely at stake. The purchase and transfer of the great lines to Government management by the liberal ministry of 1876 not having proved satisfactory, nor even completely possible in practice, a bill was presented to parliament during the last session for farming them to private companies; and to neutralize the gross disparity of earnings between the present groups of upper, middle, and lower Italian, the whole network was divided longitudinally into east and west, or Mediterranean and Adriatic. Of course, the Venetian lines, inclusive of those leading to the Eastern Alps, fell into the latter of these two groups; but the two belonging properly to Venice both cross Austrian territory and connect only with Austrian railways in communication with Trieste and on terms which make competition impossible, leaving the St. Gothard alone open to her on conditions of common justice. Here, also, she was at a disadvantage, being farther from this pass than than Genoa by 131 kilometers. Two Italian lines lead up to it from Genoa and from Milan, respectively, and in possession of one of them the Adriatic company could arrange tariffs so as to compensate the distance. When, therefore, in the new division both were assigned to the Mediterranean, the sense of injustice here was extreme, and the more so that the approach from Milan-Chiasso, thus placed in the control of Genoese interest, was entirely superfluous and useless. Along with Venice were compromised all the Adriatic ports, Ancona, Bari, Brindisi, and others, in the most direct line of eastern trade and travel, while on the Mediterranean side Genoa is the only important seaport in direct connection with the pass. The railway bill in the meanwhile was pressed on parliament for an immediate vote. In this critical conjuncture the business community here showed unwonted excitement. Meetings were held and protests noted by the shipping agents, the common council, and the chamber of commerce, and finally

a convention of delegates from the provinces of the Adriatic seaboard, met in Venice, and passed resolutions deprecating the threatened measure as a common disaster. All this agitation, aided by severe criticism of the bill on financial grounds, had its effect in checking hasty legislation; the session drew to a close, and the whole question remains in suspense.

FISHERIES.

Another subject which caused some excitement and irritation in the early part of the year, and threatened difficulty with Austria, has been happily terminated with common satisfaction. The fishermen of Chioggia—quasi the whole able-bodied population—have from time immemorial resorted to the opposite coast of Istria and Dalmatia, where their industry is much more profitable, and have heretofore maintained the best relations with the inhabitants of those shores, fishermen also in great part. Since their political separation, however, partly from trade jealousy, partly from vexatious action of the Austrian authorities, a certain ill-feeling has crept among them, venting itself in complaints that the Chioggian modes of fishing were abusive, and in occasional collisions, and resulting in several acts of violence, such as the seizure of nets, driving boats from their station, and finally the murder of an Austrian official. These facts, aggravated by intended overzealousness caused considerable inquietude here for a time. The real grounds of dispute, however, were not serious, nor was either Government disposed to attach importance to the affair. A joint commission was appointed toward the close of the year, which after the settlement of pending differences prepared a new code of regulations. The result of their labors is not yet published, but is said to contain little alteration of present usages, which have heretofore been extremely liberal, the Italian fishermen being allowed to use all their usual methods on equal terms with the natives (to whom shore fishing only is reserved) up to one kilometer of shore, or in a given depth of water, during the season when fishing is generally permitted. The affair is now finished, and no unpleasant incidents have occurred during the present year.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The course of events in the city and region has been otherwise one of quiet progress. Of the various public works for the improvement of the harbor none are quite completed. The excavation of the ship channel continues slowly, and has not yet reached the neighborhood of the city. The breakwater at the Lido entrance has been pushed more actively, and for the greater portion of its length now rises to the surface of the sea. Its action answers completely the calculations of its projectors, the depth of water being already doubled in every part of the channel, with 7 feet at its shallowest point. Such a result is not yet of much practical use, but indicates the effect desired, and gives assurance that all the benefit anticipated will ultimately be realized.

The long desired transfers of the Brenta River from its present point of discharge into the Lagoon is less advanced, the corps of engineers appointed only during the past year to carry it into effect being still occupied with the preliminary arrangements.

The aqueduct is now in full operation and answers its purpose well, so far as the quantity and regularity of the supply are concerned, but much discussion has arisen in regard to the quality of the water furnished, containing, it is asserted the refuse and drainage of the city of

Padua, from the Peirego canal, which traverses that place before joining the Brenta above the point of derivation. It would be, of course, easy and not excessively costly to carry that point a short distance higher up, as the company proposed to do, but the Brenta is subject to extreme scarcity of water in summer, and at certain seasons would not alone suffice for the requirements of Venice. On the other hand, to seek other sources would call for new and very much more expensive works. The case is difficult and no practical solution is yet suggested. In the mean while it is not less true that the same supply from the same source had served the purpose for centuries, and that, though the water of Venice has always been subject to dislike and distrust, it has never been convicted of any distinct injury to the health of the population.

Of other public works mentioned with more or less detail in former reports, the restoration of the western front of the Ducal palace, which has occupied the last ten years and necessitated some most difficult engineering operations, such as the reconstruction of underworks while the immense edifice was shored in the air, is now completed and uncovered, and there is no dissent to the general admiration of its beauty and perfection. Such a renewal of the best work of ancient art is very rare.

Public works in the outlying provinces have mostly been confined to improvement of the hydraulic conditions of the region, become more urgent since the ravages of the late inundation proved their present insufficience. Besides repairing those ravages it has been found necessary to strengthen elsewhere the existing defenses against the growing elevation and violence of the water courses. In the case of the Adige, the most dangerous of the Venetian rivers, the extent of these re-enforcements was farther increased by the changes effected in the upper part of its course by the Austrian Government, confining and accelerating its current, and exaggerating the force of its irruption on the plain below. These works have been going on for the last two years at various points in the provinces of Verona and Rovigo.

In the lowland districts also the effort to reclaim and improve marshy or inundated land is becoming more frequent, and to this end, as well as for better drainage of estates already under cultivation, steam pumps of the most powerful description are employed in greater numbers. Several of the great proprietors of the region incur a heavy annual expense for this purpose, and the consumption of fuel required by the multiplication of these machines is the principal cause of an increase of nearly three millions of lire in the importation of combustibles during the past year.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration, both permanent and temporary, has been below the average of several years past, which is a subject of general surprise and congratulation, as it was natural to expect that the loss and disaster of the preceding season would have driven to this last resort larger numbers than ever before; nor do facts show the condition of the rural population to have improved. The real causes of the diminution are probably that the usual demand for labor in neighboring countries has been wanting, the railway constructions in Servia and other Balkan states being pushed with less activity, while the hostile feeling toward Italian immigrants so strongly manifested for some time past, and carried into acts of violence or expulsion in the preceding year both in France and Austria, discouraged the spontaneous movement of those who would have crossed the frontier to better their fortunes.

For over-sea emigration the stringent precautions of Government have certainly increased the difficulties, and, together with the frequent cases of disappointment and suffering recently made public, tended to lessen the thoughtless readiness with which it has been latterly resorted to. No recruiting maneuvers have attracted observation during the year, and the contadino has in most cases neither the intelligence nor the enterprise to make a move so important without temptation and guidance.

POPULATION OF VENICE.

The population of the city has resumed its upward movement with an activity that more than covers the slight falling off in the preceding year. Statistical returns gave on the 31st of December the following figures:

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Stable population	62,318	68,378	130,696
Floating population	5,790	4,635	10,425
Garrison			3,205
Total			144,806
Total 1882			736,702

HEALTH OF VENICE.

Venice also retains its rank among the healthiest of great cities, with a mortality of only 23.8 in the thousand.

W. H. DE WOLF BUDD,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Venice, October 29, 1884.

Statement showing the imports, by articles, at Venice for the year ending December, 31, 1883.

Articles.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Animals for slaughter	$1,267,789	Italy.
Butter, lard, and tallow	386,202	Italy, India, Turkey, Great Britain, Belgium, Austria-Hungary.
Cheese	737,784	Italy, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary.
Hides and leather	1,585,417	Italy, Greece, Turkey, France, Great Britain, Arabia, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Barbary States.
Wax	249,583	Italy, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt, Barbary States, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Ionian Islands, Portugal.
Fish, dried and prepared	1,073,078	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Norway and Sweden, Turkey, Greece.
Oils	4,691,638	Italy, Austria-Hungary, United States, Great Britain, Barbary States, Ionian Islands, Greece, France, India, Egypt.
Refined petroleum	294,310	Austria-Hungary, United States.
Soap	103,814	Italy, Ionian Islands, Great Britian, Austria-Hungary.
Grains	493,176	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Turkey, Australia, India, Barbary States, Roumania, Ionian Islands, Egypt.
Oleaginous seed	628,618	Italy, India, Egypt, Turkey, Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary, Ionian Islands.
Colonials and drugs	1,297,823	Italy, Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Greece, Belgium, India, United States.
Wines and spirits	3,353,090	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Ionian Islands, India, Belgium.
Fruits, fresh and dried	1,470,990	Italy, Japan, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, France, Ionian Islands, Greece, Great Britain, Barbary States, United States.

Statement showing the imports, by articles, at Venice, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Gums	$132,899	Italy, India, Egypt, Turkey, Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary.
Medicines and preparations	473,953	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, India, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, France, Belgium.
Niter	53,422	Italy, India, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain.
Colors and dye-woods	151,971	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, France, Turkey, Belgium, India, Malta.
Indigo	212,686	Austria-Hungary, Great Britain.
Raw silks, cocoons, and waste	1,403,785	India, Turkey, Austria-Hungary.
Hemp	1,923,154	Italy, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, India, Ionian Islands.
Cotton	5,201,407	Italy, India, United States, Egypt, Turkey, Malta, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary.
Wool	584,226	Italy, Australia, Turkey, Ionian Islands, France, Austria-Hungary.
Other materials for weaving	23,817	
Manufactures of woven goods	5,526,752	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Roumania, Malta, Turkey, France, India.
Paper, books, and prints	525,739	Italy, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Great Britain.
Natron	3,115	Egypt, France.
Glass, beads, and enamels	252,764	Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, India, Barbary States, Russia, Turkey.
Hardware, earthenware, and jewelry.	489,159	Italy, Japan, Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary, India, Turkey, United States, Egypt.
Metals, rough and wrought	2,384,101	Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Egypt, Turkey, Ionian Islands, France, Belgium, United States.
Combustibles	2,152,129	Italy, Austria, Holland, Great Britain, Belgium, France.
Timber, rough and worked	928,170	Italy, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Ionian Islands, France, Great Britain.
Tobacco	236,761	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Turkey.
Salt	216,619	Italy.
Stone, lime, and cement	536,123	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Great Britan, France.
Stearine candles	57,597	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain.
Rosin	12,085	Austria-Hungary, Great Britain.
Gall-nuts and barks	288,361	India, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Austria-Hungary.
Matches and other inflammables	20,597	Austria-Hungary, Turkey.
Sulphur	567,163	Italy, Great Britain, Ionian Islands, Austria-Hungary.
Sundries	1,183,983	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, France, Turkey, India, Barbary States.
Total for 1883	47,729,589	
Total for 1882	44,405,377	
Increase	3,324,212	

Value of merchandise imported, by countries, by sea in 1883 *as compared with* 1882.

Countries whence imported.	1883.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
Australia	$21,968	$144	$21,824	
Japan	4,348	51,965		$47,617
India (East)	7,349,614	7,708,996		359,382
United States	480,674	301,049	179,565	
Brazil	281,710	404,570		122,860
Arabia	6,722	60,950		54,228
Egypt	225,102	910,950		685,848
Barbary States	563,119	6,577	556,542	
Algeria		9,379		9,379
Roumania	68,244	1,249,520		1,181,276
Russia	1,020,716	771,555	249,161	
Turkey	1,001,564	899,381	102,183	
Greece	69,630	19,059	50,571	
Ionian Islands	731,566	195,433	536,133	
Sweden and Norway	204,325	365,301		160,976
Holland	1,273	308,671		307,398
Malta	5,531	7,151		1,620
Great Britain	4,288,188	3,080,870	1,207,318	
Belgium	88,071	537,624		449,553
France	99,248	166,115		66,867
Portugal	2,200	1,833	367	
Austria-Hungary	4,368,097	3,671,763	696,334	
Italy	6,595,920	5,612,401	983,519	
Total	27,481,330	26,345,911	1,135,419	

Statement showing the exports from Venice, by articles, for the year ending December 31, 1883.

Articles.	Value (including costs and charges).	Whither exported.
Animals for slaughter	$39,730	India, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Malta, Austria-Hungary, Italy.
Butter, lard, and tallow	300,046	India, Egypt, Roumania, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands Austria-Hungary, Italy.
Cheese	466,589	Italy, India, Egypt, Roumania, Russia, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Ionian Islands.
Hides and leather	1,814,701	Italy, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Great Britain, France, Austria Hungary.
Wax	565,239	Italy, India, Turkey, Greece, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Ionian Islands, Malta.
Fish, dried and prepared	809,351	Italy, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Ionian Islands.
Oils	3,666,654	Italy, India, Egypt, Greece, Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary, Ionian Islands.
Refined petroleum	1,356,314	Italy, Turkey, Austria-Hungary.
Soap	122,748	Italy, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Austria-Hungary.
Grains	3,257,157	Italy, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Greece, Egypt, Roumania, Russia, Ionian Islands, France.
Oleaginous seed	597,632	Italy, Turkey, Great Britain, Barbary States, India, Roumania, Russia, Ionian Islands, Austria-Hungary.
Colonials and drugs	1,226,927	Italy, Austria-Hungary, United States, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Egypt, Greece, Barbary States.
Wines and spirits	1,270,321	Italy, Ionian Islands, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Russia, Turkey, India, Barbary States, Roumania, Great Britain.
Fruits, fresh and dried	1,106,033	Italy, Austria, Hungary, Great Britain, India, United States, Egypt, Turkey, Ionian Islands.
Gums	108,157	Italy, Egypt, Barbary States, Greece, Ionian Islands, Austria-Hungary.
Medicines and preparations	257,291	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Ionian Islands, India, Egypt, Roumania, Russia, Turkey, Great Britain, France, Germany, Malta.
Niter	3,643	
Colors and dye-woods	81,535	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Ionian Islands, Turkey, India, Egypt, Greece, Great Britain.
Indigo	114,777	
Raw silk, cocoons, and waste	1,321,046	Turkey, Italy, Austria-Hungary.
Hemp	1,994,609	Italy, United States, Roumania, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Holland, Malta, Great Britain, Belgium, France, Austria-Hungary.
Cotton	5,732,385	Italy, Turkey, France, Austria-Hungary.
Wool	534,996	Italy, Austria-Hungary.
Other materials for weaving	24,105	Italy, India, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Austria-Hungary.
Manufactures of woven goods	3,933,295	Italy, Australia, India, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Austria-Hungary, France.
Paper, books, and prints	246,289	Italy, Egypt, Barbary States, Roumania, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Malta, Austria-Hungary, United States.
Natron	278	
Glass beads and enamels	243,539	Italy, Australia, Japan, India, United States, Arabia Egypt, Barbary States, Roumania, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Holland, Malta, Great Britain, Portugal, France, Germany, Spain, Austria-Hungary.
Hardware, earthenware, and jewelry.	256,157	Italy, India, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Austria-Hungary, United States.
Metals, rough and worked	767,336	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Egypt, France, India, Great Britain, Ionian Islands, Roumania, Greece.
Combustibles	886,937	
Timber, rough and worked	1,060,729	Italy, Egypt, India, Roumania, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Malta, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Barbary States, United States, Russia, Spain.
Tobacco	510,870	Italy, Austria-Hungary.
Salt	195,139	
Stone, lime, and cement	223,579	Italy, India, Egypt, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Great Britain, Malta, Barbary States.
Stearine candles	17,949	Italy, Greece, Ionian Islands, Austria-Hungary.
Rosin	14,683	Italy.
Gall nuts and barks	231,416	Italy, Austria-Hungary.
Matches and other inflammables	147,278	Italy, United States, Egypt, Barbary States, Roumania, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Great Britain, France, Portugal, Austria-Hungary.
Sulphur	450,867	Italy, Ionian Islands, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary.

Statement showing the exports from Venice, by articles, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Value (including costs and charges).	Whither exported.
Sundries	$974,928	Italy, Egypt, Barbary States, Turkey, Greece, Malta, Austria-Hungary, Ionian Islands, India, Roumania, Russia, Denmark, Germany, Sweden and Norway, United States.
Total for 1883	38,973,267	
Total for 1882	37,801,874	
Increase	1,171,393	

Statement showing the value of merchandise exported, by countries, by sea in 1883 *as compared with* 1882.

Countries whither exported.	1883.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
Australia	$17,416	$14,143	$3,273	
Japan	2,126	47,845		$45,719
East Indies	1,151,961	817,294	334,667	
United States	139,968	97,783	42,185	
Arabia	4,510	2,070	2,440	
Egypt	571,033	347,145	223,888	
Barbary States	18,803	38,430		19,637
Algeria				
Roumania	32,710	9,691	23,019	
Russia	77,854	49,960	27,894	
Turkey	597,822	505,667	92,155	
Greece	262,771	276,920		14,149
Ionian Islands	276,138	346,036		69,898
Denmark	408	96	312	
Sweden and Norway	636	1,215		579
Holland	25,842	21,421	4,421	
Malta	57,128	115,088		57,960
Great Britain	2,267,699	1,872,114	395,535	
Belgium	885	3,707		2,822
France	132,160	107,329	25,480	
Spain	2,507		2,507	
Portugal	6,226	9,148		2,922
Germany	10,041	15,808		5,767
Austria-Hungary	2,400,465	2,757,209		356,744
Italy	3,183,061	2,520,385	662,676	
Total	11,241,056	9,976,719	1,264,337	

Statement showing the imports and exports between Venice and the United States for the year 1883.

Articles.	Imports.		Value of exports.
Hardware, earthenware, and jewelry	tons.. 5	$15,536	
Coffee	do.... 16	405	
Cotton (raw)	do.... 758	172,669	
Fruit	do.... 0.56	28	
Iron (variously wrought)	do.... 0.33	58	
Petroleum	cases.. 216,076	291,918	
Glass, beads, and enamel			$17,277
Carved wood and furniture			12,797
Paintings			16,886
Straw goods			22,530
Hemp			35,156
Bronzes			3,035
Photographs, prints, and books			272
Statuary			230
Optical instruments			516
Theatrical costumes			24,979
Matches			2,483
Drugs			384
Jet goods			922
Silk stuffs			592
Miscellaneous			1,909
Total 1883		480,614	139,968
Total 1882		301,049	97,783
Increase of imports		179,565	
Increase of exports			42,185

Statement showing the navigation by flag at the port of Venice, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1883.

ENTERED.

Flag.	Loaded.				Empty.				Total.	
	Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.			
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Italian	1,665	23,904	278	183,983	50	2,159	3	2,250	1,996	282,296
Austro-Hungarian	550	36,435	270	99,068	8	82	2	1,313	830	136,898
Danish	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	912	.....	.....	1	912
French	.....	.....	2	704	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	704
German	3	549	2	1,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,439
Greek	23	6,002	.....	.....	1	340	.....	.....	24	6,342
English	1	204	273	321,221	.....	.....	34	53,696	305	375,121
Montenegrin	14	515	1	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	539
Dutch	.....	.....	1	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,008
Turkish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	2	358	7	3,024	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3,382
Total	2,258	137,967	832	611,834	59	2,581	39	57,259	3,188	809,641

CLEARED.

Italian	509	32,913	245	172,943	1,179	59,917	37	16,471	1,970	282,241
Austro-Hungarian	98	5,648	222	69,908	456	29,247	48	28,010	824	132,813
Danish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	912	1	912
French	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	704	2	704
German	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	389	2	1,890	4	2,279
Greek	14	3,606	.....	.....	9	2,368	.....	.....	23	5,974
English	.....	.....	165	221,759	1	204	135	149,255	301	371,218
Montenegrin	14	523	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24	15	547
Dutch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,008	1	1,008
Turkish	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	127	.....	.....	1	127
Swedish	.....	.....	2	881	2	358	5	2,143	9	3,382
Total	635	42,690	634	465,491	1,650	92,1610	232	200,417	3,151	801,208

Statement showing the navigation by countries at the port of Venice, Italy, for the yevr ending December 31, 1883.

ENTERED.

From—	Loaded.				Empty.				Total.	
	Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.			
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Italy	543	36,379	92	37,171	41	2,098	.....	.....	676	75,648
India	.....	.....	28	41,760	.....	.....	10	16,867	38	58,627
United States	14	7,203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	7,203
Brazil	4	743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	743
Egypt	.....	.....	16	24,103	.....	.....	12	17,924	28	42,027
Barbary States	21	2,741	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2,741
Roumania	2	410	5	4,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4,428
Russia	18	6,055	7	6,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	12,945
Turkey	22	2,159	51	51,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	53,502
Greece	2	251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	251
Ionian Islands	2	248	50	30,424	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	30,672
Sweden and Norway	1	208	6	2,648	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2,856
Holland	1	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	160
Great Britain	18	7,908	229	247,787	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	255,695
Belgium	.....	.....	1	855	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	855
France	7	1,462	35	28,416	1	296	.....	.....	43	30,174
Austria-Hungary	1,603	72,040	312	136,419	17	187	17	22,468	1,949	231,114
Total	2,258	137,967	832	611,834	59	2,581	39	57,259	3,188	809,641

Statement showing the navigation by countries at the port of Venice, Italy, &c.—Cont'd.

CLEARED.

To—	Loaded.				Empty.				Total.	
	Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.			
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Italy	320	20,658	62	23,995	185	7,560	17	15,324	584	67,537
India	.....	.....	24	40,906	.....	.....	1	1,565	25	42,471
United States	.....	.....	1	1,234	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,234
Egypt	.....	.....	19	28,060	.....	.....	9	13,232	25	41,292
Barbary States	14	1,792	1	1,229	20	2,341	1	810	36	6,172
Algeria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,445	2	2,445
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	854	1	854
Russia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8,454	7	8,454
Turkey	24	2,204	53	52,597	1	539	35	33,858	113	89,198
Greece	15	3,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,058	17	5,067
Ionian Islands	34	3,555	52	34,179	.....	.....	2	1,237	88	38,971
Malta	7	2,941	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,354	8	4,295
Great Britain	.....	.....	110	132,998	1	204	2	2,305	113	135,507
France	.....	.....	29	26,337	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	26,337
Spain	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	687	1	1,177	2	1,864
Austria-Hungary	221	8,531	283	123,956	1,442	81,279	151	115,744	2,097	329,510
Total	635	42,690	634	465,491	1,650	92,610	232	200,417	3,151	801,208

RESOURCES OF RUSSIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL STANTON, OF ST. PETERSBURG.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE AND MINES.*

INTRODUCTORY.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the first part of a report on Russia.

The part sent treats of the agricultural and mining resources of this empire.

The statistics, in many instances, are not very recent, but they are the most recent which are available and will be of interest as presenting a picture of the resources of Russia.

The information given in this report has been taken from the Russian Review and the works of eminent Russian statisticians.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

The Russian Empire has an area of nearly 395,000 geographical miles, or about one-sixth of the land on the globe. From Ararat to Kola, the southern and northern extremities, there are 700, and from the eastern and western extremities, Eastcape to Kalish, 2,500 geographical miles.

The empire is greater than any other of ancient or modern times, and forms a compact mass, while the next largest, the British Empire, is scattered over the whole world. One hundred millions of subjects obey the Russian, two hundred and thirty-six millions the British scepter, whilst China, with but half the territory, is supposed to have four times as many inhabitants as Russia.

* Part II will appear in the next number of Consular Reports.

The frontiers extend over 6,370 geographical miles, 4,350 miles of which are sea-coast. Unfavorable climate and formation, however, limit this littoral, as far as commerce is concerned, to the relatively small portions of the Baltic, Black, and Japanese Seas.

The Empire is divided naturally into three great districts, viz:

Districts.	Square kilometers.	Inhabitants.
European Russia, with Poland and Finland	5,389,628	85,000,000
Caucasus and trans-Caspian districts	799,755	6,000,000
Siberia and Central Asia	15,512,869	9,000,000
Total	21,702,232	100,000,000

European Russia, with one-fifth of the total area, has nearly six times as many inhabitants as all the other districts together. It is divided generally into two zones, the one embracing all the territory without, and the other all that with, Blackearth, these two zones being again subdivided into nine groups of governments or provinces.

It is proposed in the following pages to give in as brief a form as possible the chief characteristics of these groups as well as the leading features of the agriculture and trade of Russia.

Governments without Blackearth.

NORTHERN GROUP.

This group embraces the governments of Archangel, Olonektz, and Vologda. They are the least populous districts of European Russia. Forests and tundra predominate. The imperial forests alone cover in Archangel 63.6 per cent., in Vologda 82.4 per cent., and in Olonetz 94.7 per cent. of the total area. From 1870 to 1877 there was sown annually on the average in these provinces:

Description.	Sown.	Reaped.
	Chetverts.	*Chetverts.*
Wheat	200,000	620,000
Rye	260,000	1,023,000
Oats	398,000	1,230,000
Barley	187,000	600,000
Potatoes	67,000	259,000

The average crops of this group do not suffice even for the wants of its scanty population.

Flax is cultivated also, particularly in Vologda, where it occupies about 140,000 disiatines (about 390,000 acres). Cattle-breeding is more successful than farming, especially in Archangel, where the Cholmogory race, which enjoys a national reputation, is bred. Sheep-raising is carried on to some extent, but the wool is not particularly good and is consumed in the district, where in 1876 there were 702,000 sheep. Horse-breeding is carried on to but a small extent. There were in 1876 319,000 head. The same may be said of swine, whose number in 1876 was 69,000. The forests are mainly the property of the Crown, and have decreased since 1872 nearly 30 per cent. These governments have little importance as mining or manufacturing centers, brewing and distilling, being the only branches at all developed.

THE CENTRAL GROUP.

This group consists of the following thirteen governments, viz: St. Petersburg, Novgorod, Tver, Pskoff, Smolensk, Moscow, Kaluga, Vladimir, Taroslaff, Kostroma, Nijni-Novgorod, Viatka, Perm. Agriculture is successfully carried on in all. The following table exhibits the agricultural characteristics of this group:

[Area in desiatines.]

Governments.	Specific population per square kilometer.	Arable land.	Hay and grass land.	Forests.	Waste and sterile land.
St. Petersburg	29	675,000	478,000	928,000	1,160,000
Novgorod	8	1,300,000	470,000	2,508,000	2,079,000
Tver	23	1,850,000	1,288,000	1,378,000	852,000
Pskoff	18	1,300,000	320,000	1,465,000	426,000
Smolensk	20	1,970,000	850,000	1,162,000	551,000
Moscow	57	1,200,000	300,000	790,000	401,000
Kaluga	32	1,550,000	308,000	540,000	303,000
Vladimir	26	1,900,000	280,000	1,510,000	123,000
Taroslaff	28	1,100,000	600,000	795,000	367,000
Kostroma	14	1,505,000	306,000	3,111,000	587,000
Nigni Novgorod	25	1,800,000	280,000	1,075,000	265,000
Viatka	16	4,929,000	704,000	4,590,000	479,000
Perm	7	3,006,000	2,608,000	15,022,000	2,571,000
Total		24,085,000	8,792,000	34,874,000	10,164,000

This group includes the most important manufacturing districts of Russia. In Perm, Viatka, and Nijni-Novgorod mining also is extensively developed. Although a great extent of land in this group is devoted to agriculture, the crops, as is shown in the following table, are in general unsatisfactory:

Description.	Quantity.		Average yield in kernels.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
	Chetverts.	*Chetverts.*	
Wheat	509,000	1,707,000	2.8
Rye	6,524,000	20,509,000	3.2
Oats	8,693,000	23,934,000	2.7
Barley, Buckwheat, Peas	2,367,000	7,121,000	3.0
Potatoes	1,683,000	7,018,000	4.2

Oats and rye predominate; winter wheat is but little cultivated; spring wheat prevailing in eleven governments, Perm, Nijni-Novgorod, and Kostroma taking the lead. Barley is extensively cultivated only in Viatka, Taroslaff, and Kostroma. Potatoes are grown in all governments, most extensively in Taroslaff and Moscow, and only for the table. Flax is largely cultivated; hemp and other fibrous plants to some extent; tobacco also, though very slightly.

In 1876 there were 4,240,000 horses in this group, Perm leading with 940,000, and 5,293,000 cattle, Viatka leading with 985,000. The Taroslaff is the best breed, though not equal to the Cholmogory. Dairy farming is most extensive in the vicinity of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Coarse-wooled native sheep are chiefly kept in this group; they num-

bered in 1876 6,323,000, Viatka leading with 1,559,000. Of swine there were 1,364,000, and of goats 212,000.

Forests cover 42 per cent. of the total area of this group, and have decreased about 39 per cent. in twenty-five years.

Considerable attention is paid to distilling and brewing, there being 220 distilleries and 121 breweries in this group; the larger portion of the latter, however, is in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

BALTIC GROUP.

The provinces of Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland form this group. The following table gives their agricultural standing.

[Area in desiatines.]

Provinces.	Specific population per square kilometer.	Hay land.	Arable land.	Forest land.	Waste land.
Esthonia	16	417,000	281,000	220,000	707,000
Livonia	22	611,000	921,000	952,000	781,000
Courland	23	383,000	552,000	505,000	695,000
Total		1,411,000	1,754,000	1,677,000	2,183,000

All institutions exercising an influence on the development of this group enjoy excellent success and receive universal attention.

The relations of seed to crop are given in following table:

Description.	Quantity.		Average yield per kernel sown.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
	Chetverts.	*Chetverts.*	
Wheat	421,000	2,290,000	5.4
Rye	3,194,000	17,643,000	5.6
Oats	2,746,000	12,175,000	4.4
Barley and other summer cereals	2,947,000	14,680,000	5.0
Potatoes	6,172,000	29,576,000	4.8

It will be seen from this table that the average crop in the Baltic provinces is much greater than in the thirteen northern governments. Wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, oats and potatoes are principally cultivated, the latter being largely used for distilling purposes. Considerable attention is paid to horse-breeding, there being 375,000 in this group, an increase of 32 per cent. since 1851. Cattle has increased 42 per cent. since 1851. The district possesses about 1,006,000 head. Sheep number 1,047,000, 917,000 of which are native breeds. The increase since 1851 is about 70 per cent. Swine numbering 360,000, having increased since 1851 33 per cent. Forests have decreased since 1855, 45 per cent., and their protection and extension is a question of vital importance. Distilling, brewing and milling are extensively carried on in this district.

WESTERN GROUP.

This group embraces the six governments of Mohileff, Vitebsk, Vilna, Kovno, Grodno, and Minsk, with a total area of 306,476 square kilo-

meters, and a population of 6,185,053. The agricultural characteristics of the group are given in the following table:

[Area in desiatines.]

Governments.	Specific population per square kilometer.	Arable land.	Hay land.	Forest land.	Waste land.
Mohileff	20	2,000,000	337,000	908,000	856,000
Vitebsk	20	1,877,000	167,000	1,194,000	370,000
Vilna	24	1,650,000	571,000	810,000	477,000
Kovno	28	2,063,000	495,000	542,000	395,000
Grodno	26	1,438,000	407,000	682,000	681,000
Minsk	13	1,992,000	792,000	2,307,000	1,717,000
Total		11,010,000	2,769,000	6,443,000	4,496,000

The governments have much the same character as those of the central group.

Description.	Quantity sown.	Reaped.	Average yield per kernel.
	Chetverts.	*Chetverts.*	
Wheat	274,000	1,006,000	3.7
Rye	2,324,000	8,548,000	3.7
Oats	1,521,000	5,077,000	3.3
Barley, buckwheat, and other farinaceous cereals	1,204,000	4,111,000	3.4
Potatoes	2,239,000	9,240,000	4.1

Spring and winter wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, oats, potatoes, and flax are cultivated. Horses numbered in 1876 1,499,000, and receive considerable attention. Cattle numbered 2,519,000; sheep, 2,042,000, 371,000 of which were fine-wooled breeds; swine, 1,570,000; goats, 220,000. Forests have been greatly devastated and have decreased in area more than 3,000,000 desiatines (over 8,000,000 acres). Distilling, brewing, and sugar making are carried on extensively in this group.

VISTULA GOVERNMENTS.

This group includes the former kingdom of Poland. Statistical data are scantier and more incomplete than in Russia.

Agriculture bears in this group a manifold character, as, besides grain, oleaginous and other commercial plants are cultivated, and beet roots most extensively grown.

Of the total area of these ten governments, water-courses included, there are 5,775,000 desiatines arable land, 985,000 desiatines hay and grass land, 3,053 desiatines forest land, 1,820,000 desiatines waste land.

The average crop results are given below.

Description.	Quantity.		Average yield per kernel sown.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
	Chetverts.	*Chetverts.*	
Wheat	517,000	2,522,000	4.9
Rye	1,793,000	7,946,000	4.4
Oats	1,345,000	6,026,000	4.5
Barley, buckwheat, and other cereals	980,000	4,217,000	4.3
Potatoes	3,735,000	20,024,000	5.4

Notwithstanding its dense population this group is a grain exporting one. Horses in 1870 numbered 754,000; cattle, 2,232,000; sheep, 4,180.000; swine, 1,104,000, and goats, 15,000. Forests have been greatly devastated. Distilling, brewing, and sugar-making are, as adjuncts to agriculture, extensively carried on.

Blackearth Governments.

SOUTHWESTERN GROUP.

This group includes the three governments of Kief, Podolia, and Volhynia, and is one of the most favored districts of Russia both as to soil and climate. The general agricultural characteristics are given in the following table:

[Area in desiatines.]

Governments.	Specific population per square kilometer.	Arable land.	Hay land.	Forest land	Waste land.
Kief	43	2,731,000	468,000	773,000	379,000
Podolia	46	2,175,000	304,000	390,000	665,000
Volhynia	24	2,310,000	642,000	1,825,000	802,000
		7,216,000	1,414,000	2,988,000	1,846,000

The principal grain cultivated in this group is shown in the following table:

[Area in desiatines.]

Description.	Kief.	Podolia.	Volhynia.	Total.
Wheat	382,400	570,700	451,200	1,404,300
Rye	542,000	418,500	275,600	1,236,100
Barley	233,000	202,500	121,100	556,600
Buckwheat	231,000	129,400	53,800	414,200
Other farinaceous plants	314,000	146,000	408,000	868,000
Potatoes	36,400	25,800	26,900	89,100
Oats	298,500	216,000	206,300	720,800
Beet root	59,140	34,560	5,250	98,950
Tobacco	23	590	410	1,023

The following table shows the average crop results in this group:

Description.	Quantity.		Average yield yer kernel sown.
	Sown.	Reaped.	
	Chetverts.	*Chetverts.*	
Wheat	1,067,000	4,483,000	4.2
Rye	1,461,000	6,240,000	4.2
Oats	1,129,000	4,743,000	4.2
Barley, maize, and buckwheat	1,432,000	5,626,000	3.9
Potatoes	831,000	3,617,000	4.3

Beet roots play an important role in this group. About 115,957 desiatines were planted, producing 99,242,650 poods.

In 1871 the horses in this group numbered 866,000, having increased 80 per cent. in twenty years; cattle numbered 1,500,000, having decreased 11 per cent.; sheep, mostly native breeds, 2,420,000; swine, 1,258,000; goats, 85,000.

Forests form but a small percentage of the area of the district and have not been devastated as ruthlessly as in other districts.

Sugar-making, distilling, brewing, and milling are extensively carried on.

SOUTHERN STEPPE GOVERNMENTS.

This group includes the governments of Bessarabia, Cherson, Yekaterinoslaff, Taurida, and the Don Cossacks district, which are more or less characterized by the word steppe. The following table gives the general agricultural characteristics of this group:

[Area in desiatines.]

Governments.	Specific population per square kilometer.	Arable land.	Hay land.	Forest land.	Waste land.
Bessarabia	30	1,210,000	1,100,000	130,000	597,000
Cherson	22	2,955,000	2,529,000	46,000	1,009,000
Yekaterinoslaff	20	2,000,000	2,918,000	49,000	1,200,000
Turida	12	1,000,000	2,800,000	190,000	1,483,000
Don Cossacks District	7	3,609,000	8,800,000	.....	1,413,000
Total	.....	10,774,000	18,147,000	415,000	5,702,000

The principal cereals and the area planted are given in the accompanying table.

[Area in desiatines..]

Description.	Bessarabia.	Cherson.	Yekaterinoslaff.	Taurida.	Don Cossacks District.	Total.
Wheat	538,400	962,600	732,800	660,360	812,800	3,706,960
Rye	59,500	303,200	144,000	192,200	246,400	945,300
Barley	151,000	265,700	196,700	145,900	86,600	845,900
Buckwheat	8,700	57,300	44,000	200	.....	110,200
Other farinaceous plants	108,900	376,000	192,000	159,200	272,000	1,108,100
Potatoes	3,200	18,300	8,600	3,800	.....	33,900
Oats	16,700	65,600	89,000	46,900	121,000	339,200
Beet-roots	710	.....	.....	.....	.....	710
Tobacco	2,660	360	90	860	8	3,978
Grapes	28,200	1,570	.....	4,670	1,500	35,940

The average amount sown and reaped is given below:

Description.	Quantity sown.	Quantity reaped.	Yield per kernel sown.
	Chetverts.	*Chetverts.*	
Wheat	2,462,000	8,314,000	3.4
Rye	761,000	2,865,000	3.7
Oats	415,000	1,734,000	4.2
Other summer cereals	1,079,000	5,083,000	4.7
Potatoes	293,000	1,216,000	4.1

The greatest part of the grain production of this group is exported. In 1876, the horses numbered 1,185,000; cattle, 3,427,000; sheep, 13,174,000, of which 7,097,000 were merinos; swine, 787,000; goats, 139,000. But little forest exists, and that little is neglected or wasted, and has decreased 35 per cent. since 1840.

Distilling, brewing, and sugar-making are carried on, though the lack of fuel militates against these industries.

CENTRAL BLACKEARTH GOVERNMENTS.

This group includes the governments of Toola, Riasan, Orel, Koorsk, Voronesh, Tamboff, Pensa, Karkoff, Poltava, and Tchernigoff. Cereals, fruit, oleagineous and fibrous plants thrive here.

The following table gives the general agricultural characteristics of this group.

[Area in desiatines.]

Governments.	Specific population per square kilometer.	Arable land.	Hay land.	Forest land.	Waste land.
Toola	38	2,000,000	300,000	180,000	271,000
Riasan	35	1,929,000	432,000	640,000	252,000
Orel	34	2,400,000	400,000	714,000	579,000
Koursk	42	2,512,000	222,000	325,000	579,000
Voronesh	33	3,675,000	1,120,000	436,000	750,000
Tamboff	32	3,600,000	750,000	827,000	639,000
Pensa	30	1,507,000	501,000	926,000	252,000
Karkoff	31	2,300,000	1,500,000	470,000	563,000
Poltava	42	2,000,000	1,478,000	194,000	762,000
Tchernigoff	32	2,600,000	620,000	508,000	648,000
Total		24,523,000	7,323,000	5,220,000	5,295,000
Percentage of area		57.89	17.29	12.32	12.50

The area and varieties of cereals, &c., planted are given in the following table:

[Area in desiatines.]

Governments.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Other farinaceous plants.	Potatoes.	Oats.	Flax.	Hemp.	Beet-roots.	Tobacco.
Toola	16,310	710,000	6,800	149,800	88,100	43,600	547,000	.....	18,000	5,040	740
Riasan	12,910	582,500	16,800	148,000	101,700	18,100	371,100	.....	17,000	190	220
Orel	57,000	725,300	11,860	347,200	44,000	34,400	559,000	.....	75,000	20	90
Koursk	165,000	1,053,000	41,000	441,600	150,400	27,900	518,000	.....	33,000	9,780	1,050
Voronesh	553,000	824,000	102,700	240,000	283,200	26,300	345,000	52,200	.....	3,140	750
Tamboff	108,500	1,225,100	16,500	245,200	293,600	38,000	618,000	.....	12,000	3,830	560
Pensa	300	654,000	500	260,000	112,000	8,400	328,000	.....	.....	330	80
Karkoff	801,600	588,000	257,000	147,200	121,800	18,400	212,600	.....	.....	17,620	1,100
Poltava	483,310	799,000	282,300	379,700	279,500	24,900	184,100	.....	.....	1,660	10,540
Tchernigoff	14,150	604,000	54,300	572,800	52,500	30,630	141,500	5,000	42,000	5,110	16,210
Total	2,212,080	7,764,900	789,560	2,931,500	1,526,800	270,630	3,824,300	57,200	197,000	46,720	30,370

The cultivation of buckwheat in this group is extraordinarily great and causes much attention to be given to bee-keeping. Hemp, beet-roots, and tobacco thrive, and in Voronesh the sunflower and watermelon are extensively cultivated. The average crop results are given below:

Description.	Quantity sown.	Quantity reaped.	Average yield per kernel sown.
	Chetverts.	*Chetverts.*	
Wheat	1,901,000	6,650,000	3.4
Rye	7,860,000	36,412,000	4.6
Oats	7,454,000	28,264,000	3.8
Barley, buckwheat, and other cereals	3,722,000	13,532,000	3.6
Potatoes	2,293,000	11,635,000	5.1

The proportionately small amount of grazing land in this group has its influence on the breeding of domestic animals. Horses number 4,358,000, cattle 4,137,000, sheep 10,841,000, 1,537,000 of which are merinos, swine 3,057,000, goats 141,100. Forests play an unimportant rôle in this group and have decreased 20 per cent. Pensa, Tamboff, and Orel have the most, Toola and Poltava the least forest land.

There are in this group 68 sugar-mills, whose annual production is valued at 13,172,000 rubles; 745 distilleries, whose production is valued at 80,355,200 rubles; 70 breweries, producing 1,242,700 rubles beer; 940 oil-mills, producing 2,159,400 rubles oil; and 47 tobacco works, producing 3,304,000 rubles tobacco.

EASTERN AND SOUTHEASTERN GOVERNMENTS.

This group includes the governments of Kasan, Simbirsk, Saratoff, Samara, Oufa, Orenburg, and Astrakhan.

The general agricultural characteristics are given in the following table:

[Area in desiatines.]

Governments.	Specific population per square kilometer.	Arable land.	Meadow land.	Forest land.	Waste land.
Kasan	27	2,478,000	452,000	1,816,000	421,000
Simbirsk	24	1,826,000	446,000	1,200,000	528,000
Saratoff	21	2,000,000	3,300,000	592,000	1,405,000
Samara	29	2,000,000	2,648,000	1,315,000	8,188,000
Oufa	11	1,803,000	741,000	5,604,000	2,038,000
Orenburg	5	563,000	2,640,000		9,506,000
Astrakhan	3	231,000	980,000	84,000	19,142,000
Total		10,901,000	11,207,000	10,611,000	41,228,000
Percentage of total area		14.8	15.3	14.3	55.9

The soil of this group is fertile, except in Astrakhan, where its fruitfulness is affected by the salty character of the earth. The area and variety of cereals, &c., cultivated is shown in the following table:

[Area in desiatines.]

Description.	Kasan.	Simbirsk.	Saratoff.	Samara.	Oufa.	Orenburg.	Astrakhan.	Total.
Wheat	72,300	71,200	575,800	1,154,900	162,500	519,000	134,000	2,689,700
Rye	911,800	623,000	802,000	612,000	605,000	71,700	30,000	3,655,500
Barley	78,300	15,000	67,000	61,000	25,500	38,000	4,100	288,900
Buckwheat	252,000	102,000	86,600	74,600	73,000	36,300	.....	5,918,300
Other farinaceous plants	210,500	189,000	267,600	290,400	123,000	56,800	9,000	1,146,300
Oats	265,000	218,000	342,300	222,400	182,000	124,000	7,200	1,360,900
Potatoes	7,700	8,400	11,800	9,000	7,800	3,400	800	48,900
Flax	.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....	8,100	.....	17,100
Tobacco	.....	60	70	5,590	.....	7	3	5,730

The following table shows the condition of domestic animals in this group:

Governments.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.			Swine.
			Native.	Fine wooled.	Total.	
Kasan	437,000	315,000	1,045,000	19,000	1,064,000	214,000
Simbirsk	334,000	280,000	793,000	45,000	838,000	125,000
Saratoff	490,000	578,000	1,104,000	485,000	1,589,000	164,000
Samara	849,000	618,000	1,458,000	73,000	1,531,000	235,000
Oufa	591,000	343,000	950,000	.....	950,000	137,000
Orenburg	581,000	441,000	875,000	5,000	880,000	65,000
Astrakhan	142,000	497,000	1,385,000	1,000	1,386,000	52,000
Total	3,424,000	3,072,000	7,610,000	628,000	8,238,000	992,000
1851	4,226,000	2,875,000	7,021,000	584,000	7,605,000	705,000
Increase	.....	197,000	589,000	44,000	633,000	287,000
Decrease	802,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage	19	6.8	8.4	7.5	8.3	40.7
1861	3,350,000	2,750,000	7,312,000	1,327,000	8,639,000	789,000
Increase	876,000	322,000	298,000	.....	.....	203,000
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	699,000	401,000	.....

Forests have been greatly devastated and have decreased more than 4,854,000 desiatines. Distilling and brewing are carried on, though not to any great extent.

AGRICULTURE IN GENERAL.

Excluding Finland the total area of Russia in Europe is 437,190,000 desiatines, which are distributed as follows:

Description.	Russian governments.	Poland.	Total.
	Desiatines.	*Desiatines.*	*Desiatines.*
Arable land	82,802,000	5,775,000	94,577,000
Meadow land	52,078,000	985,000	53,063,000
Forest land	172,403,000	3,053,000	175,456,000
Grazing waste land	112,274,000	1,820,000	114,094,000
Total	425,557,000	11,633,000	437,190,000

So that about two-eighths are waste, two-eighths arable, three-eighths forest, and one-eighth meadow land.

Of this area there are planted as follows:

Description.	Desiatines.
Cereals and legumes	62,921,280
Potatoes	1,450,200
Flax*	995,900
Hemp*	260,000
Beet-roots	173,190
Tobacco	41,600

* Poland.

Grain occupies the largest area, the details of the quantities sown and reaped are given in the following table:

Description.	Area sown.	Gross crop.	Net crop.	Average yield per kernel sown.
	Desiatines.	*Chetverts.*	*Chetverts.*	
Wheat	11,459,410	32,920,000	23,818,000	3.6
Rye	23,623,100	102,243,000	77,236,000	4.1
Barley	4,904,960	.....	.....	.....
Buckwheat	4,885,860	.....	.....	.....
Oats	12,337,200	82,333,000	58,246,000	3.4
Other cereals	5,710,750	48,905,000	35,723,000	3.7
Total	62,921,280	266,401,000	195,023,000	.....

From climatic causes the cultivation of spring wheat prevails, winter wheat being grown to a greater extent than spring wheat only in Poland, the Baltic, western and southwestern provinces. The area planted in European Russia being, winter wheat, 2,930,720 desiatines; spring wheat, 8,528,690 desiatines. The Baltic provinces and Poland yield the most, viz, fivefold the amount sown.

Rye is the chief cereal of Russia, both as to amount cultivated and exported. It is also extensively used for distilling purposes. It is almost the only winter cereal grown between the fifty-second and sixty-third degrees of north latitude, or in about half of European Russia. The average yield is fourfold the amount sown, the largest crops being attained, as the results of better cultivation, in the Baltic provinces.

Oats, excepting in the far north, are grown throughout the Empire. The average yield is 82,333,000 cheterts, or more than threefold the amount sown. Oats predominate when horses and cattle are numerous, and where the land is badly cultivated or impoverished.

Barley is cultivated in the highest latitudes, where it forms the chief cereal—in the western governments for brewing purposes, and in the south as a substitute for oats. Its export increases annually. It is most extensively grown in Poltava, Cherson, Karkoff, Kiefa Kovno, Viatka, and Podolia, where it covers an area of more than 200,000 desiatines.

Buckwheat, the north excepted, is cultivated throughout Russia, and in Russian governments to a greater extent than barley. The consumption is very great, buckwheat groats being for the peasants and lower classes an almost daily article of food. Considerable quantities are exported to Germany and Holland. It is the main food for bees, and its cultivation is always accompanied by bee-keeping.

Maize is cultivated to any extent only in the Caucasus, Bessarabia, portions of Taurida, Cherson, Podolia, and Yekaterinoslaff. The grain grain is mainly used as fodder.

Peas, beans, lentils, and millet are grown in almost all parts, particularly, however, in Great Russia.

The sunflower is most extensively grown in Voronesh and Saratoff.

Rape seed predominates in the Vistula goverments.

Potatoes are extensively cultivated in Russia, both as food and for distilling purposes, but nothing like to the same degree as in other European lands.

The failure of the crops in 1839 and 1849 led the Government to encourage, by premiums, the cultivation of the potato. Excepting in cities the lower classes prefer groats and saur kraut to potatoes. The

lack of manure and labor restricts the cultivation of the potato, which is generally planted on fields where rye has been grown during the winter.

In 1878, 13,353,000 chetverts were planted in European Russia, and 68,467,000 chetverts reaped. The Western provinces, with a poor soil but rational cultivation, produce more than half the potatoes grown in Russia.

Flax.—Russia takes the first rank in the cultivation of this plant which is very extensively exported.

From 17,000,000 to 20,000,000 poods of flax are annually produced, and about 4,000,000 chetverts of linseed harvested. Nearly 1,000,000 desiatines are cultivated. The culture of flax is almost exclusively in the hands of the peasants. The cultivation of a desiatine demands one hundred and three work days, twenty-six of which are devoted to the plant, and seventy-seven to the preparation of the fiber. Estimating the labor and land rent at 110 rubles, and the gross receipts, exclusive of seed, at 150 rubles, the earnings are but 40 rubles. About two and a half million chetverts, valued at from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 of rubles, are annually exported. The oil is always in demand. Although Russia ranks first in the amount of flax produced, Austria, Germany, Holland, France, England, Belgium, and Ireland far surpass it in the amount of flax produced on a given area.

Hemp ranks next to flax, and is largely exported. It is cultivated chiefly in the central governments, the annual production being about 6,000,000 poods, and 2,500,000 chetverts of hemp seed. It is also mainly cultivated by the peasants. The introduction of chain and wire tackle for ships, the decrease in the number of sailing vessels, the increasing use of cotton, jute, and petroleum, have seriously affected Russia's flax and hemp trade.

Beet roots were first cultivated at the beginning of the present century and have been largely developed since 1840. They are cultivated in twenty-three governments, nine of which belong to Poland.

The area cultivated in 1883 amounted to 272,000 desiatines, and the annual yield to 150,000,000 poods. Kief is the center of cultivation. The roots are grown by large estate owners and peasants, and always in the vicinities of factories. Those of the southwest contain the greatest amount of saccharine matter (16 per cent.), those of Poland 11 per cent. to 13 per cent., whilst in some districts there is but 7 per cent.

Tobacco estimated according to the amount of tobacco produced, 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 poods. Russia ranks second among continental countries. The consumption is less per head than in other lands. Smoking began in the latter part of the sixteenth century and the habit steadily increased, notwithstanding it was punished by the Knout, slitting of the nostrils, and banishment to Siberia. It is most extensively cultivated in Tshernigoff, Poltava, Bessarabia, and Samara In Poland the production is not large and mainly confined to the vicinity of Warsaw. The climate favors the lower grades, possessing sharp taste and odor, qualities prized by the lower classes. Tobacco is chiefly cultivated by the peasants, and is often their only occupation. In European Russia the average size of a plantation is 920 square fathoms. The plant is often grown for several successive years on the same soil. An average crop yields 100 pounds per desiatine.

Wine.—The vine-growing district of Russia covers an area twice as large as France, and produces but 15,000,000 vedros of wine annually (about 6 per cent. of France's production), 5,000,000 of which are consumed in the district. The vineyards cover an area of 122,370 desia-

tines. In Bessarabia the crop fluctuates between 116 and 278 poods per desiatine, in the Don Cossacks land from 110 to 350 poods; in the Crimea, 300 poods. The vineyards of Transcaucasia yield the greatest net profit, viz, 600 rubles per desiatine, and Yaeta, 533 rubles per desiatine. Latterly the vines have suffered from the attacks of the phylloxera. About 0.2 per cent. of the wine sold is exported.

Meadow and grass land is not lacking in Russia, but is as unequally divided as the forest. But little attention is paid to its culture, so that the hay crop is generally scanty. In Northern Russia the best crops are 75, the ordinary 50, poods per desiatine. In the low lands and along the Volga from 100 to 300 poods are obtained, but the latter figure is exceptional.

The Steppes yield large crops of a coarse, reedy hay, of little value as fodder. With respect to hay, as indeed to everything else, the Baltic provinces are far ahead of the rest of Russia.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Although possessing the greatest number of animals, Russia, considered relatively, is far behind other lands.

Horses.—Horse breeding is a branch of agricultural industry widely cultivated in Russia and one in which she equals, if not excels, all European competitors. It dates back to the dim past and has progressed with the development of the country, particularly with that of the army, in which the horse plays an important role. In 1832 there were in European Russia 19,674,723 horses. There seems to be but little doubt that horse breeding is retrograding instead of extending. The emancipation of the serfs has increased the cost of keeping them, whilst an ever-increasing population continually limits the pasture land. The Siberian plague also destroys large numbers; thus in 1877 23,630 horses died of this disease.

The following table, notwithstanding the figures date back so far, is interesting for purposes of comparison:

Countries.	Date of census.	Number of horses.	Number of horses to 1 square kilometer.	Number of horses to 1,000 inhabitants.
European Russia	1876	16,905,000	3.4	235.1
Austria-Hungary	1871	3,546,834	5.7	99.4
German Empire	1873	3,352,231	6.2	81.6
France	1872	2,882,851	5.4	79.8
Great Britain	1874	2,226,739	9.5	80.6
Ireland	1874	525,770	6.2	99.2
Total		2,752,509	8.7	83.7
Italy	1868	1,196,128	3.9	44.6
Sweden	1872	446,309	1.2	105.0
Norway	1865	150,000	0.5	85.1
Total Sweden and Norway		596,309	0.8	99.3
Denmark	1871	316,570	8.3	177.4
Belgium	1866	283,163	9.6	55.6
Holland	1872	247,888	7.3	67.5
Switzerland	1866	100,324	2.3	37.6
Greece	1867	98,938	2.0	69.8
Portugal	1870	79,716	0.9	18.2
United States	1873	9,333,800	1.2	239.8

Cattle.—Russia possesses more cattle than any other country in Europe, but is surpassed in this respect by both the United States and South America. Of the many native breeds, few if any are worthy particular notice. The Cholmogory, originally a cross between Dutch cattle and a native breed of Archangel, is the best known race. It dates from Peter the Great's time, is used for improving other native breeds, and is kept up by constant import of Dutch bulls. The breed is mainly owned by peasants.

With regard to cattle Russia may be divided into three zones, the northern, southern, and southeastern. In the first cattle are kept chiefly for dairy purposes and manure. The breeds kept are native, often crossed with foreign breeds, are small in stature, and not particularly large milkers. The Russian races develop slowly and possess on the average from 7 to 8 poods of coarse, unsavory meat. West Russian and Cholmogorian cattle weigh from 17 to 20 poods.

In the second zone cattle are kept as beasts of burden and for their meat. They are largely exported, and though poor milkers are esteemed for their meat and as workers.

In the southeastern zone oriental breeds are kept chiefly for their meat and tallow. They yield less meat than those of the southern zone and are poor milkers.

CATTLE IN EUROPE AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table gives a comparative statement of the cattle in the principal countries of Europe and the United States:

Countries.	Number of cattle.	Number of cattle to 1 square kilometer.	Number of cattle to 1,000 inhabitants.
European Russia	24,089,000	4.8	335.1
German Empire	15,776,702	29.2	384.2
Austria	7,425,212	24.7	364.1
Hungary	5,279,193	16.3	340.4
Total	12,704,405	20.5	354.7
France	11,284,414	21.3	312.6
Great Britain	6,125,491	26.5	222.0
Ireland	4,118,113	48.9	777.3
Total	10,243,604	32.4	331.5
Italy	3,489,125	11.5	130.2
Sweden	2,103,319	4.7	494.8
Norway	950,000	3.0	538.8
Total	3,053,319	4.0	508.7
Spain	2,904,598	5.6	172.5
Holland	1,377,002	41.0	374.8
Belgium	1,242,455	42.2	244.3
Denmark	1,238,898	32.2	133.9
Switzerland	993,291	23.4	372.3
Portugal	520,474	5.7	119.2
Greece	109,904	2.2	75.4
United States	26,923,400	3.4	691.6

Sheep.—The merino is bred in the Vistula, Baltic, Southern, and Central Blackearth governments, but the common native races predominate throughout the rest of Russia. The chief varieties are the so-called

Russian, the volosh, zigai, and fat or broadtails. The Russian breed flourishes in the entire north as far as the frontiers of New Russia, where the volosh or Circassian breed predominates; the zigai sheep is bred in Bessarabia and some parts of Taurida. The fat or broadtail predominate in the eastern and southeastern frontier governments and in Siberia.

There are in European Russia about 1,000,000 goats, principally in the governments of Grodno, Kagan, Kovno, and Orenburg. The Jews are the main goat breeders. Besides the common goat the angora and cashmere breeds are raised in some of the governments.

SHEEP AND GOATS IN EUROPE AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Number of sheep and goats.	Number of sheep and goats per square kilometer.	Number of sheep and goats per 1,000 inhabitants.
European Russia:			
Sheep	49,108,000	9.80	683.1
Goats	1,200,000	0.25	16.6
Total	50,308,000	10.05	699.7
Great Britain	30,318,914	131.0	1,098.9
Ireland	4,437,613	52.7	837.6
Total	34,751,527	110.0	1,056.8
France	26,381,372	50.3	736.6
Germany	24,999,481	46.2	608.8
Spain	22,054,967	42.8	1,310.9
Austria	5,884,502	19.6	294.1
Hungary	15,659,948	48.3	1,010.9
Total	21,544,450	34.5	601.6
Italy	8,674,527	28.6	323.7
Norway	1,996,379	6.3	1,162.7
Sweden	1,659,644	3.7	394.4
Total	3,656,023	4.8	606.3
Portugal	2,706,777	29.6	619.7
United States	33,938,200	4.3	871.8

Swine.—Russia's preponderance over European lands is less noticeable in swine, and her stock is 300 per cent. less than that of the United States. In fifty years their number has fallen from 15,000,000 to 10,000,000. The Russian pig is a slow-growing animal, and is not fit for killing before the third or fifth year. Russia's yield of bristles shows that native breeds still predominate, as the bristles decrease with the improvement of the race.

SWINE IN EUROPE AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Number of swine.	Number of swine per square kilometer.	Number of swine per 1,000 inhabitants.
European Russia	10,374,000	2	144.3
Austria	2,551,473	8.5	125
Hungary	5,720,957	17.7	371
Total	8,272,424	13.2	226
Germany	7,124,088	13.2	173.5
France	5,377,231	10.2	148.9
Spain	4,264,817	8.3	253.3
Great Britain	2,422,832	10 4	87.9
Ireland	1,096,494	13	206.9
Total	3,519,326	11.1	107
Italy	1,574,582	5.3	58.7
United States	30,860,900	3.9	792.8

Reindeer.—Reindeer are important to the northern nomads, since they require but little care or food. When milked they are always fettered. The milk is sweet and very rich. The animals are killed in September, all parts being made use of. The nomads accommodate their mode of life more or less to that of the reindeer.

Camels.—Camels are employed in European Russia only by the Crimean Tartars and in Taurida. Easily satisfied as to food and drink, the camel is a valuable animal for these nomads, but their short life and slow increase (females carry their young thirteen months), and sensitiveness to damp and frost are great drawbacks. The average load for a camel is 60 poods (216 pounds).

Poultry.—Poultry-breeding is universal and a very important adjunct to peasant life. Statistics do not exist, although the products thereof are valued at more than 100,000,000 rubles annually. Russia consumes millions of eggs, and exports annually more than 100,000,000. Many millions of poultry are consumed, and more than a million head exported each year. The breed producing most eggs, the most developed and fruitful, is not known; it is only known that the millions of large eggs and poultry coming to St. Petersburg in spring and winter are from beyond Moscow. In the Volga and in Kovno poultry-breeding is widespread. It is estimated the annual egg production amounts to 4,361,000,000 eggs, which would indicate the existence of at least 52,800,000 chickens, worth from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 rubles.

Bees.—Bee-keeping is perhaps more extensive in Russia than elsewhere in Europe, and is encouraged by the people using honey largely instead of sugar, and the annual consumption of wax by the Church for more than 1,000,000 rubles. Wild honey is very prevalent in the forests of Oural, Kostroma, Kazan, Simbirsk, Nijni i-Novgorod, Samara, and Oufa.

Domestic apiaries are most frequent in the Central Blackearth governments, Little Russia, and Lithuania, the greatest number, 400,000 to 500,000, existing in Poltava and Yekaterinoslaff.

The annual production of honey is about 1,000,000 poods, valued at from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 rubles, and of wax 200,000 to 300,000 poods, valued at from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 rubles.

FORESTS.

Three-eighths of the Empire in Europe, or an area variously estimated at from 142,000,000 to 175,000,000 of desiatirnes, being woodland, the forests play an important rôle in Russia's natural resources.

Its unequal distribution, however, works disadvantageously; the great distances between the wooded and the woodless districts and the lack of means of transport prevent an equalization of forest products. In the far north wood is a superfluity; in the south always a scarcity. Almost all European species are found in Russia. The crown is the largest owner, and next in rank come the appanage estates of the imperial family. The area owned by cities, churches, and private individuals is about one-fourth of the entire area. According to the estimates of the department of domain in 1881 the imperial forests covered 123,000,000 desiatines, but 99,000,000, however, were actual forest. A regular system of forestry exists only on the imperial estates, whose yield nevertheless is small, the amount of wood taken out decreasing from year to year. In 1872 600,000,000 cubic feet were cut, and in 1878 but 542,000,000. The average annual yield per desiatine is, for the imperial forests, 6 cubic feet. The income derived therefrom is about 15,000,000 rubles annually, the desiatine bringing in a net profit of about 7 copecks (3½ cents).

The imperial possessions are the only conservative element in Russian forestry, persistent devastation being the order of the day in all other forests. Whoever needs money sells his wood without regard to future generations. The immoderate consumption of wood in the country itself has greatly contributed to this devastation.

According to Veresha, the consumption, exclusive of 30,000,000 worth of wood exported, is as follows:

For fuel, about 60,000,000 cubic fathoms	rubles	120,000,000
For building 80,000 peasants' cabins	do	14,000,000
For fuel for railways	do	2,000,000
For fuel for iron-mills, furnaces, &c	do	2,250,000
For ship and boat building	do	2,000,000
For tools, furniture, &c	do	120,000,000
Total		260,250,000

At the average rate of 50 rubles per desiatine the forests of European Russia represent a total value of 6,000,000,000 of rubles.

If the present rate of destruction continues, and no decisive measures be taken to protect and replace them, the forests will be consumed in fifty years. There are already enormous stretches of land once covered with proud forests where nothing but stumps and bushes are to be seen. The magnificent forests of the Volga have fallen before the insatiable steamboats. The consequences are already perceptible in lack of water, sudden floods, and decrease of fish, &c.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS.

Whilst Russia's herds are continually being decimated by various epidemics, her grain fields, particularly in the southern governments, are attacked by various insects, whose ravages often endanger the crops of whole provinces. In consequence of the destruction of the forests, these insects are extending farther north and eastward. Not only the locust, which appears in mighty masses, but also various varieties of the grain beetles, such as the *Anisoplia austriaca*, *Anisoplia crucifera*, *Cephus pygmæus*, and Hessian fly, are the enemies which threaten with utter destruction the farmers' crops. The Government and local authorities have not been idle, but in spite of all efforts thousands of desiatines are annually destroyed by these pests.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The following table, compiled by F. Matthace, exhibits Russia's importance as an agricultural state, whose annual income from these sources are nearly 3,000,000,000 rubles, viz, 2,138,262,500 rubles from agriculture and 861,515,700 rubles from the domestic animals.

Statement of the total agricultural production of European Russia.

Locality.	Population, 1870.	Area.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Other summer cereals.
Non-Blackearth districts.		*Square kilometers.*	*Chetverts.*	*Chetverts.*	*Chetverts.*	*Chetverts.*
Northern governments	1,580,543	1,298,318.9	56,600	1,016,000	1,220,000	608,000
Central governments	18,006,890	1,102,022.4	1,741,400	20,938,000	24,448,000	7,251,000
Baltic governments	1,943,991	93,455.4	285,100	2,178,000	1,479,000	1,878,000
Western governments	6,185,053	306,476.6	1,001,000	8,446,000	4,953,000	3,950,000
Vistula governments	6,026,421	127,316.5	2,495,000	7,811,000	6,020,000	4,195,000
Total	33,742,898	2,927,589.8	5,577,100	40,390,000	38,122,000	17,850,000
Blackearth districts.						
Southwestern governments	5,828,210	164,846.4	4,362,000	6,044,000	4,587,000	5,566,000
Steppe governments	5,819,302	396,530.2	7,703,000	2,492,000	1,590,000	4,618,000
Central governments	17,126,081	494,281.9	6,388,800	35,550,000	27,773,000	13,133,000
Eastern Volga governments	9,365,840	891,171.5	7,552,000	16,729,000	10,051,000	7,163,000
Total	38,139,433	1,946,830.0	26,005,800	60,815,000	44,400,000	30,480,000
Total in European Russia	71,891,313	4,874,540.9	31,582,900	101,205,000	82,123,000	48,330,000

Locality.	Total cereals.	Potatoes.	Per head of population.					Rank of the groups according to per cent. of food per head of population.
			Grain of all kinds.	Wheat, rye, and other cereals consumed by men.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Human food, including potatoes.*	
Non-Blackearth districts.	*Chetverts.*	*Chetverts.*	*Chets.*	*Chets.*	*Chets.*	*Chets.*	*Chets.*	
Northern governments	2,901,000	258,000	1.83	1.06	0.76	0.16	1.10	9
Central governments	54,378,000	6,873,000	3.02	1.63	1.39	0.38	1.76	8
Baltic governments	5,790,000	3,644,000	2.98	2.22	0.76	1.87	2.68	5
Western governments	18,350,000	9,210,000	2.97	2.17	0.80	1.49	2.54	7
Vistula governments	20,520,000	19,728,000	3.40	2.40	1.00	3.27	3.22	3
Total	101,939,000	39,709,000	3.05	1.89	1.16	1.11	2.18	.....
Blackearth districts.								
Southwestern governments	20,559,000	3,731,000	3.52	2.74	0.78	0.61	2.89	4
Steppe governments	16,404,000	1,162,000	2.82	2.55	0.27	0.20	2.60	6
Central governments	82,847,000	11,390,000	4.84	3.22	1.62	0.66	3.38	1
Eastern Volga governments	41,495,000	1,983,000	4.38	3.33	1.05	0.21	3.38	2
Total	161,305,000	18,264,000	4.22	3.07	1.15	0.47	3.86	.....
Total in European Russia	263,244,000	57,973,000	3.66	2.52	1.14	0.80	2.72	.....

* One chetvert potatoes = ¼ chetvert rye.

Statement of the total agricultural production of European Russia—Continued.

Locality.	Per square kilometer.			Average yield per kernel sown.					
	Grain of all kinds.	Potatoes.	Human food from agriculture.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Other summer cereals.	Total cereals.	Potatoes.
Non-Blackearth districts.	*Chets.*	*Chets.*	*Chets.*	*K'nels.*	*K'nels.*	*K'nels.*	*K'nels.*	*K'nels.*	*K'nels.*
Northern governments	2.23	0.12	1.32	2.9	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.8
Central governments	49.34	6.24	28.72	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.0	4.1
Baltic governments	61.95	38.99	55.87	5.4	5.4	4.4	5.0	5.0	4.8
Western governments	59.87	30.08	51.22	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.1
Vistula governments	161.17	156.05	153.73	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.4	5.2
Total	34.82	13.56	25.19	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.4	4.7
Blackearth districts.									
Southwestern governments	124.75	21.54	102.27	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.3
Steppe governments	41.37	2.93	38.09	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.7
Central governments	167.61	23.03	117.39	3.5	4.5	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.9
Eastern Volga governments	46.08	2.22	35.52	3.3	4.6	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.4
Total	82.62	9.28	62.42	3.4	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.7
Total in European Russia	54.04	11.85	40.13	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.7

Locality.	Average yield.				Money value of the products of the soil in—	Rank of the groups of governments according to value of the products of the soil.
	Flax.	Hemp.	Tobacco.	Sand sugar.		
Non-Blackearth districts.	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Rubles.*	
Northern governments	620,000	.....	.....	.....	23,122,600	9
Central governments	5,960,000	850,000	1,420	.....	403,950,400	2
Baltic governments	1,650,000	.....	.....	.....	55,647,300	8
Western governments	2,300,000	400,000	2,140	29,200	161,208,000	6
Vistula governments	.....	.....	5,700	1,061,100	186,345,300	4
Total	10,530,000	1,250,000	6,260	1,080,300	830,273,600	.....
Blackearth districts.						
Southwestern governments	.....	.....	64,000	3,939,100	184,229,000	5
Steppe governments	.....	.....	186,700	42,600	153,246,700	7
Central governments	.....	3,600,000	1,769,300	2,138,100	637,709,600	1
Eastern Volga governments	.....	.....	339,700	3,000	332,803,600	3
Total	.....	3,600,000	2,259,700	6,223,300	1,307,988,900	.....
Total in European Russia	10 530,000	4,850,000	2,266,000	7,204,000	2,138,262,500	.....

Statement of the total agricultural production of European Russia—Continued.

Locality.	Stock of animals.					
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.			Swine.
			Common native.	Fine wool.	Total.	
Non-Blackearth districts.	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*
Northern governments	319,000	860,000	702,000	.....	702,000	69,000
Central governments	4,240,000	5,293,000	6,318,000	8,000	6,323,000	1,356,000
Baltic governments	375,000	1,006,000	917,000	130,000	1,047,000	366,000
Western governments	1,499,000	2,519,000	1,979,000	204,000	2,183,000	1,570,000
Vistula governments	740,300	1,869,500	1,683,200	2,405,400	4,088,600	1,121,800
Total	7,173,300	11,547,500	11,596,200	2,747,400	14,343,600	4,482,800
Blackearth districts.						
Southwestern governments	866,000	1,508,000	1,938,000	482,000	2,420,000	1,258,000
Steppe governments	1,185,000	3,908,000	6,075,000	7,099,000	13,174,000	787,000
Central governments	4,243,000	3,691,000	9,304,000	1,537,000	10,841,000	3,051,000
Eastern Volga governments	3,424,000	3,072,000	7,610,000	628,000	8,238,000	873,000
Total	9,718,000	12,179,000	24,927,000	9,746,000	34,673,000	5,909,000
Total in European Russia	16,891,300	23,726,500	36,523,200	12,493,400	49,016,600	10,391,800

Locality.	Stock of animals.		Rank of the government groups according to their stock of—					
	Goats.	Total, reckoning ten sheep and goats and four swine as equaling one large animal.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Domestic animals in general.
Non-Blackearth districts.	*Head.*	*Head.*						
Northern governments	300	1,266,480	9	9	9	9	9	9
Central governments	130,300	10,517,510	2	1	4	3	5	1
Baltic governments	28,700	1,580,070	8	8	8	8	7	8
Western governments	288,200	4,658,620	4	5	7	2	2	5
Vistula governments	13,900	3,300,340	7	6	5	5	8	6
Total	461,400	21,323,020	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Blackearth districts.								
Southwestern governments	81,800	2,938,680	6	7	6	4	6	7
Steppe governments	139,000	6,621,050	5	2	1	7	4	4
Central governments	140,800	9,794,930	1	3	2	1	3	2
Eastern Volga governments	439,000	7,612,200	3	4	3	6	1	3
Total	800,600	26,966,860	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Total in European Russia	1,262,000	48,289,880	....	....	....	....	....	.....

Statement of the total agricultural production of European Russia—Continued.

Locality.	To 1,000 inhabitants.					To 1 square kilometer.				
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	All animals reduced to large animals.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	All animals reduced to large animals.
Non-Blackearth districts.	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*
Northern governments	201.8	543.9	444.0	43.6	801.0	0.25	0.66	0.54	0.05	1.00
Central governments	235.4	293.9	351.1	75.3	584.1	3.85	4.80	5.74	1.23	9.54
Baltic governments	192.9	512.3	538.6	188.2	812.8	4.01	10.76	11.20	3.92	16.91
Western governments	242.3	407.3	352.9	253.8	753.2	4.89	8.20	7.11	5.11	15.18
Vistula governments	122.8	310.2	678.4	186.1	547.6	5.81	14.67	32.09	8.80	25.90
Total	212.3	342.2	425.1	132.9	631.9	2.45	3.94	4.89	1.53	7.28
Blackearth districts.										
Southwestern governments	148.6	258.7	415.2	215.8	619.1	5.25	9.14	14.68	7.63	17.82
Steppe governments	203.6	671.6	2,263.9	135.2	1,137.9	3.23	10.65	35.89	2.15	18.04
Central governments	247.7	215.5	633.0	178.1	571.9	8.58	7.46	21.93	6.11	19.82
Eastern Volga governments	365.3	328.0	879.5	93.2	812.7	3.84	3.44	9.28	0.98	8.54
Total	254.8	319.4	903.1	154.9	707.1	4.99	6.25	17.81	3.03	13.85
Total in European Russia	235.0	330.0	681.9	144.5	671.7	3.46	4.86	10.06	5.39	9.91

Locality.	Money value of stock of animals.					Money value of all domestic animals.
	Horses at an average of 50 rubles.	Cattle at an average of 40 rubles.	Sheep at an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ rubles.	Swine at an average of 8 rubles.	Goats at an average of 2 rubles.	
Non-Blackearth districts.	*Rubles.*	*Rubles.*	*Rubles.*	*Rubles.*	*Rubles.*	*Rubles.*
Northern governments	15,950,000	34,400,000	2,457,000	552,000	600	53,359,600
Central governments	212,000,000	211,720,000	22,130,500	10,848,000	260,600	456,959,100
Baltic governments	18,750,000	40,240,000	3,644,500	2,928,000	57,400	65,639,900
Western governments	74,950,000	100,760,000	7,640,500	12,560,000	576,400	496,486,900
Vistula governments	37,015,000	74,780,000	14,310,100	8,974,400	27,800	135,107,300
Total	358,665,000	461,135,000	50,202,600	35,862,400	922,800	1,207,552,800
Blackearth districts.						
Southwestern governments	43,300,000	60,320,000	8,470,000	10,064,000	183,600	122,337,600
Steppe governments	56,250,000	156,320,000	46,109,000	6,296,000	278,000	265,253,000
Central governments	212,150,000	147,640,000	37,933,300	24,408,000	281,600	422,423,100
Eastern Volga governments	171,200,000	122,880,000	28,536,000	7,936,000	878,000	331,727,000
Total	482,900,000	487,160,000	121,048,300	48,704,000	1,621,200	1,141,740,700
Total in European Russia	841,565,000	948,295,000	171,250,900	84,566,400	2,544,000	2,349,293,500

Statement of the total agricultural production of European Russia—Continued.

Locality.	Value of the year's yield.				
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.
Non-Blackearth districts.	*Rubles.*	*Rubles.*	*Rubles.*	*Rubles.*	*Rubles.*
Northern governments	6,380,000	12,900,000	1,404,000	414,000	600
Central governments	84,800,000	79,395,000	12,650,000	8,136,000	260,600
Baltic governments	7,500,000	15,090,000	2,159,000	2,196,000	57,400
Western governments	29,980,000	37,770,000	4,468,000	9,420,000	576,400
Vistula governments	14,806,000	28,042,500	8,937,400	6,730,800	27,800
Total	143,466,000	173,097,500	29,624,400	26,902,800	922,800
Blackearth districts.					
Southwestern governments	17,320,000	22,620,000	5,071,000	7,548,000	183,600
Steppe governments	23,700,000	58,620,000	29,897,600	4,722,000	378,000
Central governments	84,860,000	55,365,000	22,545,500	18,108,000	282,100
Eastern Volga governments	68,480,000	44,080,000	16,790,000	5,852,000	878,000
Total	194,360,000	180,685,000	74,304,100	36,230,000	1,721,700
Total in European Russia	337,826,000	353,782,500	103,928,500	63,132,800	2,644,500

Locality.	Total value of annual yield of domestic animals.	Total value of products of agriculture and domestic animals.	Total value of yield of agricultural products per square kilometer.	Rank of government groups according to total yield.	Rank of government groups according to yield per square kilometer.	Proportion of the total production per head of the population.	Rank of government groups according to value of production per head of population.
Non-Blackearth districts.	*Rubles.*	*Rubles.*	*Rubles.*			*Rubles.*	
Northern governments	21,098,600	44,219,200	34.06	9	9	27.96	9
Central governments	185,247,600	589,208,000	534.67	2	7	32.72	8
Baltic governments	27,002,400	82,649,500	884.26	8	4	42.52	3
Western governments	82,214,400	243,622,400	794.26	6	5	39.36	7
Vistula governments	58,544,500	244,889,800	1,923.47	5	1	40.64	6
Total	374,107,500	1,204,388,100	411.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blackearth districts.							
Southwestern governments	52,742,600	236,971,600	1,437.53	7	3	40.66	5
Steppe governments	117,217,500	270,464,200	682.13	4	6	46.48	2
Central governments	181,356,100	819,067,700	1,657.09	1	2	41.98	4
Eastern Volga governments	136,082,000	468,885,600	526.18	3	8	50.63	1
Total	487,398,000	1,795,389,100	922.23	.....	.....	47.07	.....
Total in European Russia	861,515,700	2,999,770,200	615.40	.....	.....	41.73	.....

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

Hunting and trapping have in Russia a greater importance attached to them than elsewhere. Bears are numerous and found in all forests, the skin, meat, and fat of the polar bear being especially valuable. Wolves are very abundant, their number being estimated at 200,000. They annually destroy 180,000 head of cattle, 560,000 small animals. 500,000 geese, and 100,000 dogs, whose total value is not far from 5,000,000 rubles.

The smaller fur-bearing animals are the most important. The annual production of skins is given below.

Kind of skin.	Number.	Kind of skin.	Number.
Sable	6,000	Red fox	85,000
Mink	55,000	Otter	9,000
Marten	60,000	Seal	330,000
Stone Master	150,000	Hare	1,200,000
Polecat	220,000	Cat	205,000
Ermine	50,000	Squirrel	1,000,000

These figures fluctuate greatly under the influence of fashion. European Russia yields annually about 3,000,000 skins, valued at 3,000,000 rubles. The center of the fur trade is Nijnii Novgorod. Birds are innumerable. The game laws are regarded only in the vicinity of large cities.

FISHING.

Russia's fisheries, exclusive of Finland, are valued at 25,000,000 rubles. Those of Newfoundland, France, and Norway scarcely equal those of the Caspian, Black, and Azof Seas, the annual value of the former being 15,000,000, the second 600,000, and the sea of Azof, 4,000,000 rubles. The Baltic Sea yields 1,250,000 rubles, the White and Polar Seas 1,000,000 rubles, and lakes and rivers from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 rubles' worth of fish.

Fish, caviar, and bladders are largely exported. They come chiefly from the southern waters, and are valued at 8,000,000 rubles, 2,250,000 being caviar.

Whaling improved in 1882, 343 having been caught on the Murmar coast. Fish are brought to market, either frozen, dried, or salted.

Lakes and coast stretches not private property are free. Irregular and wanton fishing has greatly injured Russia's fisheries, notwithstanding their apparent inexhaustibility.

MINES AND MINING.

Russia's mining industries date in reality from Peter the Great's time, who in 1701 installed the Toula smith, Demidoff, as manager of the first mines opened in the Oural. Mines were also opened in Olonetz, a committee of mines organized, and since that time mining has been uninterruptedly carried on.

Mining, however, has particularly increased since the establishment of railways, the increased use of mineral instead of vegetable fuel, and the emancipation of the serfs, which transferred the mines from serf-owners to other and more enterprising hands.

The following table gives the amount produced in Russia's mines:

Mineral.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Gold	458	1,454	1,491	2,155	2,642
Platina	108	9	61	119	180
Silver	1,280	1,068	1,070	868	617
Copper	281,000	394,000	135,693	306,000	196,000
Lead					83,000
Zinc					264,000
Cast-iron	11,356,000	13,892,000	18,174,000	23,255,000	27,375,000
Steel					12,929,000
Coal	875,000	3,160,000	8,000,000	79,444,000	200,943,000
Nahptha	337,000	255,000	(?)	8,174,000	21,498,000
Salt	27,196,000	24,829,000	26,110,000	37,591,000	47,572,000

Mining is more extensively carried on in Asiatic than in European Russia. The principal mining districts are the following:

1. Both slopes of the Oural Mountains, in the governments of Perm, Oufa, Orenberg, Viatka, and Vologda, where gold, platina, copper, nickel, graphite, iron, salt, and coal are found.

2. On the Altai, in the Government of Tomsk, where gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and coal are mined.

3. In the Nertshink district, in East Siberia, and Amoor district, where gold, silver, lead, and iron are found.

4. In the Kirghese Steppes, where silver, lead, copper, graphite, and coal are found.

5. In Olonetz, large quantities of iron.

6. In Nijni-Novgorod, Pensa, Tamboff, Vadimir, Toula, Kalouga, and Riasan, where iron and coal are mined.

7. In Yekatirinoslaff and Don Cossack district, where iron, coal, salt, copper, and quicksilver are found.

8. In the western governments, for iron, copper, and quicksilver.

9. In Finland, for iron, copper, and tin.

10. In Poland, for zinc, iron, sulphur, and coal.

11. In the Caucasus, where silver, lead, copper, iron, cobalt, and salt are found.

Gold.—From 1759 to 1880 Russia produced 77,407 poods of pure gold. Private mines in East Siberia yielded the largest quantity. In the Oural the production of the private mines increases, whilst that of the Government mines has ceased. In Finland mining for gold began in 1870, but is already exhausted. As a gold-producing land Russia ranks third among nations, being exceeded only by the United States and Australia. Since 1870 the average annual production is over 2,300 poods. From 1871 to 1875 the average total production of gold throughout the world was 172,445 kilograms, in which the under-mentioned nations participated as follows:

Countries.	Gold.	Percentage of production.	Countries.	Gold.	Percentage of production.
	Kilograms.			*Kilograms.*	
Australia	59,900	34.7	Mexico	2,020	1.17
United States	59,500	34.5	Bolivia	2,000	1.16
Russia	35,250	21.6	Brazil	1,720	1
New Granada	3,500	2	Austria	1,395	0.8
Africa	3,000	1.8			

Platina.—This metal was discovered in 1819, and is found only in the Oural Mountains, particularly in northern Perm and partly from the gold washings. The production, valued at 2,850 rubles per pood, has greatly decreased since the Government has ceased coining this metal. From 213.3 poods in 1843 it has decreased to about 180 poods in 1880. At present it is employed in chemical laboratories only.

Silver was discovered the last half of the seventeenth century, and reached its greatest height toward the end of the eighteenth century when the production was 1,700 poods.

One hundred years ago Russia's silver production was two and a half times more than at present. Among silver-producing countries Russia ranks eighth.

The following table exhibits the world's production of gold and silver from 1493 to 1875:

Countries.	Silver.	Gold.	Countries.	Silver.	Gold.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*		*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Germany	7,904,910		Chili	2,609,000	263,600
Austria	7,770,135	460,650	Brazil		1,037,050
Other European lands.	7,382,000		United States	5,271,500	2,026,100
Russia	2,428,940	1,033,655	Australia		1,812,000
Africa		731,600	Various lands	2,000,000	151,600
Mexico	76,205,940	265,040			
New Granada		1,214,500	Total	180,511,485	9,453,345
Peru	31,220,000	163,550	Total value	$8,123,000,000	$6,593,750,000
Potosi	37,717,600	294,000			

Lead is found in connection with silver. Russia's production is trifling. The largest amount, 110,916 poods, was raised in 1856, since which time it has fallen to 69,947 poods in 1880. The import of lead exceeds the amount produced some twenty times.

Zinc is found in the Vistula governments and Finland only. The production increased constantly to 1878, when it amounted to 283,398 poods decreasing in 1880 to 267,800 poods.

Copper was discovered about the middle of the seventeenth century in the Oural Mountains. At the close of the preceding century the yield was 200,000 poods, which rose to 410,000 poods in 1852 and in 1880 fell to 195,518 poods.

Up to 1866 the export of copper exceeded the import, but from 1867 to 1871 the export gradually declines whilst the import increases, Russia's needs being met by 60 per cent. import and 40 per cent. home production.

Tin is mined only in Pitkaranda, in Finland. The mine is worked irregularly and yields but small quantities. In 1880 there was no output.

Nickel is found in Perm. In 1879 the production was 1,200 poods. It is mostly exported. In 1880 there was no production.

Cobalt is found in the Caucasus only, and in but small quantities. The production in 1880 was 679 poods.

Graphite is found on the Petshora, in the Oural, on the Kirghese Steppes, and several other places, in considerable quantities. In 1873 the production was 2,000 poods; in 1875, 18,500 poods; in 1878 none was mined. The mines are too remote from commercial centers to pay.

Manganese is generally a product gained in smelting manganese iron. In 1880 the production was 614,549 poods.

Sulphur is produced almost entirely in Harkoff. In 1873 the output was 3,499 poods; in 1877 1,600 poods. The Caucasus produce about 1,000 poods. In 1880 Russia's total production was but 5,300 poods.

Chrome iron is found in the government of Perm. In 1880, 503,503 poods were produced and exported, mainly to England.

Iron.—The wealth of a land is no longer estimated by the amount of precious metals, but by the iron and coal produced. Judged by this standard, Russia's natural wealth is very great, although she is far behind other nations in the exploitation of it. From 1822 to 1877 Russia's iron production had scarcely trebled, whilst during the same period that of Austria had increased 5; Belgium, 9; France, 12, and Prussia, 36 times.

The causes of this slow development are doubtless to be found in the remoteness of the mines, which lie principally in the Oural Mountains and Siberia, the lack of cheap means of transportation, the use of wood as fuel, and a lack of enterprise in the people.

Perm is the richest of the governments in European Russia, and yields 50 per cent. of the total production.

Year.	Production.
	Poods.
1822–1826	9,034,972
1842–1846	11,716,866
1852–1856	14,586,348
1872–1876	24,819,695
1880	27,375,370

In 1878, the number of works in European Russia was 173, 17 of which were Government, and 156 private property. The former smelted 6,129,000 poods of ore, and produced, in 25 blast furnaces, 2,776,000 poods of pig-iron. Of the latter, 60 were in the Oural Mountains, raised 29,036,000 poods of ore, and produced, with 84 blast furnaces, 15,228,000 poods of pig-iron; 34 were in Central Russia, yielding 6,298,000 poods of ore, and producing in 36 furnaces 2,792,000 poods of pig-iron; 5 were in Southern and Western Russia, yielding 3,656,000 poods of ore and producing 1,621,000 poods iron; 32 were in Poland, which with 34 blast furnaces produced from 7,231,000 poods of ore, 1,898,000 poods of iron; 24 were in Finland, which produced, in 14 blast furnaces, from 2,128,000 poods of ore, 814,000 poods of iron; 1 was in Olonetz, which produced, from 102,000 poods of ore, 30,000 poods of iron.

Oural iron, mostly made with charcoal, is of the finest quality. It is found in great quantities in volcanic formation cropping out of the eastern slope of the mountains. There are in this district four mountains, consisting almost entirely of magnetic iron ore. Unfortunately for the industry, the forests have been devastated for miles around these mines, regardless of future necessities.

The district of the Donetz contains, it is thought, ore enough to supply all the blast furnaces of France and Belgium, and is almost undeveloped.

The production of wrought iron and steel amounted in 1880, in European Russia, to 36,440,000 poods, produced as follows:

Locality.	Amount.
	Poods.
The Oural	13,067,000
Central Russia	2,240,000
Northern Russia	12,798,000
South and Southwestern Russia	1,620,000
Poland	5,662,000
Finland	974,000

The production of cast iron is unimportant, and amounted in 1880 to 3,209,000 poods.

Coal.—Coal mining has developed very slowly in Russia.

Toula coal has been known since the time of Peter the Great, but been ignored on account of the superabundance of wood; and only since wood has begun to become scarce has coal attracted attention. Anthracite, bituminous, and lignite are found.

In 1860 the output of Russia was only 18,210,000 poods, 60 per cent. of which came from Poland. In 1870 it had risen to 42,000,000 poods, or 0.43 per cent. of the world's production. In 1880 the output was 200,000,000 poods, 29,500,000 poods of which were anthracite, 1,600,000 poods lignite, and the balance bituminous.

There are in Russia six coal basins, viz:

The Oural, on the western slopes of these mountains, which yielded in 1880 7,217,000 poods.

The Moscow, the best developed, and yielding in 1880 25,090,300 poods.

The *Kief-Telisavetagrod*, which produced in 1880 534,000 poods.

The Donetz, which is the richest of all and of the greatest value to the woodless south. It covers an area of 27,300 square kilometers, and is second only to that of the United States. It is estimated to contain 8,270,000,000 cubic meters of anthracite and bituminous coal, or, at the present rate of consumption in Germany, sufficient for the next two hundred and fifty years. These coal fields are known since 1724, but first attracted attention during the Crimean war. The coal is the best in Russia, but the unfavorable situation of the strata and lack of communication have hindered its development. In 1860 the output was 6,000,000 poods, but in 1880 196 mines produced 57,086,000 bituminous and 29,261,000 poods of anthracite coal.

The Polish.—Mining has long been carried on in Poland, though less successfully latterly. The mines are close to the Prussian frontier, and, properly speaking, belong to the Silesian fields. The skillful miners and laborers obtained from the Silesian districts have in no small degree contributed to the development of the Polish mines. In 1880 eleven out of forty-seven mines were closed. The output was 77,396,000 poods of coal and 1,053,000 poods of lignite.

The Onega.—But one mine is worked in this district, and produced in 1880 280,000 poods of anthracite.

NAPHTHA.

Russian naphtha has undoubtedly a great future before it. The chief reservoir is in the government of Baku, although it is found in Taurida and some of the Volga governments, in Archangel and Vologda. It yields an excellent illuminating and lubricating oil, and is used largely as fuel on the Caspian Sea and the Volga. Gradually and surely it has driven its American competitor from the Russian market, and threatens to become a dangerous competitor in continental markets. Kerosene is at present retailed in St. Petersburg for 2 cents per pound.

The production of crude petroleum in 1863 was 584,000 poods, and had increased in 1880 to 21,498,025 poods. In 1872 the production of kerosene was 518,546 poods, the import 1,790,335 poods, and the consumption 2,308,881 poods. In 1880 the production of kerosene was 8,297,733 poods, the import 1,465,409 poods, the consumption 9,763,142 poods.

SALT.

Notwithstanding that it annually imports millions of poods Russia is one of the wealthiest salt countries in Europe. The salt deposits are, however, too remote from commercial centers to be profitably developed, and until 1881 an excise duty of 15½ cents per pood was imposed, greatly to the detriment of the trade.

Rock salt is found in six districts, two of which are in European Russia. The greatest output, 2,436,335 poods, was attained in 1868. The salt production from springs, &c., is subject to great fluctuations, and has but recently begun to be developed.

The inland lakes, particularly in the Caucasus and the Crimea, yield the greatest quantity of salt, Lake Elton yielding the greatest quantity of all.

Year.	Average annual production.	Average annual import.	Average annual export.	Average annual consumption.
	Poods.	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Poods.*
1877	36, 894, 460	11, 696, 748	25, 873	48, 565, 330
1878	47, 675, 280	10, 060, 127	36, 375	57, 582, 026
1879	49, 929, 889	9, 958, 296	6, 421	59, 881, 764
1880	47, 571, 916	9, 062, 634	7, 058	56, 627, 492

Besides the foregoing minerals, precious stones, agate, jasper, malachite, porphyry, &c., are found in the Ourals. Finland is rich in granite, and amber is found in Courland and Livonia.

The following table exhibits the production of minerals in Russia in 1880, and is taken from F. Matthaei's work on Russia.

EDGAR STANTON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. Petersburg, December 6, 1884.

General statement of the production of Russian mines in 1880.

Governments and districts.	Gold.		Platina.		Silver.		Lead.	
	Poods.	*Rubles.*	*Poods.*	*Rubles.*	*Poods.*	*Rubles.*	*Poods.*	*Rubles.*
Akmolinsk	1	13, 653						
Amoor district	236	3, 222, 108						
Irkutsk	24	327, 672						
Yakutsk	939	12, 820, 167						
Yenisseinsk	345	4, 710, 285						
Orenburg	247	3, 372, 291						
Perm	329	4, 491, 837	180	540, 000	29	26, 390		
Sea-coast of East Siberia	10	136, 530						
Semipalitinsk	9	122, 877					74	111
Terek district					31	28, 210	8, 645	12, 968
Tomsk	149	2, 034, 297			507	461, 370	50, 390	75, 583
Transbaikal district	353	4, 819, 509			50	45, 500	9, 009	13, 514
Ullaborg, Finland	1	13, 653						
Total	2, 643	36, 084, 879	180	540, 000	617	561, 470	68, 118	102, 176

General statement of the production of Russian mines in 1880—Continued.

Governments and districts.	Copper.		Zinc.		Crude iron.		Iron.	
	Poods.	*Rubles.*	*Poods.*	*Rubles.*	*Poods.*	*Rubles.*	*Poods.*	*Rubles.*
Abo, Finland					368, 958	276, 718	390, 317	780, 634
Akmolinsk	28, 000	350, 000						
Don Cossacks district							423, 221	846, 442
Irkutsk					146, 318	109, 738	117, 860	255, 720
Yekaterinoslaff					1, 089, 438	827, 078	321, 626	643, 252
Yelissavetpol	34, 158	426, 975						
Yenisseinsk					77, 084	57, 813	70, 943	141, 886
Kaluga					1, 231, 539	923, 654	573, 046	1, 146, 092
Kieltze					180, 000	135, 000	68, 617	137, 234
Knopio, Finland					691, 938	518, 953	227, 838	455, 676
Liublin							164, 000	328, 000
Nijni, Novgorod					1, 409, 973	1, 057, 480	1, 067, 083	2, 134, 166
Niuland, Finland	550	6, 875			215, 301	161, 476	256, 364	512, 728
Olonetz					109, 184	81, 888	2, 103	4, 206
Orel					77, 546	58, 159	238, 210	476, 420
Orenburg	369	4, 612			866, 973	650, 230	571, 021	1, 142, 042
Pensa					32, 281	23, 210		
Perm	57, 490	718, 625			14, 249, 201	10, 686, 900	8, 306, 313	16, 612, 626
Peterkoff			267, 800	712, 348	894, 355	670, 766	54, 461	108, 922
Radom					1, 603, 447	1, 202, 585	1, 007, 861	2, 015, 722
Riasan					107, 777	80, 832	281, 486	562, 972
St. Petersburg							1, 265, 213	2, 530, 426
Semipalitinsk	234	2, 925						
Tavastehus, Finland							43, 185	86, 370
Tamboff					109, 233	81, 925		
Tiflis	1, 642	20, 525						
Tomsk	28, 678	358, 475			6, 000	4, 500	25, 850	57, 700
Transbaikal district					30, 200	22, 650	23, 975	47, 950
Tula					118, 711	89, 033		
Ufa	43, 550	544, 375			2, 160, 953	1, 620, 715	814, 302	1, 628, 604
Vasa, Finland							14, 608	29, 216
Vilna					30, 000	22, 500	23, 711	47, 422
Viatka	223	2, 787			988, 549	741, 412	1, 152, 288	2, 304, 576
Vladimir					187, 808	140, 856	145, 316	290, 632
Vologda					37, 067	27, 755	8, 149	16, 298
Volhynia					151, 305	113, 479	85, 487	170, 974
Viborg, Finland	622	7, 775			93, 292	69, 968		
Total	195, 518	2, 443, 949	267, 800	712, 348	27, 264, 371	20, 457, 273	*17, 744, 454	35, 478, 908

* Novgorod produced 65,434 poods and Plotsk 1,750 poods of iron in addition to this amount.

General statement of the production of Russian mines in 1880—Continued.

Governments and districts.	Steel.		Coal.		Naphtha.	
	Poods.	*Rubles.*	*Poods.*	*Rubles.*	*Poods.*	*Rubles.*
Abo, Finland	32, 827	73, 860				
Akmolinsk			1, 232, 003	86, 240		
Baku					20, 882, 579	2, 088, 258
Dhagestan					1, 204	120
Don Cossacks district			42, 022, 939	2, 941, 606		
Irkutsk	1, 210	2, 722				
Yekaterinoslaff	875, 081	1, 968, 932	43, 404, 395	3, 038, 308		
Yelissavetpol					950	95
Yenisseinsk	394	886				
Kaluga	88, 883	199, 874	200, 000	14, 000		
Kief			534, 357	37, 405		
Kuban district			305, 000	21, 350	90, 000	9, 000
Kuldsha			305, 208	21, 365		
Kutais			82, 318	5, 762		
Nijni, Novgorod	601, 738	1, 353, 910				
Olonetz			280, 000	19, 600		
Orel	3, 662, 075	8, 239, 668				
Orenburg	19, 713	44, 354				
Perm	1, 343, 680	3, 023, 280	7, 217, 091	505, 196		
Peterkoff	1, 435, 162	3, 229, 114	78, 448, 947	3, 922, 447		
Sea-coast of East Siberia			501, 907	35, 133		
Riasan			13, 253, 870	927, 771		
St. Petersburg	6, 808, 176	15, 318, 496				
Semipalitinsk			8, 000	560		
Terek district					164, 610	16, 461

General statement of the production of Russian mines in 1880—Continued.

Governments and districts.	Steel.		Coal.		Naphtha.	
	Poods.	*Rubles.*	*Poods.*	*Rubles.*	*Poods.*	*Rubles.*
Tiflis					71, 682	7, 168
Tomsk			484, 650	33, 925		
Transbaikal district	501	1, 127				
Transcaspian district					287, 000	28, 700
Tula			11, 413, 889	798, 972		
Ufa	813, 226	1, 829, 758				
Warsaw	2, 920, 400	6, 750, 900				
Viatka	148, 550	334, 237				
Total	18, 751, 566	42, 191, 118	199, 694, 574	12, 409, 640	21, 498, 025	2, 149, 802

General statement of the production of Russian mines in 1880—Continued.

Governments and districts.	Kerosene.		Chrome iron.	Manganese ore.	Sulphur.		Salt.	
	Poods.	*Rubles.*	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Poods.*	*Rubles.*	*Poods.*	*Rubles.*
Archangel							97, 049	38, 820
Astrachan							16, 249, 445	6, 499, 778
Baku	7, 848, 520	7, 848, 520					308, 927	123, 570
Dhagestan					4, 000	6, 240		
Don Cossacks district							594, 000	237, 600
Erivan							458, 092	183, 237
Irkutsk							282, 429	112, 972
Yakutsk							8, 000	3, 200
Yekaterinoslaff							1, 086, 470	434, 588
Yenisseinsk							79, 084	31, 634
Kasan					1, 500	2, 340		
Kuban district	9, 200						153, 550	61, 420
Kutais				520, 000				
Orenburg			185, 410	22, 054			1, 455, 256	582, 102
Perm			310, 393	72, 495			12, 613, 516	5, 045, 406
St. Petersburg	10, 000							
Stavropol							58, 495	23, 398
Taurida							9, 345, 506	3, 738, 202
Terek district	28, 013	28, 013					48, 045	19, 218
Tiflis	14, 262	14, 262						
Tomsk							159, 912	63, 965
Transbaikal district							11, 035	4, 414
Uralik district							490, 000	196, 000
Ufa			7, 700					
Warsaw							40, 000	16, 000
Vologda							474, 167	189, 667
Charkoff							584, 830	219, 532
Cherson							1, 938, 265	775, 306
Total	7, 909, 995	7, 890, 795	503, 503	614, 549	5, 500	8, 580	*46, 500, 073	18, 900, 829

* The Kirghese Steppes produced 882,163 poods and the district of Karsk 152,930 poods besides this amount.

RECAPITULATION.

Governments and districts.	Total value.	Rank according to value of production.	Governments and districts.	Total value.	Rank according to value of production.
	Rubles.			*Rubles.*	
Abo, Finland	1,131,212	22	Sea-coast of East Siberia	171,660	38
Akmolinsk	449,893	28	Radom	3,115,643	18
Amoor district	3,122,108	17	Riasan	1,571,575	21
Archangel	38,820	48	St. Petersburg	17,858,922	2
Astrachan	6,499,778	9	Semipalitinsk	126,473	39
Baku	10,060,348	4	Stavropol	23,398	52
Dhagestan	6,360	55	Tavastehus, Finland	86,370	42
Don Cossacks district	4,025,648	15	Taurida	3,738,202	16
Erivan	183,237	37	Tamboff	81,925	44
Irkutsk	788,824	25	Terek district	104,870	41
Yakutsk	12,823,367	3	Tiflis	41,955	47
Yekaterinoslaff	6,912,158	7	Tomsk	3,083,815	19
Yelissavetpol	427,070	30	Transbaikal district	4,954,664	12
Yenisseinsk	4,942,504	13	Transcaspian district	28,760	51
Kaluga	2,283,620	20	Tula	888,005	24
Kasan	2,340	57	Ullaborg, Finland	13,653	54
Kief	37,405	49	Uralek district	196,000	36
Kieltze	272,234	33	Ufa	5,623,452	11
Kuban district	82,785	43	Warsaw	6,586,900	8
Kuldsha	21,365	54	Vasa, Finland	29,216	50
Kuopio, Finland	974,629	23	Vilna	69,922	46
Kutais	5,762	56	Viatka	3,383,012	16
Liublin	328,000	31	Vladimir	431,488	29
Nijni, Novgorod	4,545,556	14	Vologda	233,720	34
Niuland, Finland	681,079	27	Volhynia	284,453	32
Olonetz	105,694	40	Viborg, Finland	77,743	45
Orel	8,774,247	5	Charkoff	219,532	35
Orenburg	5,795,631	10	Cherson	775,306	26
Pensa	23,210	53			
Perm	41,650,260	1			
Peterkoff	8,643,597	6	Total	179,539,315	

TARIFFS OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL GRIFFIN, OF SYDNEY.

LEGISLATIVE POWER OF THE COLONIES.

The constitutions granted to the Australasian colonies by Great Britain confer upon them almost sovereign power. Their ministry is formed and overthrown without the consent of the Crown. The people make their own laws and regulate their constitutions in their own way. They elect all their officers, with the exception of the governor, who is appointed by the Queen, but as his salary is paid by the colonists they would not hesitate to express their displeasure if his character and abilities were not such as they had a reasonable right to expect, and in that case he would doubtless be recalled and sent elsewhere. Manhood suffrage exists, and there is no union of church and state, and all religious denominations are tolerated. Their system of public education is practically the same as that in the United States, and there is no law of primogeniture nor any privileged class. Very few acts of Parliament require the sanction of the Imperial Government. They regulate their own tariffs, and tax everything that comes from Great Britain or her possessions, just the same as if from the United States or any other foreign country. They cannot, however, enter into treaties or conventions with sovereign states, or nations, without the consent of the Imperial Government, and are of course forbid to discriminate in favor of a foreign country against the interest of Great Britain, such as by the admission of certain products at lower rates of duty than are charged on

similar articles imported from England. There is, however, such a diversity of interests among the colonies that the tariff has always been a vexed question with them, and has occasioned no little rivalry and jealousy. Every one of the colonies has different tariff laws, and thus far few steps have been taken toward establishing anything like a reciprocity with one another. Indeed the tariff question appears to be the chief obstacle in the way of the proposed federation of the group, and as far as the two most important colonies, New South Wales and Victoria, are concerned, the difference of opinion on this subject is greater than between any of the others, and their tariff laws appear to be as wide apart as the poles. New South Wales professes to be wedded to the doctrine of free trade, while Victoria is perhaps the most persistent advocate of the policy of protection in the world.

PROGRESS OF THE COLONIES.

Victoria, although the younger colony, and only about one-fourth the size of her rival, is very generally believed to be the wealthier of the two. Her progress, however, during the last few years does not seem to have been so rapid as that of New South Wales. The latter colony, according to the last census, increased her population during the previous decade at the rate of 49 per cent., while the increase of Victoria was only at the rate of 18 per cent. At one time Victoria was far in advance in the matter of imports and exports, but now she has to be content with the second place in the list.

It is well enough to remark here that no inconsiderable part of the products of New South Wales which heretofore were shipped to foreign markets from the Riverina district by way of Melbourne now find their outlet at this port. This has been occasioned by the completion of the railroad between Sydney and the Riverina district.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE COLONIES.

The increase in both the imports and exports of New South Wales during the last decade has been at the rate of 100 per cent. In 1873 the value of the imports was $52,357,415. In 1883 it was $104,800,785, and the exports during the same period increased from $52,235,243 to $99,430,090. In 1873 the value of the imports of Victoria was $82,669,280, and in 1883 it was $88,719,230, an increase of only $6,049,950, and her exports during the same period increased from $76,512,270 to $81,994,315. Of course at first sight the comparison appears to be greatly in favor of New South Wales; hence we find statisticians endeavoring to show that the latter colony is indebted for her more rapid progress to the policy of free trade. It should be remembered, however, that one of the reasons why Victoria imports so little more than she did in 1873 is because she manufactures more, and there is less necessity for importing. Instead of having a single capital which her importations would have represented, she has a double capital, as she has made the goods she wanted herself and kept their value in the colony. Moreover, it is believed that the protection duties of Victoria have had a tendency to cheapen the cost of living there. The price of wheat in the two colonies is about the same, yet bread is cheaper in Melbourne than in Sydney. A 2-pound loaf in Melbourne costs 3 pence (6 cents), while in Sydney the price is 3½ pence (7 cents). Meat is also cheaper in Melbourne than in Sydney, and yet Victoria imports large numbers of cattle from New South Wales and has to pay £1 ($4.86) for every head

imported. Protection at the same time seems to have caused a reduction in the cost of many other articles, such as butter, cheese, clothing, candles, soap, &c. House rent is also cheaper in Melbourne than in Sydney.

LABOR AND PRODUCTS OF THE COLONIES.

It is generally conceded that the price of labor is a little higher in Sydney than in Melbourne, but at the same time it is strongly maintained that the sum of $13.75 will go further for the working man in Melbourne than $15 will in Sydney.

Victoria produces a larger wheat crop than New South Wales and excels her in the product of the precious metals, but Victoria is mainly dependent on New South Wales for her supply of coal. Indeed the leading statesmen of Victoria are of the opinion that the absence of coal in paying quantities within her own borders will prevent that colony from becoming the great manufacturing center of the Southern Hemisphere. New South Wales, on the other hand, has some of the largest, best and most accessible coal-fields in the world. In fact her coal seams are practically inexhaustible. They extend from the twenty-ninth to the thirty-sixth parallel of south latitude, and cover an area of 23,950 square miles, a considerable portion of which reaches along the seaboard. About 5,000 persons are employed in the mines, and the annual output of coal is 2,150,000 tons.

SHIPPING.

New South Wales has also a much larger shipping interest than Victoria. The total tonage of vessels that cleared outward from Victoria during the year 1883 was 1,499,579 tons, while the total tonnage from New South Wales during the same period was 2,071,049, being 571,469 tons in excess of that of Victoria. The tonnage of vessels coming into New South Wales during the year 1883 was 1,935,189, and that of Victoria was 1,464,752, showing a balance in favor of New South Wales of 470,437 tons. It should, however, be remembered that the magnificent harbor of Sydney and her commanding position as an *entrepot* for vessels from all parts of the world have perhaps more to do with the development of this vast shipping interest than her customs regulations; besides it is not altogether certain that the tariff policy of New South Wales is wholly a free-trade one. Her revenue from customs duties is unquestionably very large, and many of the duties collected, such as those on tobacco, kerosene, canned goods, bacon, cheese, cement, doors, timber, varnish, &c., are almost prohibitory. The revenue of New South Wales from her customs duties for the year ended December 31, 1884, was $8,634,060, and her excise duty on spirits and tobacco was $399,825, and her revenue from stamps was $113,024. The total revenue of New South Wales from all sources of taxation during the year 1884 was $35,587,955. The customs revenue of Victoria, notwithstanding her heavy import tax, is not much larger than that of New South Wales, while some of the articles, such as wine, spirits, tobacco, cigars, &c., yielded a larger income in New South Wales than in Victoria. For instance, during the year 1883 the total receipts from spirits, wine, and beer in New South Wales was $3,583,950 against $2,784,900 in Victoria, and the duties on tobacco, cigars, &c., in New South Wales during the same year were $644,450 against $604,450 in Victoria. The total receipts from all sources of customs in Victoria for 1883, including wharfage, harbor rates, import and excise duties, tonnage fees, &c., amounted to $10,139,360, showing, in spite of her manifold duties, a customs revenue very little in excess of that of New South Wales.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS IN THE COLONIES.

In 1884 the treasurer of New South Wales was compelled to acknowledge a serious deficit in the revenue of his colony. He said that he had anticipated a falling off in the revenue, but that he did not think the deficit would be anything like as large as it really was. He thought that over-importation in 1882 was the principal cause of the falling off in the customs of 1883. The actual decline proved to be about $1,000,000 more than the treasurer anticipated. There was also a shrinkage in the revenue from lands. The colony had greatly suffered from one of the severest droughts ever known in the history of the country, and although the imports were stationary, the treasurer cited the fact that the exports for 1883 showed a clear increase of $15,000,000 over those of the previous year. In a series of elaborate financial statements the treasurer firmly maintained that the situation of the colony was substantially sound and prosperous. He recommended, however, that the duties on tobacco imported into the colony should be increased from 2 shillings (48 cents) to 3 shillings (72 cents) per pound, and the parliament of the country complied with his request. The duty on cigars was also increased from 5 shillings ($1.24) per pound to 6 shillings ($1.44) per pound, and an excise duty of 1 shilling (24 cents) per pound was placed on all tobacco and cigars manufactured in the colony. While the revenue from both manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco showed a net gain, there was only a slight increase in the quantity of manufactured tobacco imported, and at the same time there was a great falling off in the imports of unmanufactured tobacco, the latter having declined from 1,222,594 pounds in 1882 to 856,066 pounds in 1883.

The treasurer in his financial statement for 1884 said that fully nine-tenths of the tobacco consumed in the colony consists of native leaf. In this he is probably mistaken. In 1882 there were seventeen tobacco factories in the colony and their total products consisted of 2,281,400 pounds, and the industry has declined ever since. Nearly all the small establishments have been closed up. The American firms of Cameron & Company and Dixon & Son, that established branch factories here some years ago, still continue manufacturing, but with reduced force, and it is thought that their profits are becoming smaller from year to year, and, besides, their products are not as good as the imported article. The colonial leaf mixed with the unmanufactured tobacco from America detracts greatly from the quality and flavor of the latter, and unless the American leaf is used the native product cannot be made marketable.

The duty of 3 shillings (72 cents) on imported unmanufactured tobacco and the excise tax of 1 shilling (24 cents) on all domestic leaf which enters into manufactured tobacco in any form is the principal cause of the decline of the industry. At one time there were a large number of cigar factories in Sidney, but now there is only one establishment of any size left, and that is conducted by an American—Mr. Phineas Thompson—who does not use the native leaf in any form, but imports all his tobacco from Cuba and the United States.

The bulk of the cigars used here is imported from Germany, where the low rate of wages lessens the cost of production. Several prominent Sydney cigar dealers express the opinion that the Pennsylvania manufacturers, who make a specialty of cheap, fair, common cigars, could find a market for their products in New South Wales. These cigars are of much better quality than the German ones, and besides, since the introduction of the excise tax, importers are enabled to obtain

higher prices than heretofore. It would be of little use for American manufacturers to consign these goods here, for they would in all probability be knocked about the market until the consignor ordered a sale at auction, which would be almost certain to result in a sacrifice. The best plan would be to send out a suitable representative agent to remain with the goods until they were fairly introduced into the market. The tax on tobacco has not affected materially the sale of American cigarettes, which have distanced all competitors. The demand for American cigarettes is always greater than the supply, and the reason given for this is that either the manufacturers cannot fill the orders promptly or else the importers delay too long in sending for their goods. At all events, it is well known here that several favorite brands of American cigarettes cannot be found in the markets for weeks and months at a time.

The duty on cigars and cigarettes in Victoria is the same as in New South Wales, viz, 6 shillings per pound, but all unmanufactured leaf imported has to pay only 1 shilling (24 cents) per pound. The tobacco industry, however, in Victoria does not seem to be in any better condition than that of New South Wales. During the year 1883 Victoria imported 1,355,835 pounds of manufactured tobacco and only 327,780 pounds of unmanufactured leaf. In 1878 there were sixteen tobacco factories in operation in Victoria, employing nine hundred and twenty-seven hands. Now there are only fourteen factories and seven hundred and fifteen hands. The tax on kerosene is the same in both colonies, viz, 6 pence (12 cents) per gallon. In 1883 New South Wales imported 592,207 gallons of kerosene and Victoria imported 939,910 gallons. Some contend that the import duty of 6 pence (12 cents) per gallon on kerosene in New South Wales is intended to protect her own kerosene or shale products. The New South Wales product, however, is very fluctuating. In 1881 the value of the exports of shale from this colony was $191,155. In 1882 it rose to $395,575, but in 1883 it declined to $236,925.

TARIFF LIST OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

I give below a complete list of the custom duties of New South Wales, which has been revised and corrected up to the 10th of January, 1885, by Mr. James Powell, the collector of customs at this port.

Articles.	Rate in English currency.	Rate in United States currency.
	s. *d.*	
Bacon ..... per pound..	2	$0 04
Bags and sacks ..... per dozen..	1 0	24
Bags and sacks, gunny ..... do....	6	12
Beer, ale, porter, spruce or other beer:		
In wood or jar ..... per gallon..	6	12
In bottle .. .. do....	9	18
For six reputed quarts, or twelve reputed pints	9	18
Biscuits ... . per pound..	1	02
Blue ..... do....	1	02
Candles ..... do....	1	02
Cement ..... per barrel..	2 0	48
Cheese ..... per pound..	2	04
Chicory ..... do....	3	06
Chocolate ..... do....	3	06
Cigars ..... do....	6 0	.....
Cigarettes ..... do....	6 0	.....
Cocoa ..... do....	3	06
Coffee ..... do....	3	06
Comfits ..... do....	1½	03
Confectionery ..... do...	1½	03
Cordage ..... per ton..	40 0	9 73

Articles.	Rate in English currency.		Rate in United States currency.
	s.	*d.*	
Corn-flour ..... per pound..		1	$0 02
Dates ..... do....		1	02
Doors ..... each..	1	0	24
Fish, dried, preserved, or salt ..... per pound..		1	02
Fruits:			
Bottled, quarts ..... per dozen..	2	0	48
Bottled, pints and smaller quantities ..... do....	1	0	24
Dried ..... per pound..		2	04
Ginger ..... do....		1	02
Hams ..... do....		2	04
Hops ..... do....		3	06
Iron:			
Galvanized, in bars, bundles, or sheets, or corrugated ..... per ton..	40	0	9 73
Galvanized manufactures ..... per cwt..	3	0	73
Wire ..... per ton..	20	1	4 86
Jams ..... per pound.		1	02
Jellies ..... do....		1	02
Maizena ..... do....		1	02
Malt ..... per bushel..		6	12
Mustard ..... per pound..		1	02
Nails ..... per ton..	40	0	9 73
Nuts of all kinds except cocoa-nuts ..... per pound..		1	02
Oilman's stores—sauces and pickles:			
Quarts ..... per dozen..	1	0	24
Pints and smaller quantities ..... do....		6	12
Oils, except animal, black, cocoa-nut, sperm ..... per gallon..		6	12
Opium, and any preparation or solution thereof, not imported for use as a known medicine ..... per pound..	20	0	4 86
Paints ..... per ton..	40	0	9 73
Paper:			
Writing and fancy ..... per pound..		1	02
Brown and wrapping ..... per cwt..	3	4	81
Pepper ..... per pound..		2	04
Powder:			
Blasting ..... do....		1	02
Sporting ..... do....		3	06
Preserves ..... do....		1	02
Rice ..... per ton..	60	0	14 60
Rope ..... do....	40	0	9 73
Sago ..... per pound..		1	02
Salt and saltpeter ..... per ton	20	0	4 86
Sarsaparilla, if containing not more than twenty-five per centum of proof spirits ..... per liquid gallon..	4	0	97
ashes ..... each..	1	0	24
Shot ..... per cwt..	5	0	1 21
Shutters ..... each..	1	0	24
Soda crystals ..... per ton..	20	0	4 86
Spices ..... per pound..		2	04
Spirits:			
On all kinds of spirits imported into the colony the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer ..... per proof gallon..	12	0	2 92
On all spirits and spirituous compounds imported into the colony the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, per liquid gallon	12	0	2 92
* No allowance beyond 16.5 shall be made for the underproof of any spirits of a less hydrometer strength than 16.5 under proof.			
* Case spirits, reputed contents of two, three, or four gallons shall be charged—			
Two gallons and under as two gallons.			
Over two gallons and not exceeding three, as three gallons.			
Over three gallons and not exceeding four, as four gallons.			
Methylated ..... per gallon..	2	0	48
Starch ..... per pound..		1	02
Stearine ..... do....		1	02
Succades ..... do....		1½	03
Sugar:			
Refined ..... per cwt..	6	8	1 62
Raw ..... do....	5	0	1 21
Molasses and treacle ..... do....	3	4	81
Tea ..... per pound..		3	06
Timber:			
Dressed ..... per 100 feet, superficial..	2	0	48
Rough and undressed ..... do....	1	0	24

* 47 *Vict.*, 1884.—*Spirits.*—All spirits in bond at the date of the passing of this act, or proved to the satisfaction of the collector of customs to have been shipped or cleared to be delivered at any port in New South Wales prior to the said date shall be admitted for duty at the actual strength and quantity ascertained on examination in the prescribed manner: *Provided*, That all such spirits be removed and cleared for home consumption or exportation before the thirtieth day of June, 1884; after which date no allowance shall be made for underproof of spirits, except as hereinbefore provided, nor for spirits in cases containing a less quantity than reputed two, three, or four gallon contents.

Articles.	Rate in English currency.	Rate in United States currency.
	s. d.	
Tobacco:		
Delivered from ship's side, or from a customs bond for home consumption, manufactured, unmanufactured, and snuff ..... per pound..	3 0	$0 72
Unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in the colony. At the time of removal from a customs bond, or from an importing ship to any licensed tobacco manufactory for manufacturing purposes only into tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes ..... per pound..	1 0	24
Sheepwash ..... do....	3	06
Turpentine ..... per gallon..	1 0	24
Varnish ..... do...	2 0	48
Vinegar ..... do....	6	12
Wines:		
Sparkling ..... do....	10 0	2 43
Sparkling, for six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pint bottles	10 0	2 43
Other kinds ..... per gallon..	5 0	1 21
Other kinds, for six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pint bottles.....	5 0	1 21
Woolpacks ..... each..	3	06

COMPARISON OF TARIFFS OF THE COLONY.

It will be seen from the above schedule that there are only between sixty and seventy articles subject to duty, but unfortunately the list includes some of the most important American products. Bacon and hams have to pay a duty of 2 pence (4 cents) per pound, biscuits 1 penny (2 cents) per pound, candles 1 penny (2 cents) per pound, cement 2 shillings (48 cents) per barrel. Timber is taxed at 2 shilings (48 cents) for every 100 superficial feet. Varnish is taxed at 2 shillings (48 cents) per gallon, and canned goods at 2 pence (4 cents) per pound, writing paper 1 penny (2 cents) per pound, and wrapping paper 3 shillings and 4 pence (80 cents) per hundred-weight. The duty on brown or wrapping paper is prohibitory. Last March, when it was proposed to abolish this duty, it was shown that paper could not be profitably manufactured in the colony without protection. Mr. R. Sands, of the Holdsworthy Paper Mills, stated in an interview with the colonial treasurer that it required by the present method of manufacture 6½ tons of coal to produce a ton of paper, and the treasurer pointed out that another paper mill in the city, which employed improved machinery, only used about 3½ tons of fuel to a ton of paper. Mr. Murray, of the Liverpool Mill, also had an interview with the treasurer, and expressed the opinion that it would be quite impossible to manufacture wrapping paper without a loss if the duty were abolished. Mr. Murray said that he was a manufacturer of both newsprinting and wrapping paper; that he could sell the latter at a profit both in this colony and Victoria, without the assistance of any duty. He added, however, that the people who collect the rags which he uses for the white paper supply him also with canvas and other materials, which he must take, although they cannot be worked up into white paper. If these materials, he said, could not be used at all the profit on the white paper would be lost, but they are made into brown or wrapping paper, and as long as the duty (viz, 80 cents per hundred-weight) enables him to sell this at a price that covers the cost of manufacture, the profit on the printing paper can be saved.

The duty on candles has not been the means of improving the quality of the colonial article, either here or in Melbourne. Colonial candles are largely used in the mining districts, and the miners complain that they are compelled to put up with a bad quality of candles or else pay a heavy penalty for American ones.

The Victoria tariff embraces ninety-three different articles upon which an ad valorem duty of from 10 to 25 per cent. is levied, and two hundred and thirty-seven articles upon which they pay a special tax. The tariff schedule of Victoria, which is too lengthy to print here, embraces two hundred and forty-three articles that are admitted free. These comprise broom-corn, bristles, empty casks, cement, chain anchors, copper ore, coke, galvanized iron, steel cutlery, drugs and chemicals, dyes, essential oils, feathers, grass seed, gutta-percha goods, haberdashery, hardware and ironmongery, lard, leather, agricultural machinery (duty abolished since 1883), paper hangings, plaster of Paris, precious stones, cameos, sausage skins, spices, sulphur, tallow, tools and utensils, toys, traveler's samples, whalebone, woolen piece-goods, works of art, &c. (Carriages and carts are taxed at £10 ($48.66), £15 ($73), and £20 ($97.33) each, according to quality. Carriage materials pay 25 per cent. ad valorem, steam-engines 25 per cent. ad valorem, fireworks 20 per cent., furniture and upholstery 25 per cent., glassware 2*s.* 6*d.* (60 cents) per cubic foot, oats and wheat 2*s.* (48 cents) per cental, grates and stoves, musical instruments, castings, patent medicines, gilt moldings, tinware, turnery, &c., pay 25 per cent. ad valorem, and watches 20 per cent.; varnish 2*s.* (48 cents) per gallon. The Victorian tariff is a very complicated one, and is the subject of much criticism here. The people of New South Wales believe that a simple tariff is the best, but experience has taught them that it is not possible to raise a large revenue from taxing luxuries; and that other articles must be taxed as well. Victoria has no duty on galvanized iron, but New South Wales has thought proper to place a duty of £2 ($9.73) per ton upon that article. It was urged that such a duty is not in accordance with the principles of free trade; that it would lead to the establishment of vested interests, &c. The fact was cited that a British manufacturer had already established a foundry for the manufacture of galvanized iron on the Parramatta River, and it was shown that for every ton of iron he produced it caused a clear loss of $9.73 to the revenue. It was said at the same time that competitors would not like to be behindhand, and that in all probability other iron manufactories would be established and cause a still further loss to the treasury. Parliament, however, would not abolish the tax. Whenever an objection is raised to a specific duty the colony can always point to the fact that it has a much smaller list of such duties than any of the others. It can also defend itself with the statement that the people are not burdened like those of the other colonies, with an ad valorem tax upon general merchandise. New South Wales and South Australia are the only colonies that do not levy a tax on intercolonial agricultural produce, and the result is that by the aid of drawbacks the other colonies can ship their imported goods to them free of duty. In these circumstances it is not strange that so much attention is given to the subject of the colonial tariffs.

FREE INTERCOLONIAL EXCHANGE.

A convention is now sitting at Hobart, the capital of Tasmania, composed of delegates from that colony and from Victoria. One of the objects of the convention is to bring about a free interchange of products. A proposition has been made by the delegates from Tasmania to admit free of duty the native manufactures of Victoria, along with their agricultural products, provided the same privilege is extended to the local products of Tasmania. The representatives of the press by a unanimous vote have been excluded from the convention, and conse-

quently the reports of its proceedings are meager and unsatisfactory; still it is believed that before the convention adjourns the broad principle of the confederation of all colonies, together with the question of free interchange of products, will be fully discussed.

Although only Tasmania and Victoria are represented in the convention, its proceedings are watched with great interest throughout Australasia, and it is thought worthy of mention that the premiers of New South Wales and Queensland are at this time visiting Tasmania and taking great interest in the action of the convention. The subject of intercolonial free trade is also being very generally discussed by the different chambers of commerce in the colonies. At a special meeting of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce on the 13th instant, the chairman was instructed to send the following telegram to the Victorian delegates in Tasmania:

Melbourne Chamber of Commerce yesterday reaffirmed the resolutions of the late conference of the chamber of commerce and manufacturers, one being that, as a prelude to federation, the Government should be urged to try and arrange for the establishment of intercolonial free trade in colonial goods, that is, that all the natural productions and manufactures of Victoria should be allowed free admission into the other colonies, and that all their natural productions and manufactures should come to us free, each colony being allowed to impose whatever duty it may deem necessary upon goods from any other part of the world.

Should the Tasmanian convention be the means of bringing about a free interchange of colonial products, the chief obstacle in the way of the confederation of the Australasian colonies will be removed.

G. W. GRIFFIN.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sydney, New South Wales, January 20, 1885.

273 A—MAR——15

NOTES.

Trade of Padang with the United States.—Vice-Consul Eilbracht, of Padang, Sumatra, under date of December 9, 1884, submits the following statistics concerning the trade of that port with the United States for the year 1883.

Imports from the United States amounted to three cargoes of oil, viz: per Teocle, 25,000 cases; India, 27,250; Ragnar, 34,500; total, 86,750 cases, which quantity, however, proved to be too important to be realized in the same year, and in fact was followed by no further importations up to date.

During 1883 prices of petroleum went down to 4.20 francs per case ex-store, owing to the sharp competition of two concurrents, but since a few months business has been centralized by a new combination, and prices at once were pushed up to 6 francs per case ex-store, which is still the actual value.

Beside petroleum, imports of American goods or produce are nearly *nil*, though I am inclined to think that Sumatra could offer a rather prosperous trade for some American articles. However, there ought to be taken first some small trials before doing business on a larger scale, or at least samples ought to be forwarded to this place for the initiation of trade.

Exports of Hiogo.—Under date of March 2, 1885, Consul Patton reports as follows:

As the export trade from this port to the United States continues to show activity, I have again prepared a comparative statement showing the quantity and value of the several articles exported during the month of February, as compared with the corresponding month of 1884, which shows a net increase during February of the current year of $68,527.12. * * * *

It will be observed that camphor and rags show a marked increase in quantity as well as value.

Comparative statement of the exports from Hiogo, Japan, to the United States during the months of February, 1884 *and* 1885.

Articles.	February, 1884.		February, 1885.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Tea.....pounds..	126,481	$41,787 40	160,942	$33,714 21
Curios.....cwt..	123	3,747 34	244	5,984 47
Camphor.....pounds..	181,545	20,095 08	196,422	24,442 48
Rags.....do....	129,276	2,134 57	3,279,100	64,194 15
Shells.....cwt..	111	1,177 06	.....	.....
Oils.....do....	1,030	4,220 00	37,500	989 14
Bamboo, manufacture of.....do...	4	196 18	682	2,304 98
Antimony.....pounds..	.....	.....	44,688	2,286 20
Fans.....do....	.....	.....	102,000	3,513 60
Sulphur.....do....	.....	.....	3,533	3,314 40
Sea weed.....	.....	770 84	*12	707 78
Sundry merchandise.....	.....	202 39	270	1,406 57

*Bales.

Total exports during February, 1885	$142,857 98
Total exports during February, 1884	74,330 86
Net increase over 1884	68,527 12

Russian increase of tariff on silk.—Under date of February 28, 1885, Consul Peixotto, of Lyons, supplies the following information:

Russia has just increased the custom duties on grège, organzine and tram silk from 2 to 4 francs per kilo, or in United States currency from 40 to 80 cents per kilo—an advance of from 18 cents to 36 cents per pound. For dyed silk the duties have been increased from 4 francs to 8 francs per kilo, or from 80 cents to $1.20 per kilo, being from 36 cents to 54 cents per pound. This measure of the Russian Government has been taken in order to encourage and promote sericulture, or the growing of silk, in Russia, which country (in some of her provinces particularly) commences to produce some very good silk, and which industry it is believed will be very greatly advanced in consequence of this action.

Grège silks are now admitted into the United States exempt—that is, "free of duty."

Lyons silk-goods exports to the United States.—Consul Peixotto, writing on March 2, 1885, reports as follows:

The declared exports to the United States for the month of February just closed amounted to $735,121.26. For the corresponding month of 1884 the exports were $1,004,394.39, being a decrease for the current year of $269,273.13.

For the first two months of last year the exports amounted to $2,127,259.42. For the same period this year they have been $1,462,769.55, a consequent falling off of $664,489.83. This large diminution relates almost entirely to the shipments of manufactures of silk.

I am assured that the exports of this class of goods to other countries have also very sensibly declined.

The raw-silk market during the month has presented very little change. Prices which showed a slight advance at the close of the year were maintained in January, buyers, however, stoutly contesting the improvement. During February, and at the moment of writing this dispatch, the advance is accepted and indications point to a still firmer market. European silks are becoming scarcer and the stocks of Asiatics reduced to their normal supply. Cocoons already reduced bid fair to fall short in supply before the new crop makes its appearance.

Under these conditions the season of 1885 may be regarded as presenting most encouraging prospects.

CALIFORNIA

DECLARED EXPORTS

FOR

THE UNITED STATES,

DURING THE YEAR 1884.

STATEMENTS SHOWING THE NATURE AND VALUE OF THE EXPORTS DECLARED FOR THE UNITED STATES IN THE CONSULATES GENERAL, CONSULATES, AND COMMERCIAL AND CONSULAR AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES, FOR THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR 1884.

No. 52.—April, 1885.

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1885.

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DECLARED EXPORTS

FOR

THE UNITED STATES.

FOR THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR 1884.

STATEMENTS SHOWING THE NATURE AND VALUE OF THE EXPORTS DECLARED FOR THE UNITED STATES IN THE CONSULATES GENERAL, CONSULATES, AND COMMERCIAL AND CONSULAR AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

No. 52.—April, 1885.

EXPORTS DECLARED IN AFRICA.

(In two divisions, Northern and Southern.)

NORTHERN DIVISION.

[Beginning at the Canary Islands and ending at the Gulf of Aden, the northern division of Africa embraces the Canary Islands, Madeira, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, and Egypt.]

CANARY ISLANDS.

TENERIFFE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Cochineal, 123,214 pounds	$28,005 30
Shelled almonds, 3,800 pounds	696 18
Various goods	447 72
Total	29,149 20

Quarter ending June 30.

108 bags cochineal of 20,818 pounds	$5,126 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Onion seed, 319 pounds	$336 80
Cochineal, 27,736 pounds; granilla, 18,507 pounds	9,401 18
Total	9,737 98

Quarter ending December 31.

Cochineal and granilla, 94,569 pounds	$29,197 00
Sweet shelled almonds, 150,533 pounds	21,324 00
Total	50,521 00

H. B. McKAY,
Consul.

TENERIFFE, *December* 31, 1884.

MADEIRA.

FUNCHAL.

Quarter ending March 31.

Wine	$2,214 11

Quarter ending June 30, 1884 (from June 14 to 30.)

Wine	$573 03

Quarter ending September 30.

Wine	$2,571 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Wine	$6,729 22

FIRTH CHARLESWORTH,
Consul.

MADEIRA, *December* 31, 1884.

ALGERIA.

ALGIERS AND AGENCIES.

Quarter ending June 30.

Algiers:	
2,085 tons vegetable hair	$5,800 00
Bone:	
6,410 tons iron ore	15,380 00
Oran:	
2,211 bales vegetable hair	6,455 00
Total	27,635 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Algiers:	
Miscellaneous	$383 20
Wine	176 50
Bone:	
Iron ore, 7,985 tons	19,962 50
Oran:	
Iron ore, 1,700 tons	2,380 00
Vegetable hair, 531 tons	13,088 20
Beni-Saf:	
Iron ore, 11,375 tons	22,212 20
Total	58,202 60

Quarter ending December 31.

Algiers:	
Rough sticks	$185 10
Miscellaneous Arabic articles	225 00
Vegetable hair	5,760 00
Wine	250 00
Cauliflower seed	371 00
Oran:	
1,696 bales vegetable hair, 216 tons, 201 kilograms	5,323 23
Total	12,114 33

ARCHIBALD K. BROWN,
Consul.

ALGIERS, *December* 31, 1884.

MOROCCO.

TANGIER.

Quarter ending June 30.

Moorish rugs, brass trays, and crockery	$565 46
Do	601 71
Total	1,167 17

Quarter ending September 30.

Old Moorish rugs	$70 30

Quarter ending December 31.

Moorish rugs, brass trays, and curiosities	$128 25

FELIX A. MATHEWS,
Consul.

TANGIER, *December* 31, 1884.

EGYPT.

CAIRO DISTRICT.

Four quarters ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total fo the year
	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	
Raw skins	$15,644 31	$25,833 66	$72,226 65	$33,880 14	$147,584
Goat skins	1,644 97				1,644
Coffee	1,358 22				1,358
Senna leaves	1,934 40	11,422 97	759 03	4,675 82	18,792
Dates	48 75				48
Ostrich feathers	960 37				960
Gum arabic	14,048 67	10,053 47		9,457 95	33,560
Musk		1,121 85			1,121
Private effects			2,925 00		2,925
Horn civet				64 05	64
Total	35,639 69	48,431 95	75,910 68	48,077 96	208,060
Total for preceding year	54,505 91	115,657 69	104,772 37	57,071 89	332,007
Decrease	18,866 22	67,225 74	28,861 69	8,993 93	123,947

Quarter ending December 31.

Gum arabic, 502 sacks	$43,514
Raw skins, 118 bales	12,181
Feathers (turkey), 1 case	23
Private effects (1 screen), 1 case	24
Senna leaves, 62 bales, 1 case	2,245
Total	57,988

N. D. COMANOS,
Acting Consul-General.

CAIRO, *December* 31, 1884.

SOUTHERN DIVISION OF AFRICA.

[The southern division of the continent of Africa may be defined as follows: Fr Cape Verde on the west coast around by the Cape of Good Hope and down the ea coast to Cape Guardafui. This, for convenience and for the better understandi of the large and complicated trade thereof, may be separated into three distin commercial subdivisions, viz, the West Coast, embracing Senegambia, Liberi Upper and Lower Guinea, and the colonies therein; the South Coast, embracing t British possessions of Cape Colony and Natal; and the East Coast, embracing t native states from Cape Colony to Cape Guardafui, together with the islands Madagascar, Zanzibar, and the British and French islands of Mauritius and R union.]

THE WEST COAST.

[The West Coast embraces Cape Verde Islands (Portuguese), Senegal (French), Gamb (British), Sierra Leone (British), Liberia, the Gold Coast (British), Gaboon (Frenc Lagos (British), the Portuguese settlement of St. Paul de Loanda, Benguela, Mo samedes and Ambriz, and the native states. The United States has consular repr sentatives only at Cape Verde, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gaboon, and S Paul de Loanda.]

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

SANTIAGO.

Quarter ending March 31.

ape Verde goat-skins, 10,293, at 400 reis	$4,475 21
xport duty and shipping expenses	330 25
nvoice certificate	2 50
Total	4,807 96

Quarter ending June 30.

oat-skins, 18,784	$7,812 31
ides, 720	990 89
Vool, 1,152 pounds	72 00
ld metal, 1,856 pounds	132 25
ld junk, 3,000 pounds	93 75
pecie	327 00
xport duties and shipping expenses on above articles	786 47
onsular charges on invoice certificates Nos. 2, 3, 4	7 50
Total	10,222 17

Quarter ending September 30.

t. Nicholas goat-skins, 1,355, at 460 reis	$649 26
ape Verde goat-skins, 6,932, at 400 reis	2,888 33
xport duty and shipping expenses, 272,090 reis	286 77
Total	3,824 36

Quarter ending December 31.

oat-skins, 6,362	$2,584 40

HENRY PEASE,
Consul.

SANTIAGO, C. V., *December* 31, 1884.

SENEGAL.

GOREE DAKAR.

Quarter ending March 31.

ides, 16,635 (157,947 pounds)	$22,360 00
ndia rubber, 5,242 pounds	1,791 50
crap-iron, 1,558 pounds	15 50
Total	24,167 00

Quarter ending June 30.

ndia rubber, 30,597 pounds	$10,850 26
ides, 6,419	9,159 93
Total	20,010 19

Quarter ending September 30.

Dry hides, 5,731	$6,713 31
India rubber, 2,150 pounds	1,291 88
Total	8,005 19

No vessel cleared for the United States with cargo during quarter ending December 31.

P. STRICKLAND,
Consul.

GOREE DAKAR, *December* 31, 1884.

SIERRA LEONE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Dry hides (26,715), 270,206 pounds	$44,667 98
India rubber, 34,153 pounds	12,988 45
Dry ginger root, 464,032 pounds	27,432 06
Cam wood, 29,866 pounds	1,255 26
Palm kernels, 20,817 pounds	344 64
Ivory (13 pieces), 114 pounds	184 50
Horns (1,580), $12.64; bones, 48 cents; cocoanuts (326), $3.85	16 97
Coffee, 1,024 pounds	123 96
Ground-nuts, 4,822 pounds	39 44
Benni seed, 3,331 pounds	53 62
Snakes (6), $12; monkeys (10), $16.90	28 90
Parrots, 97	172 00
Total	87,307 78

Quarter ending June 30.

Dry hides (12,399), 121,097 pounds	$24,102 52
Ginger, 273,977 pounds	19,669 91
Rubber, 10,004 pounds	3,554 48
Peanuts, 37,786 pounds	414 10
Palm kernels, 11,548 pounds	177 30
Benni seed, 2,820 pounds	49 12
Horns, 1,100	9 37
Ivories, 42½ pounds	52 44
Camwood, 130,542 pounds	6,154 20
Pepper, 10,680 pounds	705 72
Palm oil, 1,442 gallons	692 16
Coarse mats	28 80
Charges	650 72
Total	56,260 84

Quarter ending September 30.

Dry hides (20,933), 202,678 pounds	$31,924 35
Ginger (1,254 bags), 185,622 pounds	17,324 00
Palm kernels (365 bags), 37,397 pounds	724 80
Ivories (8), 78 pounds	85 02
Horns, 3,200	29 02
Gum copal (1 barrel), 177 pounds	31 86
Ground-nuts, 1 barrel	2 40
Monkeys, 14	13 44
Parrots, 80	115 20
Charges	579 20
Total	50,829 89

Quarter ending December 31.

Hides (19,795), 177,869 pounds	$33,502 80
Palm kernels (358 bags), 46,090 pounds	884 86
Horns (21 bags), 2,100	23 33
Ivories (8), 35½ pounds	29 88
Old metal, 15 barrels	13 44
Camwood, 73,035 pounds	3,387 36
Total	37,841 67

JUDSON A. LEWIS,
Consul.

SIERRA LEONE, *December* 31, 1884.

LIBERIA.

MONROVIA AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Grand Bassa, Elmina, and Cape Palmas.)

MONROVIA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Camwood, 101$\frac{12}{220}\frac{3}{0}$ tons	$10,408 74
Liberia rubber, 20,182 pounds	7,675 53
Liberia coffee, 4,886 pounds	686 98
Palm oil, 669 gallons	220 77
Palm kernels, 106$\frac{44}{60}$ bushels	113 56
Ivory, 22 pounds	25 00
Charges	181 73
Total	19,312 31

Quarter ending June 30.

Coffee (13 bags), 1,900 pounds	$313 25

Quarter ending September 30.

Liberia coffee (580 sacks), 70,260 pounds	$9,239 60
Black pepper, 1 box	5 00
Sundries, 1 box (curiosities)	5 00
Ivory (28 pieces), 204½ pounds	159 12
Camwood (1 ton), 2,240 pounds	80 00
Palm kernels, 760$\frac{11}{60}$ bushels	874 22
Rubber, 61 pounds	15 25
Total	10,428 19

JOHN H. SMYTH,
Consul General.

MONROVIA, *December* 31, 1884.

GRAND BASSA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Camwood, &c., 220$\frac{17}{22}\frac{53}{40}$ tons	$22,137 05
Rubber, 871½ pounds	271 08
Palm kernels, 503$\frac{3}{7}$ bushels	553 61
Coffee, 2,700 pounds	591 29
Palm oil, 1,294 gallons	388 20
Actual market value	23,941 23
Certified charges on the above	1,949 34
Total	25,890 57

JOHN W. WORRELL,
Consular Agent.

GRAND BASSA, *December* 31, 1884.

ELMINA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Palm oil	$63,665 80
English silver coin, 4*s.* 2*d.* to the dollar	7,680 00
American silver	2,798 15
Gold dust	24,006 50
Total	98,150 45

Quarter ending June 30.

Palm oil	$54,020 37
American silver coin (half-dollars)	4,529 00
Gold dust and sterling money	5,537 44
Total	64,086 81

Quarter ending December 31.

Palm oil	$94,776 77
English gold coin	4,969 41
American coin	1,340 44
Gold dust	2,798 00
Total	103,884 62

G. E. EMINSANG,
Agent.

ELMINA, GOLD COAST COLONY, *December* 31, 1884.

THE SOUTH COAST.

(CAPE COLONY AND NATAL.)

CAPE COLONY.

CAPE TOWN AND AGENCIES.

CAPE TOWN.

Quarter ending March 31.

Aloes and buchu	$470 45
Everlasting flowers and buchu leaves	323 68
Grease wool	8,944 62
Goat-skins	1,186 63
Ostrich feathers	50,570 87
Rags and old iron	461 93
Scrap-iron	1,419 68
Total	63,377 86

Quarter ending June 30.

Buchu leaves	$1,309 06
Diamonds, rough	9,730 92
Ostrich feathers	89,765 87
Scrap-iron	9,474 76
Sugar	4,866 65
Wool	67,013 05
Skins	10,367 83
Total	192,328 14

Quarter ending September 30.

Aloes	$2,168 44
Goat-skins	1,814 91
Ostrich feathers	30,509 30
Wool	405 18
Total	34,897 83

Quarter ending December 31.

Buchu leaves	$919 82
Diamonds, rough	10,706 30
Ostrich feathers	16,918 58
Wool, grease	18,702 31
Miscellaneous	211 90
Total	47,458 91

JAS. W. SILER,
Consul.

CAPE TOWN, *December* 31, 1884.

EAST LONDON AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Goat-skins	$17,590 28

Quarter ending September 30.

Goat-skins, 16,277	$6,614 37

A. R. BARNES,
Acting Consular Agent.

Quarter ending December 31.

Goat-skins, 22,400	$11,585 27

W. H. FULLER,
Consular Agent.

EAST LONDON, *December* 31, 1884.

PORT ELIZABETH AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Skins, goat, &c	$85,478 80
Mohair	3,158 23
Feathers, ostrich	21,265 36
Wool	40,174 58
Curios	150 61
Total	150,227 58

Quarter ending June 30.

Goat-skins, 135,820	$77,520 85
Ostrich feathers	63,665 00
Wool, 123,911 pounds	16,544 33
Old iron, 35¼ tons	691 52
Total	158,421 70

Quarter ending September 30.

Skins, 128,757	$68,441 78
Ostrich feathers	50,704 12
Wool (grease), 101,296 pounds	14,087 46
Mohair, 9,338 pounds	3,427 43
Horns, 1 case and 1 bale	73 00
Hides, 13	58 41
Coffee, 71,872 pounds	6,349 91
Total	143,142 11

Quarter ending December 31.

Skins (goat), 247,976	$88,470 39
Ostrich feathers	8,306 40
Wool, 426,986 pounds	57,436 57
Curios	4 86
Old iron, about 40 tons	326 42
Total	154,544 64

JNO. W. PHILIP,
Consular Agent.

PORT ELIZABETH, *December 31, 1884.*

THE EAST COAST.

[The east coast, from Natal to Cape Guardafui, embraces the Portuguese settlements of Delagoa Bay, Sofala, and Mozambique, the native States of Zanguebar and Ajan (in which we have no consular representation), and the outlying islands of Zanzibar, Madagascar, Réunion, Mauritius, the Seychelles, &c.]

ZANZIBAR.

Quarter ending March 31.

Ivory	$85,4[illegible]3 04
Ball ivory	7,199 46
Gum copal	13,805 61
Goat-skins	6,247 83
Clove stems	622 55
Red peppers	2,400 00
Cloves	14,947 44
Dry hides	6,966 38
Total	137,642 31

Quarter ending June 30.

Gum copal	$35,337 24
Cloves	48,923 73
Ivory	153,713 83
Dry hides	41,772 20
Salt hides	604 45
Ebony	433 98
Rugs	23 08
Shells	84 70
Goat-skins	9,217 59
Coir yarns	780 65
Aloes	513 00
Clove stems	5,303 53
Rubber	22,758 46
Red pepper	5,383 25
Palm kernels	53 50
Orchilla weed	244 25
Total	335,207 47

Quarter ending September 30.

Ivory, 33,137 pounds	$109,729 60
Gum copal	58,998 48
Cloves	18,775 10
Red peppers, 509 bags	5,491 62
Whalebone, 15 bundles	2,899 92
Curios, 5 bundles	99 00

Ebony, 87 logs	$219 84
Goat-skins, 110 bales	4,918 80
Sheep-skins, 1 bale	20 00
Dry hides, 530	534 00
Salt hides, 1,002	2,246 10
Coir yarn	1,635 72
Clove stems, 180 bales	298 00
Cloves, 100 bags	23 01
Total	205,8-9 19

Quarter ending December 31.

Copal, 197 cases	$30,213 06
Ivory, 20,502 pounds	66,723 61
Rubber, 46 gunnies	3,256 09
Salt hides, 1,760	3,204 10
Cloves, 808 bags	12,836 52
Red peppers, 230 bags	2,456 40
Gum myrrh, 16 cases	953 48
Clove stems, 1,000 bags	1,774 60
Shells, 122 cases	434 38
Total	121,851 64

F. M. CHENEY,
Consul.

ZANZIBAR, *December* 31, 1884.

MADAGASCAR.

TAMATAVE AND AGENCIES.

TAMATAVE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Indian rubber	$13,637 54
Dry-salted hides	8,694 00
Gum copal	84 84
Total	22,416 38

Fractional quarter ending April 30.

India rubber	$3,57 680

Fractional quarter ending June 30.

Dry-salted hides, 6,522	$18,074 36

Quarter ending December 31.

Dry-salted hides, 14,583	$36,668 72
India rubber, 32,752 pounds (French)	12,514 90
Total	49,183 62

W. W. ROBINSON,
Consul.

TAMATAVE, *December* 31, 1884.

ANDAKABE AGENCY.

Quarter ending September 30.

Hides	$3,909 20
India rubber	1,920 51
Orchilla	784 63
Beeswax	21 76
Beans	7 29
Total	6,643 39

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD,
Consular Agent.

ANDAKABE, *December* 31, 1884.

MAURITIUS.

Quarter ending December 31.

	Rupees.
Sugar	687,592.80

THOMAS T. PRENTIS,
Consul.

PORT LOUIS, *December* 31, 1884.

EXPORTS DECLARED IN AMERICA.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

AMHERSTBURG.

Quarter ending March 31.

Lumber	$6,174 45
Staves	2,835 40
Cord-wood	1,940 75
Charcoal	1,513 15
Bolts	3,051 88
Stave butts	160 00
Spokes	635 40
Fruit	447 35
Hoops	450 00
Hoop-poles	60 00
Lime	240 00
Beans	393 00
Logs	180 00
Hoop timber	35 00
Live stock	30 00
Total	18,146 38

Quarter ending September 30.

Lumber	$18,372 61
Staves	8,697 90
Live stock	6,100 00
Logs	2,530 93
Bolts	3,338 00
Spokes	1,050 25
Hoops	1,392 50
Railroad ties	1,320 00
Cord-wood	1,311 50
Charcoal	595 25
Molding sand	581 75
Timber	75 00
Household goods	500 00
Lime	100 00
Fresh fish	152 50
Miscellaneous	121 50
Total	46,239 69

Quarter ending December 31.

Lumber	$16,951 10
Stave bolts	3,357 50
Staves	6,384 55
Cord-wood	1,174 30
Charcoal	695 50
Barley	1,413 21
Molding sand	828 75

Fresh fish	$448 13
Spokes	227 23
Hoops	734 50
Beans	320 00
Timber	250 00
Horses	400 00
Cattle	360 00
Miscellaneous	231 50
Total	33 776 27

JOSIAH TURNER,
Consul.

AMHERSTBURG, *December* 31, 1884.

BELLEVILLE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Barley, 359,094 bushels	$253,923 75
Gold ore	559 20
Crude arsenic	705 00
Peas	440 00
Horses, 44	4,562 00
Bones	180 00
Fresh fish	632 96
Cows and hogs	810 50
Household goods (45 persons represented)	3,021 25
Miscellaneous	972 38
Total	265,807 04

Quarter ending June 30.

Lumber, 11,366,261 feet	$140,195 39
Barley, 117,331 bushels	82,047 15
Rye, 81,246 bushels	55,667 62
Eggs	29,777 82
Horses, 69	8,606 50
Hides and skins	8,083 00
Household goods (54 persons)	3,609 54
Bones	810 00
Peas	6,000 00
Miscellaneous	585 00
Goods the product of the United States	642 00
Total	336,024 02

Quarter ending September 30.

Lumber, 13,244,077 feet	$274,498 16
Iron ore, 17,058 gross tons	73,196 27
Eggs	21,394 61
Leached ashes	3,825 00
Barley, 6,611 bushels	4,297 15
Hides and skins	1,838 00
Household goods (41 persons represented)	2,433 00
Live stock, 18 horses, 188 sheep and lambs	3,169 75
Asbestus	1,188 00
Bones	360 00
Miscellaneous	1,286 00
Total	387,485 94

Quarter ending December 31.

Barley, 500,170 bushels	$317,709 67
Lumber, 5,939,167 feet	75,963 29
Iron ore, 7,515 gross tons	30,064 33
Rye, 16,313 bushels	9,544 33
Live stock	2,346 70

Horses, 32	$5,682 00
Household goods (63 persons represented)	4,431 75
Eggs	3,938 79
Hides	1,097 00
Bones	450 00
Actinolite ore	187 50
Fresh fish	247 20
Miscellaneous	560 98
Total	452,223 53

FRED'K W. PRINCE,
Consul.

BELLEVILLE, *December* 31, 1884.

CHATHAM AND AGENCY.

(Agency of Wallaceburg.)

CHATHAM.

Quarter ending March 31.

Beans	$46,983 16
Barley	555 00
Bolts	686 50
Cordwood	1,679 75
Lumber	3,152 61
Malt	1,447 80
Ship plank	4,200 00
Stock	4,558 75
Staves, hoops, and headings	18,846 91
Settlers' effects	5,638 05
Miscellaneous	3,145 73
Total	90,894 26

Quarter ending June 30.

Beans	$4,827 95
Bolts	1,221 50
Cordwood	5,416 75
Eggs	1,156 10
Hay	445 00
Lumber	10,845 23
Logs	5,170 00
Malt	4,807 48
Ship plank	1,200 00
Settlers' effects	7,705 00
Staves, hoops, and headings	43,106 30
Stock	9,004 50
Miscellaneous	4,775 97
Total	99,681 78

Quarter ending September 30.

Beans	$6,794 04
Bolts	632 50
Cordwood	8,999 00
Charcoal	2,983 50
Eggs	11,475 00
Lumber	6,959 61
Logs	2,648 50
Stock	7,225 00
Staves, hoops, and headings	47,554 56
Settlers' effects	3,028 00
Ship plank	2,850 00
Miscellaneous	2,612 50
Total	103,762 21

Quarter ending December 31.

Beans	$45,230 11
Barley	12,406 66
Charcoal	2,907 00
Cord-wood	7,091 15
Eggs	36,220 39
Logs	975 00
Lumber	1,629 13
Ship plank	3,180 00
Stock	12,068 90
Staves, hoops, and headings	27,266 06
Settlers' effects	7,358 60
Miscellaneous	3,454 86
Total	159,787 86

H. C. BUFFINGTON,
Commercial Agent.

CHATHAM, *December 31, 1884.*

WALLACEBURG AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Flitch and ship timber	$1,224 73
Hoops	1,186 27
Headings	1,413 09
Lumber	882 50
Live stock	602 50
Miscellaneous	36 00
Staves	5,634 51
Settlers' effects	130 00
Total	11,109 60

Quarter ending June 30.

Cord-wood	$25,743 70
Elm logs	14,792 00
Flitch and ship timber	1,975 09
Hoops	3,108 70
Headings	5,703 16
Lumber	4,411 92
Live stock	1,354 50
Round timber	902 50
Railroad ties	8,899 00
Stave bolts	25,579 15
Staves	2,814 12
Settlers' effects	885 00
Miscellaneous	100 20
Total	96,269 04

Quarter ending September 30.

Eggs	$95 30
Cord-wood	36,823 00
Elm logs	20,165 61
Elm staves	2,836 62
Fish	248 80
Headings	3,220 50
Hoops	1,057 82
Lumber	4,500 45
Live stock	80 00
Railroad ties	4,185 00
Stave bolts	17,960 50
Settlers' effects	713 00
Ship timber	793 82
Miscellaneous	142 03
Total	92,822 45

Quarter ending December 31.

Cord-wood	$34,800 69
Elm logs	5,775 00
Elm staves	3,165 50
Flitch and ship timber	5,559 74
Hoops	355 75
Headings	319 75
Lumber	2,864 86
Live stock	377 50
Round oak	70 00
Stave bolts	7,775 75
Settlers' effects	155 00
Miscellaneous	526 66
Total	61,746 20

DEL C. HUNTOON,
Consular Agent.

WALLACEBURG, *December* 31, 1884.

CLIFTON.

Quarter ending March 31.

Apples	$357 50
Bones	459 00
Barley	11,681 59
Bladders	20 00
Cattle	1,054 00
Dog	50 00
Eggs	151 20
Flax (unhackled)	6,210 32
Grape-vines	652 50
Grass seed	41,532 67
Horses	7,390 50
Lumber	2,158 10
Malt	832 00
Mill-feed	684 00
Oil barrels	126 50
Pulp (wood)	2,250 00
Poultry (dressed)	120 00
Poplar wood	4,404 00
Paintings	1,015 00
Pig-skins	880 00
Salt	185 00
Sheep	414 00
Turnips	468 00
Manufactured articles (sundries)	63 00
Total	83,158 88

Quarter ending June 30.

Bones	$729 00
Barrels (empty)	493 00
Barley	6,606 00
Clover seed	1,105 00
Cattle	1,719 00
Fish (fresh)	226 25
Furs (dressed)	1,225 00
Ginger ale	49 80
Hides	353 32
Horses	13,282 00
Hay	1,544 93
Lumber	3,820 01
Mill-feed	2,262 00
Reapers	15,089 29
Stone	400 00
Soap stock	61 50
Shingles	212 00

Scrap German silver	$376 18
Trees and shrubs	1,088 14
Tobacco	668 10
Tow	3,832 00
Wood pulp	2,510 91
Whisky	48 80
Manufactured articles	251 65
Malt	2,114 55
Total	60,068

Quarter ending September 30.

Barrels	$253 10
Bones	342 00
Cattle	2,160 00
Clover seed	1,335 72
Fruit (canned)	1,123 85
Eggs	1,785 00
Horses	8,070 00
Household goods	3,326 00
Hay	1,696 00
Lumber	832 78
Mill-feed	3,114 00
Peas	337 50
Scrap silver	452 76
Stone	260 00
Spar ornaments	396 80
Sheep	30 00
Shingles	216 00
Tea	2,072 07
Tow	2,112 00
Wood pulp	2,368 58
Woolen goods	1,081 28
Sundry manufactured articles	155 00
Total	33,520 44

Quarter ending December 31.

Apples	$5,188 40
Barley	13,018 11
Barrels (empty)	739 40
Beef (fresh)	181 44
Bones	180 00
Clover seed	2,945 70
Cattle	8,475 00
Dog	40 00
Flour	200 25
Fruit and vegetables	1,999 60
Hay	1,041 11
Horses	2,105 00
Household goods	4,055 00
Lumber	562 50
Mill-feed	4,230 60
Poultry (dressed)	213 20
Poultry (live)	307 64
Peas	1,545 00
Paper	104 50
Stone (dressed)	820 80
Steel (scrap)	661 90
Sheep	21 00
Tow	1,620 80
Trees and shrubs	2,580 54
Tobacco cuttings	346 66
Whisky	85 04
Wood pulp	2,459 31
Sundry manufactured articles	242 80
Total	55,971 30

JAMES LOW,
Consul.

CLIFTON, *December* 31, 1884.

COATICOOK AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Georgeville, Hereford, Linebro, Potton, and Stanstead.)

COATICOOK.

Quarter ending March 31.

Animals	$44,843 00
Barrels (empty)	172 00
Bark (hemlock)	2,693 00
Beans	199 00
Butter	172 00
Copper (fine)	75,432 00
Fowls	88 00
Goods (household)	3,406 00
Harness	101 00
Hay	2,237 00
Hides (green)	3,642 00
Lumber	5,167 00
Machinery	50 00
Miscellaneous	32 00
Mattress (wire)	204 00
Oats	40 00
Straw	126 00
Timber (ship)	176 00
Turnips	54 00
Vehicles	50 00
Wood	1,833 00
Total	140,717 00

Quarter ending June 30.

Animals	$41,351 00
Barrels (empty)	90 00
Bark (hemlock)	1,489 00
Boat (pleasure)	25 00
Brick	75 00
Copper (fine)	70,150 00
Eggs	44 00
Goods (household)	7,124 00
Grass seed	78 00
Hay	1,260 00
Herness	125 00
Hides (green)	2,520 00
Implements (agricultural)	142 00
Lime	16 00
Lumber	33,558 00
Machinery	1,235 00
Miscellaneous	32 00
Oats	44 00
Ties (railroad)	330 00
Wagons	280 00
Wood	3,446 00
Timber (ship)	15 00
Total	163,429 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Animals	$33,189 00
Bark (hemlock)	2,275 00
Barrels (empty)	168 00
Beef	49 00
Brick	30 00
Butter	366 00
Copper, fine	56,707 00
Fruit	2,710 00
Fire-wood	40 00
Hay	812 00
Hides	3,078 00

Household goods	$1,755 00
Logs	22,763 00
Lumber	6,840 00
Machinery	105 00
Miscellaneous	320 00
Oats	55 00
Salt	108 00
Sugar	130 00
Ties (railroad)	829 00
Wagons	245 00
Water (mineral)	250 00
Total	132,824 00

T. T. WOODWARD.
Vice-Consul.

COATICOOK, *September* 30, 1884.

COLLINGWOOD AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Orillia, Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, and Waubaushene.)

COLLINGWOOD.

Quarter ending March 31.

Lumber	$1,983 28
Horses	2,792 50
Settlers' effects	1,185 25
Hop-poles	421 85
Empty petroleum barrels	230 30
Seed peas	1,260 00
Total	7,972 18

Quarter ending June 30.

Lumber, lath, and shingles	$201,324 74
Fresh fish	26,668 20
Settlers' effects	1,384 50
Horses	450 00
Miscellaneous	1,265 60
Total	231,093 04

Quarter ending September 30.

Lumber, lath, and shingles	$180,179 71
Fresh fish	29,757 18
Salt fish	360 00
Live stock	6,580 40
Settlers' effects	1,281 50
Miscellaneous	258 80
Total	218,417 59

Quarter ending December 31.

Lumber, lath, and shingles	$71,301 32
Fresh fish	3,529 61
Live stock	13,424 00
Poultry	647 50
Settlers' effects	6,631 75
Oil barrels	84 70
Total	95,618 88

CHARLES A. BOUSH,
Consul.

COLLINGWOOD, *December* 31, 1884.

ORILLIA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Shingles	$2,201 00
Settlers' effects	1,470 75
Ship-knees	684 00
Hop-poles	399 00
Paper wood	350 00
Lumber	345 72
Raw furs	314 18
Cedar posts	60 00
Machinery	25 00
Total	5,849 65

Quarter ending June 30.

Lumber	$25,577 56
Raw furs	2,846 83
Shingles	2,504 35
Live stock	1,245 50
Eggs	980 00
Settlers' effects	952 50
Paper wood	70 00
Total	34,176 74

Quarter ending September 30.

Lumber	$42,329 66
Shingles	1,282 83
Settlers' effects	1,193 00
Eggs	897 60
Ship-knees	416 00
Paper wood	132 50
Salt fish	126 00
Lath	50 00
Total	46,427 59

Quarter ending December 31.

Lumber	$2,881 22
Live stock	2,441 00
Settlers' effects	1,876 25
Shingles	399 10
Ship-knees	282 00
Iron drums	228 00
Total	8,107 57

E. W. CARBOULD,
Consular Agent.

ORILLIA, *December* 31, 1884.

OWEN SOUND AGENCY.

Quarter ending June 30.

Hop-poles	$82 00
Horses	400 00
Cedar paving, ties, &c	1,000 00
Settlers' effects	500 00
Total	1,982 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Lime	$1,000 00
Telegraph poles, ties, &c	14,000 00
Fresh fish	9,000 00
Settlers' effects	800 00
Miscellaneous	150 00
Total	24,950 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Live stock	$1,500 00
Lumber	2,000 00
Fish	1,900 00
Settlers' effects	700 00
Total	6,100 00

EDW. TODD,
Consular Agent.

OWEN SOUND, *December 31, 1884.*

SAULT STE. MARIE AGENCY.

Quarter ending June 30.

Raw fur	$4,739 00
Salt fish	1,807 00
Personal effects	3,127 00
Cattle	195 00
Fresh fish	3,856 00
Total	13,724 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Fresh fish	$7,378 00
Horses	1,900 00
Salt fish	1,637 00
Cobble-stones	400 00
Personal effects	600 00
Lumber	254 00
Machinery	245 00
Cows	233 00
Woolen goods	133 00
Total	12,780 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Fresh fish	$1,066 00
Salt fish	1,671 00
Horses	1,105 00
Saw-logs (pine)	580 00
Personal effects	400 00
Butter	372 00
Apples	132 00
Cattle	93 00
Total	5,419 00

JNO. A. COLWELL,
Consular Agent.

SAULT STE. MARIE, *December 31, 1884.*

WAUBAUSHENE AGENCY.

Quarter ending September 30, 1884.

Lumber	$71,968 09
Box shooks	250 00
Fresh fish	517 25
Total	72,735 34

Quarter ending December 31.

Lumber	$80,594 40
Fresh fish	1,372 86
Settlers' effects	107 00
Total	82,074 26

CHARLES P. FISHER,
Consular Agent.

WAUBAUSHENE, *December* 31, 1884.

PORT ERIE.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	
Barley	$20,172	$4,479	$3,350	.....	$28,001
Cattle	4,701	1,508	2,152	$3,784	12,145
Hay	953	460	.....	.....	1,413
Horses	4,261	9,377	11,531	12,702	37,871
Household	1,300	619	1,298	1,420	4,637
Lumber	20,779	2,237	21,995	65,561	110,572
Scrap steel	17,310	2,305	2,352	240	22,207
Sheep	8,051	1,769	.....	4,325	14,145
Stave bolts	614	6,011	1,788	3,065	11,478
Timber	10,054	.....	12,389	41,031	63,474
Miscellaneous	4,997	2,974	6,194	5,856	20,021
Total in United States gold	93,192	31,739	63,049	137,984	325,964
Total preceding year	73,756	23,984	104,096	105,464	307,300
Increase	19,436	7,755	.....	32,520	18,664
Decrease	.....	.....	41,047	.....	.....

Quarter ending December 31.

Barley	$19,680 00
Cattle	24,348 00
Horses	2,862 00
Household effects of emigrants	1,853 00
Lumber	26,248 00
Poultry	1,352 00
Sheep	591 00
Stave bolts	3,409 00
Timber	3,288 00
Wheat	19,067 00
Miscellaneous	2,070 00
Total	104,768 00

LA RUE PECK,
Consul.

PORT ERIE, *December* 31, 1884.

GODERICH AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Stratford.)

GODERICH.

Quarter ending March 31.

Animals	$13,034 25
Ashes	495 00
Barley	8,768 40
Eggs	6,068 05
Hides	543 36
Personal effects	2,832 00
Lumber	670 74
Salt	720 75
Tow	3,520 16
Miscellaneous	115 00
Total	36,767 71

Quarter ending June 30.

Animals	$11,505 00
Ashes	544 50
Barley	6,369 30
Eggs	68,591 00
Fish	1,260 00
Household goods	1,518 00
Lumber	683 94
Salt	7,798 00
Tow	2,277 62
Total	100,447 36

Quarter ending September 30.

Animals	$26,914 75
Apples	705 00
Ashes	148 50
Household goods	953 00
Lumber	726 30
Salt	5,282 50
Total	34,730 25

Quarter ending December 31.

Apples	$2,934 00
Barley	14,520 00
Cattle	4,897 00
Fish	216 00
Horses	3,370 00
Household goods	3,297 00
Salt	2,782 00
Total	32,016 00

GODERICH, *December 31, 1884.*

R. S. CHILTON,
Commercial Agent.

STRATFORD AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Ashes	$544 50
Barley	62,533 46
Cattle	26,134 00
Eggs	1,465 58
Flax	8,459 60
Horses	41,013 00

Lambs	$5,448 30
Lumber	2,214 55
Paper stock	1,711 10
Peas	3,490 76
Telegraph poles	232 40
Tow	30,971 54
Personal effects	17,365 00
Miscellaneous	1,168 34
Total	202,752 13

Quarter ending June 30.

Ashes	$963 00
Barley	15,577 85
Bones	360 00
Cattle	10,480 00
Eggs	64,746 60
Fish	10,657 00
Flax	15,382 36
Horses	24,220 00
Lumber	8,959 15
Paper stock	1,219 03
Peas	594 72
Telegraph poles	3,438 00
Tow	8,298 63
Personal effects	7,888 00
Miscellaneous	1,657 00
Total	174,441 34

Quarter ending September 30.

Ashes	$1,116 80
Cattle	75,062 00
Eggs	99,796 00
Flax	1,136 00
Fish	2,815 00
Horses	17,450 00
Lumber	4,272 75
Paper stock	485 83
Sheep and lambs	60,567 15
Wool	4,329 40
Personal effects	7,268 00
Miscellaneous	716 50
Total	275,625 43

Quarter ending December 31.

Ashes	$1,046 50
Barley	66,542 50
Cattle	138,907 15
Eggs	181,023 70
Flax	13,344 71
Horses	13,634 00
Lumber	3,182 32
Peas	5,196 25
Paper stock	1,341 27
Poultry	1,921 20
Sheep and lambs	86,757 20
Tow	10,904 13
Personal effects	7,559 00
Miscellaneous	2,074 25
Total	533,434 18

JAMES S. BENEDICT,
Consular Agent.

STRATFORD, *December* 31, 1884.

GUELPH.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Totals for year ending—	
	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	September 30, 1883.
Animals for breeding	$13,574 40	$20,933 00	$7,085 00	$914 00	$42,506 40	$26,203 75
Ashes, dry	.....	177 00	539 80	80 00	796 80	753 50
Barley	91,497 49	99,796 97	5,024 50	3,574 50	199,893 46	128,790 59
Buttons, vegetable ivory	1,047 30	5,640 56	3,506 62	3,222 96	13,417 44	5,555 81
Bran	360 00	780 00	1,764 00	5,796 00	5,796 00	5,072 35
Cattle	28,421 20	16,517 00	5,851 00	69,474 50	120,263 70	61,592 15
Carriage parts	422 50	191 84	290 00	770 13	1,674 47	84 00
Cross-cut saws	688 20	728 99	96 90	1,856 15	3,370 34	.....
Eggs	88,670 80	3,862 30	78,760 09	64,800 80	236,093 99	227,564 18
Flax and tow	11,909 77	3,770 95	6,436 00	2,686 24	24,802 96	23,664 36
Hay	.....	.....	1,826 44	1,803 02	3,630 36	1,329 02
Horses	3,986 75	18,782 00	13,765 00	2,335 00	38,868 75	37,409 50
Household goods	7,959 50	9,812 75	7,610 53	6,239 50	31,622 28	25,132 02
Iron, scrap	250 00	.....	150 00	.....	400 00	1,865 00
Lambs	43,072 80	3,539 00	.....	57,461 83	104,073 63	64,015 72
Lumber	1,907 80	4,797 30	3,115 51	4,511 06	14,331 67	10,622 85
Machines, sewing and other	2,815 58	6,123 65	2,681 29	4,991 16	16,611 68	32,782 39
Malt	.....	4,004 01	16,233 78	37,295 75	57,533 54	118,269 15
Organs	3,305 00	3,175 00	5,174 00	2,750 00	14,404 00	19,710 10
Peas	4,916 50	5,181 49	2,701 00	240 00	13,038 99	36,013 10
Peas, split	10,509 55	11,652 00	6,909 00	9,256 00	38,326 55	18,399 75
Potatoes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,250 17
Skins, raw fur	.....	850 00	800 00	.....	1,650 00	.....
Skins, calf, &c	.....	.....	182 50	.....	182 50	1,161 86
Steel springs	393 44	236 60	1,884 81	32 24	2,547 09	2,601 55
Turnips	10,123 93	15,334 04	495 00	.....	25,952 97	13,677 28
Miscellaneous	2,072 86	1,454 84	417 96	235 85	4,181 51	17,991 64
Total	327,905 37	237,341 29	173,300 73	277,423 59	1,015,970 98	887,511 79
Total, previous year	260,797 45	189,832 32	283,125 53	153,756 49	.....	.....
Increase	67,107 92	47,508 97	.....	123,667 10	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	109,824 80	.....	.....	.....

Quarter ending December 31.

Animals for breeding purposes	$10,865 00
Barley	137,944 09
Buttons	1,968 70
Butter	993 37
Bran	795 00
Cattle	107,804 05
Eggs	110,611 95
Horses	1,990 00
Household goods	6,137 55
Lambs	60,763 80
Lumber	650 05
Malt	26,182 35
Machines, sewing, &c	3,147 82
Poultry	1,440 50
Peas and split peas	17,526 62
Turnips	4,706 97
Miscellaneous	2,251 98
Total	495,779 80

HARRY P. DILL,
Consul.

GUELPH, *December* 31, 1884.

HAMILTON AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Paris.)

HAMILTON.

Quarter ending March 31.

Animals	$12,972 40
Barley	85,562 15
Books	1,000 00
Clover seed	14,000 00
Cotton waste	2,079 69
Herring	1,194 25
Hides	18,104 63
Household goods	8,656 10
Lumber	16,059 25
Machines	6,090 87
Malt	17,792 96
Peas	1,156 74
Tea, Japan	26,494 91
Tobacco	1,184 85
Turnips	720 80
Wool	45,226 88
Miscellaneous	3,856 14
Total	262,152 62

Quarter ending June 30.

Animals	$55,037 00
Barley	2,961 00
Bones	2,172 00
Brass, scrap	1,415 00
Castings	1,923 00
Cotton waste	1,922 00
Diamonds (uncut)	500 00
Eggs	10,720 00
Fertilizer	865 00
Hides	10,865 00
Household goods, used	13,196 00
Lumber	10,283 00
Machinery	2,922 00
Malt	22,590 00
Masts	5,900 00
Tobacco	1,051 00
Tea	959 00
Wool	15,665 00
Miscellaneous	3,481 00
Total	164,427 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Animals	$32,769 00
Bones	887 00
Bottles, glass	140 00
Broom corn	500 00
Castings, furnace	507 00
Cotton waste	1,960 00
Eggs	23,935 00
Hay	236 00
Hides	7,952 00
Household goods	9,252 00
Lumber	3,416 00
Machines, sewing	1,246 00
Malt	10,685 00
Mica (returned)	856 00
Printing press (returned)	1,700 00

Sand	$430 00
Scrap-iron	250 00
Shingles	246 00
Wool	40,057 00
Miscellaneous	2,368 00
Total	139,392 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Animals	$53,185 00
Apples	760 00
Barley	160,786 00
Cotton waste	1,913 00
Eggs	19,258 00
Fertilizer	350 00
Furnace castings	597 00
Glue stock	573 00
Hay	620 00
Hides	20,428 00
Horses	5,720 00
Household goods	10,439 00
Jeweler's waste	275 00
Lumber	4,999 00
Machinery	15,350 00
Malt	3,471 00
Sand	126 00
Sewing machines	3,471 00
Shingles	911 00
Tea	1,040 00
Tobacco	445 00
Turnips	1,562 00
Wheat	12,800 00
Wool	14,723 00
Miscellaneous	1,159 00
Total	334,961 00

J. F. HAZELTON,
Consul.

HAMILTON, *December* 31, 1884.

PARIS AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Animals	$23,608 55
Barley	51,307 02
Machinery	11,144 00
Split peas	8,509 00
Settlers' effects	5,667 00
Turnips	5,910 93
Miscellaneous	5,048 90
Total	111,195 40

Quarter ending June 30.

Animals	$6,964 00
Barley	14,215 47
Eggs	6,586 50
Machinery for export	9,008 62
Malt	1,120 00
Split peas	6,535 00
Skins	14,206 92
Settlers' effects	4,630 00
Miscellaneous	2,967 76
Total	66,234 27

Quarter ending September 30.

Animals	$20,641 00
Barley	4,130 00
Eggs	11,028 50
Machinery	12,782 25
Split peas	4,000 50
Skins	4,448 50
Settlers' effects	4,126 00
Miscellaneous	2,574 94
Total	63,731 69

Quarter ending December 31.

Animals	$30,334 00
Barley	148,902 19
Eggs	26,240 00
Machinery	20,357 49
Peas	2,274 00
Split peas	7,536 00
Skins	2,324 12
Settlers' effects	5,129 00
Turnips	9,039 98
Miscellaneous	2,000 36
Total	254,137 14

E. M. SHARP,
Consular Agent.

PARIS, *December 31, 1884.*

KINGSTON AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Deseronto, Gananoque, Napanee, and Picton.)

KINGSTON.

Four quarters of the year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	
Ashes	$100 00	$200 00	$750 00	$3,290 00	$4,340 00
Barley	815,870 42	211,919 40	131,995 73	19,102 10	1,178,887 65
Buckwheat	6,821 90	2,105 90	1,254 48	.....	10,182 28
Cattle	9,645 50	3,540 50	26,817 25	5,446 00	45,449 25
Eggs	6,166 49	.....	34,858 58	30,424 27	71,449 34
Furs, raw, and hides	8,236 48	11,989 46	26,286 12	1,558 58	48,070 64
Hay	3,097 00	3,564 50	2,859 59	854 82	10,375 91
Horses	6,366 50	13,376 25	21,075 80	7,524 50	48,343 05
Household effects	1,535 50	5,053 30	9,316 29	5,167 30	21,072 39
Iron ore	9,240 00	.....	16,564 15	35,361 19	61,165 34
Iron, scrap	925 00	1,250 00	808 00	.....	2,983 00
Lumber	96,923 92	407 34	124,988 85	135,881 49	358,201 60
Mica	319 00	865 00	5,095 25	5,643 50	11,822 75
Miscellaneous	17,715 60	3,485 86	9,617 84	20,486 31	51,305 61
Peas for seed	10,486 00	329 63	9 00	2,098 68	12,923 31
Rye	23,814 10	.....	74,317 10	37,751 15	135,882 35
Sheep and lambs	6,468 40	.....	24 00	6,858 35	13,290 75
Ties, railroad	1,789 25	.....	7,218 00	4,933 60	13,940 85
Tea	3,366 00	.....	.....	.....	3,366 00
Total in U. S. gold	1,028,827 06	258,087 14	493,856 03	322,281 84	2,103,052 07
Total for preceding year	1,522,751 11	304,417 12	588,721 68	322,334 71	2,738,224 62
Decrease	493,924 05	46,329 98	94,865 65	52 87	635,172 55

Quarter ending December 31.

Bones	$360 00
Barley	73,823 45
Buckwheat	984 61
Cattle	1,645 00
Eggs	208 07
Furs, raw	649 64
Horses	943 00
Hay	2,010 00
Household goods	4,810 00
Hides	2,929 44
Iron ore	1,250 00
Lambs	6,908 75
Lumber	18,894 76
Mica	1,125 00
Miscellaneous	866 15
Posts	300 00
Phosphate rock	6,000 00
Poultry, live	385 00
Peas, seed	14,799 69
Wheat	16 00
Total	138,908 56

M. H. TWITCHELL,
Consul.

KINGSTON, *December* 31, 1884.

DESERONTO AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Lumber	$59 50
Shingles	1,336 50
Moldings	40 30
Household goods	539 30
Barley	4,480 45
Total	6,456 05

Quarter ending June 30.

Lumber	$91,066 54
Pickets	588 60
Panels	218 39
Molding strips	123 90
Moldings	238 00
Shingles	5,999 19
Posts	3,675 75
Lath	4,604 94
Railway ties	6,282 00
Flour	99 00
Wood	52 80
Headings	868 79
Hay	297 09
Straw	33 00
Blind-slats	644 58
Hop-poles	110 18
Household goods	500 00
Total	115,402 75

Quarter ending September 30.

Lumber	$82,774 41
Pickets	411 35
Panels	312 23
Molding strips	941 50
Lath	3,083 12

Shingles	$5,556 87
Posts	7,259 85
Railway ties	4,332 35
Flour	78 00
Wood	258 40
Headings	484 98
Hay	134 82
Blind slats	409 76
Household goods	385 00
Pine timber	712 62
Total	107,135 26

Period ending November 29.

Lumber	$64,556 82
Timber	1,012 28
Ties	750 00
Shingles	3,032 83
Posts	1,209 50
Molding strips	329 08
Lath	292 10
Wainscoting	19 69
Blind slats	131 95
Bunched wood	511 50
Pickets	82 25
Hay	105 30
Flour	90 00
Total	72,123 30

Month ending December 31.

Lumber	$11,866 02
Household goods (personal effects)	20 00
Pickets	86 10
Moldings	336 00
Lath	212 90
Box shooks	52 58
Railroad ties	2,400 00
Total	14,973 60

R. C. CARTER,
Consular Agent.

DESERONTO, *December* 31, 1884.

GANANOQUE AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Barley, 9,210 bushels	$5,526 00
Calves, 15	127 50
Cultivators, 6 (iron)	60 00
Harrows, 6 (iron)	60 00
Harrows (10), bails, and 48 teeth	12 30
Household goods and wearing apparel	160 00
Mares, 2	225 00
Dressed poultry, 513 pounds	63 56
Total	4,234 36

Quarter ending June 30.

Barley, 11,402 bushels	$6,841 20
Buggy, 1	30 00
Cattle, 71 head	1,481 00
Eggs, 322 cases (15,778 dozen)	2,214 22
Household goods and personal effects	552 00
Fowls, 30	12 00

Horses, 7	$795 00
Harness, 1	15 00
Hair, 41 sacks	218 35
Lumber, 16,100 feet dressed ash	426 30
Lumber, 9,980 feet dressed pine	245 93
Pigs, 5	20 00
Shingles, 74 M xxx cedar	277 50
Shingles, 11,450 pointed 6 m	75 62
Decon skins, 508	395 50
Rat skins, 6,047	1,077 80
48 mink, $25.15; 33 fox-skins, $35.75	60 90
7 skunk, $2.35; 27 coon-skins, $9.45	11 80
Total	14,750 12

Quarter ending September 30.

Ashes, leached, 240 tons	$340 00
Bulls, 15	238 00
Calves, 12	57 00
Cattle, 63 head	597 00
Eggs, 224 cases (10,966 dozen)	1,759 40
Horses, 13	1,265 00
Household goods	131 00
Lambs, 1,053	2,687 55
Lumber, 3,241 feet dressed pine	57 83
Lumber, 3,430 feet rough hemlock	54 44
Lath, 6,000	10 20
Breeding mare, 1	80 00
Shingles, 5,000	9 50
Sheep, 9	29 25
Wharf timber, 11,000 feet hemlock	220 00
One wagon	40 00
Total	7,556 17

Quarter ending December 31.

Barley, 2,917 bushels	$1,546 31
Bulls, 14	193 00
Calves, 21	77 50
Eggs, 71 cases (3,479 dozen)	712 95
Household goods and wearing apparel	785 00
Horses, 4	425 00
Pressed hay, 67 tons, 685 pounds	730 39
Lambs, 982	2,466 72
Poultry, dressed, 23,981 pounds	2,160 61
Total	9,097 48

E. E. ABBOTT,
Consular Agent.

GANANOQUE, *December 31, 1884.*

NAPANEE AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Barley	$118,183 70
Hides	715 46
Horses	630 00
Butter	310 00
Sawing machine	45 00
Iron crane	35 00
Glue stock	23 12
Harness	25 00
Harrow	15 00
Separator	3 00
Cattle tails	12 50
Total	119,997 78

Quarter ending June 30.

Rye	$43,742 20
Barley	26,548 13
Eggs	16,437 90
Hides	2,112 21
Cattle	1,873 00
Wool	1,808 30
Leached ashes	750 00
Printing paper	320 28
Bones	180 00
Horses	72 50
Hogs	12 36
Harrow	16 00
Wheat	11 00
Stone-lifter	10 50
Peas	9 00
Hay	6 00
Total	93,909 38

Quarter ending September 30.

Barley	$13,561 10
Peas	10,212 80
Eggs	4,165 98
Rye	3,964 15
Leached ashes	1,450 00
Horses	250 00
Brood animal	50 00
Silver ware	13 00
Household goods	8 60
Total	33,675 63

Quarter ending December 31.

Barley	$257,171 02
Rye	8,140 90
Eggs	327 00
Dressed turkeys	301 52
Brood animals	205 00
Bones	90 00
Feathers	39 35
Baby jumpers	38 50
Household goods	26 55
Cattle	15 00
Poultry	2 75
Iron and silver ore	2 00
Total	266,359 59

W. S. WILLIAMS,
Consular Agent.

NAPANEE, *December* 31, 1884.

PICTON AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Barley, 17,970 bushels	$11,431 10
Buckwheat, 2,506 bushels	1,460 00
Fish, fresh, 5,784 pounds	249 76
Horses, 7 head	735 50
Peas, 142 bushels	169 00
Household goods	1,789 00
Total	15,834 36

Quarter ending June 30.

Barley, 114,800 bushels	$78,191 40
Buckwheat, 2,142 bushels	1,254 48
Bolts, 130 cords	390 00
Beans, 167 bushels	208 75
Bones, 10 tons	180 00
Cattle, 520 head	12,923 48
Eggs, 99,327 dozens	13,776 46
Household goods	2,463 00
Horses, 65 head	6,834 80
Iron ore, 1,737 $\frac{1}{2000}$ tons	6,731 65
Rye, 2,610 bushels	1,696 00
Straw, 79 tons	280 00
Total	124,930 02

Quarter ending September 30.

Ashes (leached), 960 tons	$1,200 00
Barley, 8,504 bushels	5,541 00
Cows, 20 head	504 00
Eggs, 129,410 dozens	19,140 83
Household goods	1,622 70
Horses, 13 head	1,865 00
Heading-bolts, 311 cords	933 00
Hop-poles, 925 pieces	32 13
Iron ore, 1,317 tons, 580 pounds	5,268 69
Lambs, 210 head	462 00
Rye, 53,960 bushels	33,787 00
Straw (pressed), 205 tons	615 00
Staves (for barrels), 172,500	517 50
Total	71,488 85

Two months ending November 29.

Apples, 5 barrels	$7 50
Barley, 151,981 bushels	89,862 11
Cows and cattle, 36 head	445 00
Cutter, 1 woodwork	12 00
Eggs, 42,091 dozen	6,840 03
Horses, 16 head	1,065 00
Household goods	2,400 00
Lumber, 60,000 feet (ash)	840 00
Lambs, 205 head	453 05
Peas, 5,322 bushels	7,086 06
Poultry, 1,200 pounds (dressed)	84 00
Rye, 7,018 bushels	4,000 26
Total	113,101 01

One month and two days, ending December 31.

Barley, 278,398 bushels	$155,092 00
Buckwheat, 14,481 bushels	5,269 10
Household goods	125 00
Poultry (dressed), 2,034 pounds	141 68
Rye, 28,345 bushels	15,142 52
Total	175,770 30

ROBERT CLAPP,
Consular Agent.

PICTON, *December 31, 1884.*

MORRISBURG AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Cornwall.)

MORRISBURG.

Quarter ending March 31.

Butter	$12,840 42
Eggs	252 90
Hay	5,709 39
Cattle	5,215 00
Skins and hides	1,384 00
Grain	1,813 20
Horses	5,859 50
Household effects	1,660 50
Hop-poles	400 00
Sheep and lambs	835 00
Breeding animals	1,334 00
Miscellaneous	147 00
Total	37,450 91

Quarter ending June 30.

Cattle	$6,169 45
Eggs	65,062 49
Hay	8,741 00
Horses	17,465 50
Miscellaneous	3,455 04
Skins	7,846 14
Total	108,739 62

Quarter ending September 30.

Cattle	$653 75
Eggs	60,550 64
Hay	3,934 20
Horses	4,552 00
Miscellaneous	469 28
Rags	1,117 00
Skins	3,531 35
Sheep and lambs	12,289 67
Total	87,097 89

Quarter ending December 31.

Cattle	$2,534 50
Eggs	24,952 18
Horses	6,077 00
Hay	1,438 00
Miscellaneous	210 00
Personal effects	1,768 00
Poultry	4,082 59
Skins	1,063 90
Sheep and lambs	13,071 21
Total	55,197 38

JAMES REDINGTON,
Commercial Agent.

MORRISBURG, *December 31, 1884.*

CORNWALL AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Butter	$3,760 00
Hay	2,991 23
Cattle	863 25
Breeding animals	1,864 50
Grain	283 75
Horses	4,789 00
Household effects	6,801 55
Hop-poles	918 30
Miscellaneous	47 20
Total	22,418 78
United States machinery returned	954 00
Machinery sent for repairs	100 00

Quarter ending June 30.

Hay	$1,136 58
Eggs	5,859 89
Cattle	884 50
Furs, skins, hides	2,024 60
Grain	1,650 00
Horses	7,823 13
Household effects	3,540 50
Animals for breeding	2,740 00
Miscellaneous	87 00
Timber, logs, &c	467 84
Total	26,214 04
United States manufactures and productions returned to the United States	902 59
Machinery sent to the United States for repairs	77 50
Horses and equipments sent to the United States for training	5,350 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Hay	$1,702 00
Eggs	7,778 82
Animals for breeding	675 00
Furs, skins, hides	216 40
Horses	2,120 00
Household effects	1,503 00
Hemlock bark	96 00
Miscellaneous	62 90
Railway ties	2,600 00
Total	16,754 12
Manufactures of the United States returned	482 00
Machinery sent to United States for repairs	15 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Eggs	7,453 11
Cattle	814 00
Hay	3,399 90
Animals for breeding	472 50
Horses	887 00
Household effects	2,115 00
Hemlock bark	550 00
Wood	360 00
Miscellaneous	5 00
Sheep and lambs	1,016 50
Total	17,073 01
Machinery sent to United States for repairs	300 00
Productions of United States returned	430 50

HENRY W. WEBER,
Agent.

CORNWALL, *December* 31, 1884.

OTTAWA AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Grenville and Smith's Falls.)

OTTAWA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Animals (for breeding purposes)	$3,980 00
Box shooks	12,483 23
Butter	19 50
Calf-skins (green)	570 00
Deals	588 57
Grease	130 63
Hides (green)	3,638 70
Hop-poles	2,680 73
Horses	1,126 00
Hemlock bark	90 00
Laths	1,149 25
Lumber (sawn)	152,587 36
Match splints	73 00
Pickets	447 93
Poultry	668 90
Settlers' effects	1,008 00
Turnips	664 00
Miscellaneous	427 50
Total	182,333 30

Quarter ending June 30.

Box shooks	10,903 36
Horned cattle	5,186 00
Deals	5,913 05
Dimension timber	416 64
Eggs	4,609 94
Fence posts	180 00
Hemlock bark	3,630 00
Hop-poles	1,298 70
Horses	2,435 00
Hides (green)	1,094 00
Laths	3,144 62
Lumber (sawn)	752,427 30
Match splints and blocks	713 05
Pickets	3,765 70
Railway ties	1,696 80
Settlers' effects (representing 83 persons)	4,589 00
Telegraph poles	1,002 60
Miscellaneous	1,710 75
Total	804,716 51

Quarter ending September 30.

Box shooks	$10,570 43
Deals	11,465 17
Dimension timber	5,192 75
Eggs	5,891 02
Hemlock bark	1,188 00
Laths	11,055 89
Lumber (sawn)	702,268 65
Match splints and blocks	1,412 08
Pickets	2,881 15
Phosphate (for fertilizing)	775 00
Railway ties	352 80
Skins (beaver)	1,500 00
Skins (calf)	550 00
Settlers' effects (representing 51 persons)	1,790 00
Telegraph poles	2,066 00
Miscellaneous	2,570 00
Total	761,528 94

Quarter ending December 31.

Animals (for breeding purposes)	$210 00
Box shooks	11,624 92
Bones (for fertilizing)	195 00
Butter	54 00
Calf-skins	1,586 51
Cattle	134 00
Dimension timber	898 98
Eggs	360 64
Electric light goods (returned)	1,100 00
Glue stock	680 01
Houses	565 00
Hemlock bark	346 00
Laths	4,989 51
Lumber (sawn)	458,128 35
Match blocks	509 84
Printed calendars	150 00
Pickets	2,754 55
Settlers' effects (representing 84 persons)	8,824 00
Miscellaneous	1,187 70
Total	494,299 01

R. B. ROBBINS,
Commercial Agent.

OTTAWA, *December* 31, 1884.

GRENVILLE AGENCY.

Quarter ending June 30.

Hemlock bark	$740 00
Lumber (sawn)	50,255 20
Match splints	7,393 55
Calf-skins	329 40
Settlers' effects	80 00
Total	58,798 15

Quarter ending September 30.

Hay	$143 26
Lumber (sawn)	90,317 69
Match splints	5,759 32
Settlers' effects	635 00
Miscellaneous	36 00
Total	96,891 27

Quarter ending December 31.

Eggs	$1,835 76
Lumber (sawn)	51,822 36
Settlers' effects	500 00
Miscellaneous	111 00
Total	54,269 12

ALEXANDER PRIDHAM,
Consular Agent.

GRENVILLE, *December* 31, 1884.

PORT HOPE.

Four quarters of the year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total for the year.
Barley	$634,930 56	$97,875 08	$108,309 46	$321 75	$841,436 85
Beans		314 40			
Buckwheat			453 75		
Cattle	8,207 00		6,362 00	8,051 50	22,620 50
Eggs	8,818 21	117 96	33,803 77	33,173 86	75,913 80
Emigrants' effects	2,350 00	1,332 00	4,568 50	3,280 00	11,530 50
Fresh fish			2,451 75	2,782 75	5,234 50
Hides	3,467 37	5,433 13	9,335 00	7,462 50	25,698 00
Horses	5,981 50	8,402 50	15,609 00	8,285 00	38,278 00
Lambs	13,712 65		71 00	8,959 60	22,743 25
Laths			684 70	900 90	1,585 60
Live fowl	5,478 87				5,473 87
Lumber	250,341 93	503 25	304,137 66	498,561 41	1,053,544 25
Peas	55,332 77	37,309 74	18,664 67	5,128 31	116,435 49
Cedar posts			3,426 25	1,458 00	4,884 25
Shingles	14,379 00	2,142 22	25,765 11	18,598 49	60,884 82
Rye	23,217 20		30,316 20		53,533 40
Wheat					
Wool	2,002 05		8,618 78	21,327 60	31,948 43
Miscellaneous	2,814 25	1,287 85	9,120 79	1,942 87	15,165 76
Total in United States gold	1,031,033 36	154,718 13	581,698 39	620,234 54	2,387,684 42
Total preceding year	1,476,273 54	225,307 34	637,481 30	430,003 07	2,769,065 25
Decrease					381,380 83

Quarter ending December 31.

Barley	$764,150 52
Beans	1,572 82
Buckwheat	1,568 80
Cattle	13,716 00
Eggs	13,807 20
Emigrants' effects	6,514 00
Hides	9,504 48
Horses	689 00
Lambs	13,300 10
Lath	326 40
Live fowl	7,280 25
Lumber	165.894 97
Peas	32,850 32
Posts	44 00
Rye	8,846 20
Shingles	10,352 25
Miscellaneous	3,342 63
Total	1,053,759 94

JACOB C. DUTCHER,
Commercial Agent.

PORT HOPE, *December 31, 1884.*

PORT ROWAN.

Quarter ending March 31.

Barley	$38,575 00
Horses	19,260 00
Cattle	9,667 25
Sheep and lambs	2,401 20
Lumber	9.197 44
Split peas	10,952 50

Wool	$4,028 20
Beans	3,130 50
Eggs	617 40
Miscellaneous	667 91
Total	98,497 40

Quarter ending June 30.

Horses	$15,504 00
Cattle	6,813 50
Sheep and lambs	785 50
Lumber	22,296 50
Barley	10,619 13
Split peas	3,781 25
Eggs	15,217 50
Miscellaneous	868 25
Total	75,585 73

Quarter ending September 30.

Horses	$6,842 50
Cattle	10,564 50
Sheep	7,913 30
Lumber	17,974 70
Split peas	6,386 75
Eggs	13,618 30
Miscellaneous	847 44
Total	64,147 40

Quarter ending December 31.

Barley	$100,362 51
Cattle	26,080 80
Sheep and lambs	15,629 50
Eggs	8,513 18
Peas	8,324 20
Lumber	6,617 60
Horses	5,712 00
Miscellaneous	4,836 84
Total	176,076 63

HENRY M. JANES,
Commercial Agent.

PORT ROWAN, *December 31, 1884.*

PORT SARNIA AND AGENCY.

(Agency: London.)

PORT SARNIA.

Four quarters of the year ending June 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	September 30, 1883.	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	
Animals of all kinds	$56,675	$17,698	$22,405	$21,460	$118,242
Apples			259	135	394
Ashes				28	28
Bones		800			800
Butter		120			120
Eggs		1,116	61		1,177

Four quarters of the year ending June 30—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	September 30, 1883.	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	
Engines and boilers	$1,735				$1,735
Fish	2,115	$651	$659	$2,565	5,990
Furs				221	221
Grain of all kinds	1,131	5,250	12,643	16,688	35,692
Hides			187	1,085	1,272
Lumber and timber	9,361	9,534	901	3,470	23,266
Matches	470				470
Personal effects	22,797	34,551	28,166	17,418	102,932
Plums	630	292			922
Petroleum products	700	1,800	169		2,669
Paper stock	1,055	600	416	315	2,386
Silver ore		914			914
Stone	86	1,591	340	176	2,193
Scrap iron		1,500	103	4,454	6,057
Whisky		49		108	157
Wool	1,946				1,946
Total	98,705	76,466	66,309	68,103	309,583
For the preceding year	59,817	125,532	94,888	88,709	368,946
Increase	38,888				
Decrease		49,066	28,579	20,606	59,363

Quarter ending September 30.

Animals of all kinds	$33,240 00
Bones	200 00
Berries	1,124 00
Fish	2,342 00
Grain of all kinds	1,650 00
Hides	770 00
Lumber and timber	11,559 00
Personal effects	12,807 00
Petroleum products	1,700 00
Paper stock	3,645 00
Silver ore	1,000 00
Scrap-iron	170 00
Total	70,203 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Animals of all kinds	$20,290 00
Apples	1,621 00
Eggs	597 00
Fish	400 00
Fruit trees	2,496 00
Grain of all kinds	70,541 00
Hides	2,461 00
Lumber and timber	758 00
Personal effects	19,825 00
Petroleum products	1,828 00
Paper stock	282 00
Silver ore	1,500 00
Scrap-iron	505 00
Stone	332 00
Total	103,436 00

SAM'L D. PACE,
Consul.

PORT SARNIA, *December* 31, 1884.

LONDON AGENCY.

Four quarters of the year ending June 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	September 30, 1883.	December 31, 1883.	March 30, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	
Animals of all kinds	$15,452 15	$70,895 33	$86,036 51	$71,251 20	$243,635 19
Car-wheels (returned)	.....	.....	6,532 19	8,307 75	14,839 94
Eggs	21,905 39	17,593 39	698 85	13,828 50	54,026 13
Fertilizers	1,652 68	2,160 57	1,652 40	2,697 50	8,163 15
Grain of all kinds	6,209 47	35,136 29	24,148 04	16,826 29	82,320 09
Hides and skins	1,100 15	3,296 30	2,036 65	5,611 59	12,044 69
Household goods	7,380 00	11,699 00	18,223 00	14,839 50	52,141 50
Lumber and staves	4,121 57	3,063 40	776 81	1,392 40	9,354 18
Machinery (in bond)	.....	.....	.....	1,133 44	1,133 44
Manufactured goods	1,263 00	5,195 32	745 12	3,349 13	10,553 47
Poultry	.....	2,901 70	.....	.....	2,901 70
Scrap-iron	482 66	1,714 65	.....	.....	2,197 31
Tobacco (returned)	1,178 68	2,230 96	1,651 99	10,016 61	15,078 24
Tow	.....	.....	1,868 50	2,117 00	3,985 50
Vegetables	.....	2,204 91	1,426 15	1,644 40	5,275 46
Miscellaneous	84 71	230 00	56 72	65 00	436 43
Total	60,831 36	158,321 82	145,852 93	153,080 31	518,086 42
Corresponding period 1883	83,726 29	151,233 33	205,280 43	117,567 53	557,807 58
Increase	.....	7,088 49	.....	35,512 78	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	59,427 50	.....	39,721 16

Quarter ending September 30.

Animals of all kinds	$33,780 73
Apples	465 00
Eggs	16,364 00
Fertilizers	2,650 50
Grain of all kinds	1,066 39
Household goods	9,973 00
Hides, skins, and hair	3,437 00
Lumber	2,198 35
Machinery (bond)	3,729 99
Petroleum (crude) and wax	964 69
Salt	436 00
Tobacco (returned)	1,905 60
Wool	2,725 74
Miscellaneous	127 50
Total	79,824 49

Quarter ending December 31.

Animals of all kinds	$93,784 56
Barley	73,589 53
Car-wheels (old and returned)	6,491 72
Eggs	34,048 00
Fertilizers	1,725 21
Flax	3,331 44
Hides and skins	4,175 01
Lumber	2,991 79
Manufactured goods	543 38
Petroleum oil	767 03
Poultry (live)	3,588 00
Settlers' effects	10,880 00
Vegetables	705 50
Miscellaneous	98 00
Total	236,719 17

W. H. McCUTCHEON,
Consular Agent.

LONDON, *December 31, 1884.*

PORT STANLEY AND ST. THOMAS AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Courtright.)

PORT STANLEY AND ST. THOMAS.

*Quarter ending June 30.**

Agricultural implements	$299 24
Animals (breeding)	7,217 00
Apples (green)	618 75
Ashes	477 50
Barley	10,635 75
Beans	827 44
Bolts	2,149 00
Bran	333 00
Cattle (beef)	4,066 00
Eggs	8,449 00
Fertilizers	557 55
Hay	1,299 63
Headings	3,513 11
Hoops	12,366 36
Horses	6,486 00
Household goods (emigrants')	9,939 00
Lumber	8,245 00
Peas	350 00
Piles	1,926 00
Poles (telegraph)	1,930 30
Scrap steel and iron	892 21
Staves	58,990 71
Wood (pine)	5,969 75
Miscellaneous	342 00
Total	147,880 30

Quarter ending September 30.

Ashes	$546 00
Bran	768 00
Cattle	17,657 00
Eggs	19,525 47
Flax	1,938 20
Horses	1,345 00
Lambs	10,668 78
Lumber	6,549 75
Machinery	338 00
Oil	1,766 00
Peas, split	450 00
Scrap steel	178 69
Sheep	1,042 24
Staves, hoops, and bolts	87,320 92
Wood	8,503 25
Household goods, emigrants'	6,673 00
Miscellaneous	287 00
Total	165,557 30

Quarter ending December 31.

Apples, green	$715 80
Barley	55,499 37
Bolts	1,215 00
Breeding animals	1,745 00
Cattle	61,407 00
Eggs	45,725 14
Hides	1,544 95
Hoops and staves	47,553 05

* The present consul has only occupied the position since the 28th May, 1884.

Household effects, emigrants'	$5,561 00
Lumber	4,385 33
Malt	3,215 79
Oil	9,047 00
Poultry	1,340 00
Sheep and lambs	23,734 85
Scrap iron and steel	3,619 68
Wood	3,360 50
Miscellaneous	3,569 95
Total	271,239 41

ALLEN FRANCIS.
Consul.

PORT STANLEY AND ST. THOMAS, *December* 31, 1884.

PRESCOTT AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Brockville.)

PRESCOTT.

Quarter ending March 31.

Cattle	$97 50
Grain	18,905 90
Horses	4,479 00
Household effects	1,546 00
Lumber, shingles, &c	5,085 57
Miscellaneous	121 00
Machinery and iron ware	170 47
Sheep and lambs	1,821 50
Timber, logs, &c	1,792 00
Hay	810 00
Straw	1,464 00
Buckwheat flour	327 20
Hop-poles	697 30
Total	37,317 44

Quarter ending June 30.

Eggs	$23,110 54
Furs, skins, hides	2,051 53
Grain	3,129 85
Horses	7,680 50
Household effects	821 00
Lumber, shingles, &c	1,570 03
Miscellaneous	18 00
Timber, logs, &c	1,412 90
Hay	3,717 76
Straw	52 06
Total	43,564 17

Quarter ending September 30.

Eggs	$23,693 22
Cattle	3,543 90
Furs, skins, hides	2,068 27
Horses	10,255 00
Household effects	121 00
Lumber, shingles, &c	526 25
Miscellaneous	190 00
Sheep and lambs	9,668 35
Stave bolts	1,500 00
Hop-poles	297 90
Hay	1,147 60
Crude fulminate	1,639 00
Total	54,650 49

Quarter ending December 31.

Butter, 273 pounds	$57 33
Eggs, 39,094 dozen	7,344 42
Cattle, 332 head	2,012 25
Furs, skins, hides, 552	2,187 70
Grain, 22,339 bushels	11,144 24
Horses, 25	3,737 50
Household effects	525 00
Shingles, &c., 96¾ M	264 00
Poultry, 55,290	6,077 28
Potatoes, 960 bushels	192 40
Fulminate, 3,930 pounds	3,930 00
Railway ties, 3,652	913 00
Paper rags and stock, 8,960 pounds	86 52
Sheep and lambs, 4,059 head	10,267 97
Tinware	150 00
Straw, 433,200 pounds	1,069 75
Hay	731 10
Bark, 41½ cords	207 00
Cedar posts, 319	380 00
Ales, wines, and liquors	357 00
Shingle bolts, 500 cords	1,675 00
Total	53 309 46

HARRY L. SLAGHT,
Consul.

PRESCOTT, *December* 31, 1884.

BROCKVILLE AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Eggs, 1,108 cases	$222 00
Cattle, 125 head	3,344 00
Hides, 38,000 pounds	2,800 00
Horses, 67	9,100 00
Household effects, emigrants'	3,271 00
Lumber, 1,722,822 feet	28,800 00
Poultry, 2,178 pounds	260 00
Miscellaneous	548 00
Furs	2,600 00
Shingles, 82 M	234 00
Sheep, 78	263 00
Fishing-hooks	600 00
Hop-poles, 92,100	4,200 00
Rye, 49,000 bushels	29,524 00
Buckwheat, 6,279 bushels	4,200 00
Peas, 3,612 bushels	2,800 00
Lawn-mowers, 194	972 00
Pickets, 98,500	1,200 00
Shingle bolts, 130 cords	500 00
Telegraph poles, 1,650	154 00
Total	95,592 00

Quarter ending June 30.

Eggs, 308,6?9 dozen	$48,419 00
Cattle, 485 head	6,260 00
Hides, 30,260 pounds	6,200 00
Horses, 20	2,200 00
Household effects	2,800 00
Lumber, 23,363,200 feet	317,700 00
Sundries	1,500 00
Sheep and lambs, 386	1,038 00
Hay, 68 tons	700 00
Laths, 5,640 M	7,000 00
Shingles, 531 M	1,400 00
Buckwheat, 1,704 bushels	1,038 00
Lawn-mowers, 9	50 00
Total	396,305 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Eggs, 478,611 cases	$63,700 00
Cattle, 333 head	15,774 00
Hides, 85,500 pounds	13,000 00
Horses, 74	11,100 00
Household effects	3,950 00
Lumber, 21,409,575 feet	295,500 00
Sundries	356 00
Raw furs	5,260 00
Wool, 854 tons	180 00
Cedar posts, 8,100	415 00
Lawn-mowers, 90	500 00
Shingles, 1,054 M	2,900 00
Laths, 2,934 M	4,400 00
Rye, 2,414 bushels	1,600 00
Pickets, 1,000	52 00
Telegraph poles, 2,165	613 00
Hop-poles, 16,613	800 00
Total	421,100

Quarter ending December 31.

Eggs, 66,000 cases	$12,000 00
Cattle, 1,600 head	10,000 00
Skins, hides, 75,000 pounds	40,500 00
Horses, 31	3,500 00
Household effects	5,100 00
Lumber, 17,100,000 feet	208,500 00
Poultry, 393,000 pounds	47,000 00
Miscellaneous	1,300 00
Sheep and lambs, 38,500 head	102,000 00
Wool, 24,000 pounds	45,100 00
Hop-poles, 2,600	150 00
Lath, 2,100 M	1,200 00
Shingles, 100,000	310 00
Rye, 11,000 bushels	60,000 00
Buckwheat, 12,000 bushels	23,000 00
Cedar posts, 1,400	125 09
Hemlock bark, 44 cords	225 00
Barley, 15,000 bushels	9,500 00
Total	569,510 00

W. A. DELAFIELD,
Consular Agent.

BROCKVILLE, *December* 31, 1884.

SHERBROOKE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Asbestos, 36 tons	$2,360 00
Bark, hemlock, 3,631 cords	19,077 00
Books, 17 volumes	119 00
Butter, 1,726 pounds	345 00
Grease, 790 pounds	32 00
Grass seed, 6 bushels	30 00
Gum, spruce, 348 pounds	87 00
Hay, 170 tons	1,399 00
Household goods (settlers' effects), 13 lots	3,393 00
Lime, 16,125 bushels	2,976 00
Live stock:	
Horses, 10	1,195 00
Cattle, 26	778 00
Lath, 500 bunches	70 00
Lumber:	
Ash, 15,250 feet	215 00
Basswood, 12,000 feet	120 00
Birch, 265,700 feet	2,228 00
Pine, 642,000 feet	1,893 00
Spruce, 300,521 feet	29,478 00

Bobbins, 137,563 pieces	$344 00
Clapboards, spruce, 149,850 feet	1,723 00
Hogshead headings, spruce, 7,013 pairs	491 00
Posts, cedar, 840 pieces	84 00
Pulp:	
Ground wood, 333,200 pounds	5,268 00
Chemical, 257,600 pounds	6,955 00
Shingles, 541,000	1,225 00
Ship-knees, 480 pieces	400 00
Ship timbers, 24,000 feet	192 00
Ties, railroad, 85,467	11,908 00
Logs:	
Balsam, 27,500 feet	136 00
Basswood, 7,000 feet	56 00
Birch, 31,850 feet	2,011 00
Logs and pulp wood, 75 cords	225 00
Returned goods, for repairs, 1 saw	15 00
Slate vessels, 4 pieces	47 00
Tobacco cuttings, 2,634 pounds	118 00
Turnips, 400 bushels	80 00
Total	97,073 00

Quarter ending June 30.

Ale, 9 dozen bottles	$9 00
Asbestos, 116 tons	9,280 00
Bark, hemlock, 4,705 cords	25,089 00
Eggs, 490 dozen	92 00
Fur, raw, 1 package	155 00
Grease, 5 barrels	39 00
Glue stock, 2,300 pounds	92 00
Goods returned for repairs, 1 saw	25 00
Gum, spruce, 526 pounds	263 00
Hair, plasterers', 600 pounds	120 00
Hay, 12 tons	180 00
Hides, 179	180 00
Household goods, settlers' effects, 12 lots	3,038 00
Live stock:	
Horses, 28	3,703 00
Lambs, 220	605 00
Lumber, &c.:	
Birch lumber, 377,162 feet	1,702 00
Pine lumer, 72,000 feet	1,320 00
Spruce lumber, 5,538,522 feet	42,031 00
Bobbins, 77,500 pieces	194 00
Clapboards (spruce), 629,700 pieces	6,581 00
Lath, 4,825 bunches	670 00
Pickets, 11,660 pieces	83 00
Poles, telegraph and telephone, 960	352 00
Posts, cedar, 4,350	350 00
Shingles, cedar, 1,907,000	3,852 00
Ties, railroad, 54,232	7,871 00
Pulp, for paper-making:	
Ground wood pulp, 318,210 pounds	4,496 00
Chemical wood pulp, 404,320 pounds	9,373 00
Logs and timber:	
Birch logs, 211,000 feet	1,725 00
Balsam logs, 11,200 feet	48 00
Balsam logs and pulp wood, 280 cords	840 00
Spruce logs, 716,000 feet	2,272 00
Ship-knees, 1,336 pieces	1,234 00
Ship timber, 45,000 feet	455 00
Lime, 20,350 bushels	3,736 00
Railroad iron, old American, returned, 87½ tons	1,750 00
Slate:	
Roofing, 955 squares	3,017 00
Vessels, 1 piece	22 00
Sugar, maple, 180 pounds	13 00
Stone, marble, 1 headstone	25 00
Total	136,882 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Asbestos, 283 tons	$21,960 00
Bark, hemlock, 5,799 cords	29,288 00
Butter, 1,856 pounds	315 00
Blueberries, 26 boxes	26 00
Glue stock, 875 pounds	35 00
Grease, 1,167 pounds	47 00
Hair, 52 bales	52 00
Hay, 88 tons	846 00
Hides, 8	21 00
Household goods, settlers' effects, 21 lots	4,518 00
Lime, 23,925 bushels	4,415 00
Live stock:	
Cattle, breeding purposes, 16	10,200 00
Horses, 5	780 00
Lambs, 6,692	17,214 00
Tiger, 1	275 00
Lumber, logs, and timber:	
Birch lumber, 154,577 feet	1,869 00
Cedar lumber, 88 feet	2 00
Pine lumber, 80,000 feet	797 00
Spruce lumber, 7,857,713 feet	59,237 00
Spruce clapboards, 154,170 parcels	10,735 00
Spruce lath, 11,662 bunches	1,630 00
Spruce pickets, 74,000 parcels	538 00
Cedar:	
Railroad ties, 8,245	1,244 00
Shingles, 947,000	2,186 00
Telegraph poles, 759	324 00
Maple bobbins, 104,000	260 00
Birch logs, 232,500 pounds	1,545 00
Spruce logs, 759,000 pounds	3,036 00
Tamarac ship-knees, 774 pieces	684 00
Tamarac timber, 18,000 feet	180 00
Machinery returned to United States for repairs (lathe for print works, 1)	75 00
Calender rolls for paper-mill, 23 pieces	1,000 00
Steam pump, 1	225 00
Pulp for paper-making	
Ground wood pulp, 332,000 pounds	4,164 00
Chemical wood pulp, 347,000 pounds	9,375 00
Potatoes, 408 bushels	126 00
Slate:	
Roofing, 900 squares	2,666 00
Vessels, 3 pieces	44 00
Soap, 1 lot	15 00
Tobacco cuttings, 3,900 pounds	124 00
Total	192,073 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Asbestos, 222 tons	$17,720 00
Bark, hemlock, 3,185 cords	14,771 00
Butter, 4,458 pounds	886 00
Brick, 6,000	30 00
Carriole, 1	24 00
Corn (returned to United States), 625 bushels	359 00
Eggs, 3,640 dozen	593 00
Grease, 3,398 pounds	136 00
Harness (old), 1 set	4 00
Hay, 198 tons	2,033 00
Hides and skins, 295	813 00
Lime, 19,900 bushels	3,648 00
Live stock:	
Cattle, 88 head	28,773 00
Horses, 29 head	3,977 00
Lambs and sheep, 1,142	3,025 00
Lumber, logs, timber, poles, and ties:	
Ash lumber, 29,400 feet	324 00
Baswood lumber, 6,500 feet	32 00

Lumber, logs, timber, poles, and ties—Continued.	
Birch lumber, 130,152 feet	$1,575 00
Cherry lumber, 250 feet	3 00
Hemlock lumber, 15,000 feet	105 00
Pine lumber, 213,000 feet	2,245 00
Spruce lumber, 3,652,194 feet	32,935 00
Logs:	
Birch, 247,500 feet	1,540 00
Spruce, 718,000 feet	2,875 00
Pulp wood, 316 cords	918 00
Poultry:	
Dressed, 2,293 pounds	221 00
Chickens, 21	5 00
Ducks, 30	30 00
Geese, 987	593 00
Turkeys, 1,860	1,436 00
Pulp:	
Chemical, 414,400 pounds	11,192 00
Ground wood, 252,000 pounds	4,187 00
Settlers, effects, 18 lots	4,255 00
Spruce clapboards, 394,475 pieces	5,029 00
Blind-slats, 14,000 pieces	140 00
Broomsticks, 10,117 pieces	235 00
Lath, 7,200 bunches	1,018 00
Pickets, 69,599 pieces	342 00
Shingles, 1,310,000	1,970 00
Telegraph poles, 1,266	455 00
Ship-knees, 404	237 00
Ship spars, 1,200 feet	120 00
Ties, railroad, 73,656	1,918 00
Logs, basswood, 9,200 feet	52 00
Slate, roofing, 213 squares	645 00
Sundries, 3 lots	64 00
Total	153,488 00

BENJ. S. PARKER,
Consul.

SHERBROOKE, *December* 31, 1884.

TORONTO AND AGENCY OF WHITBY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Articles.	Toronto.	Whitby.	Total.
Breeding animals	$65,880 00	$36,616 70	$102,496 70
Barley	301,016 40	114,655 23	415,671 63
Bones and fertilizers	6,039 00	.....	6,039 00
Books	1,377 60	.....	1,377 60
Fish	3,737 15	.....	3,737 15
Furs (raw)	9,118 68	.....	9,118 68
Horses	42,935 00	7,569 00	50,504 00
Hides and pelts	6,537 89	.....	6,537 89
Lumber	9,974 36	.....	9,974 36
Malt	13,507 19	.....	13,507 19
Machinery	1,348 35	.....	1,348 35
Peas and oats	4,019 80	.....	4,019 80
Emigrants' effects	29,699 00	2,411 00	32,110 00
Scrap metal	5,769 61	.....	5,769 61
Seeds	3,736 59	1,881 46	5,618 05
Telegraph poles	1,485 80	.....	1,485 80
Tea	28,058 51	.....	28,058 51
Wool	29,440 88	.....	29,440 88
Miscellaneous	8,375 28	413 37	8,788 65
Total	572,057 09	163,546 76	735,603 85
Corresponding quarter 1883	.....	.....	672,507 80
Increase	.....	.....	63,096 05

Quarter ending June 30.

Articles.	Toronto.	Whitby.	Total.
Animals for breeding purposes	$43,294 50	$6,603 00	$49,897 50
Barley	153,687 55	29,874 81	183,562 36
Bones and fertilizers	5,677 17	.....	5,677 17
Books	7,020 52	.....	7,020 52
Dress goods	2,373 40	.....	2,373 40
Eggs	.....	10,746 35	10,746 35
Furs, raw	38,006 77	.....	38,006 77
Horses	25,708 50	.....	25,708 50
Hides and pelts	5,198 76	.....	5,198 76
Hollow ware	15,650 59	.....	15,650 59
Lumber	137,424 86	9,974 68	147,399 54
Malt	15,174 60	.....	15,174 60
Machinery	1,882 90	.....	1,882 90
Peas	2,437 67	.....	2,437 67
Personal and emigrants' effects	37,890 00	2,901 00	40,791 00
Scrap metal and cotton waste	5,321 58	.....	5,321 58
Seeds	4,608 48	.....	4,608 48
Telegraph poles, ties, posts, &c	17,263 90	.....	17,263 90
Wool	15,253 96	.....	15,253 96
Miscellaneous	8,740 27	2,973 19	11,713 46
Total	542,615 98	63,073 03	605,689 01
Corresponding quarter last year	.....	.....	1,094,275 32
Decrease	.....	.....	488,586 31

Quarter ending September 30.

Animals for breeding purposes	$12,686 00	$4,510 00	$17,196 00
Animals for other purposes	27,750 50	.....	27,750 50
Barley	24,998 20	18,564 00	43,562 20
Bones and fertilizers	3,892 00	.....	3,892 00
Books	9,804 59	.....	9,804 59
Dye	1,187 50	.....	1,187 50
Eggs	1,861 50	12,156 41	14,017 91
Furs (raw)	1,841 00	.....	2,841 00
Glue-stock, hair, &c	1,914 43	.....	1,914 43
Hides and pelts	5,779 65	.....	5,779 65
Lumber	138,245 71	6,431 65	144,677 36
Machinery	2,802 05	.....	2,802 05
Malt	31,063 58	.....	31,063 58
Personal and emigrant effects	25,442 00	1,482 00	26,924 00
Scrap metal, rags, &c	2,215 26	.....	2,215 26
Telegraph poles, &c	18,596 53	.....	18,596 53
Wheat and rye	3,033 45	10,251 17	13,284 62
Wool	26,517 56	.....	26,517 56
Miscellaneous	11,968 14	509 90	12,478 04
Total	351,599 65	53,905 13	405,504 78
Corresponding quarter last year	.....	.....	469,845 30
Decrease	.....	.....	64,340 52

Quarter ending December 31.

Animals for breeding	$21,784 50	$22,058 75	$43,843 25
Barley	1,426,542 06	334,622 75	1,761,164 81
Bones	7,003 01	.....	7,003 01
Books	1,255 15	.....	1,255 15
Cattle and sheep	56,062 50	.....	56,062 50
Diamonds	44,632 23	.....	44,632 23
Eggs	6,300 00	1,766 94	8,066 94
Fertilizers and glue-stock	2,640 69	.....	2,640 69
Hides and pelts	5,955 50	.....	5,955 50
Lumber	107,576 14	.....	107,576 14
Malt	22,322 00	.....	22,322 00
Personal effects	24,485 00	3,335 10	27,820 10
Rye and seed peas	.....	4,270 90	4,270 90
Tea	8,121 77	.....	8,121 77
Telegraph poles, &c	3,547 50	.....	3,547 50
Wheat	.....	32,273 00	32,273 00
Miscellaneous	16,348 22	1,479 97	17,828 19
Total	1,754,576 27	399,807 41	2,154,383 68
Corresponding quarter last year	.....	.....	1,771,709 43
Increase	.....	.....	382,674 25

TORONTO, *December* 31, 1884. W. C. HOWARD, *Consul.*

WINDSOR.

Quarter ending March 31.

Straw braid	$26,834 47
Beans	19,686 68
Animals	18,177 24
Stave and heading bolts	6,887 00
Wood	7,873 50
Charcoal	8,560 00
Logs	2,904 20
Fish	4,248 48
Hides and furs	2,641 21
Peas	1,800 00
Barley	1,417 80
Gilling nets	1,701 05
Clothing	805 90
Lumber	903 04
Personal effects	1,248 00
Aniline dyes	231 64
Miscellaneous	3,499 31
Total	109,419 52

Quarter ending June 30.

Animals	$23,222 75
Straw braid and hats	12,194 02
Fish	10,909 77
Elm logs	9,986 00
Charcoal	9,511 50
Wood	9,418 27
Malt	8,240 26
Crude petroleum	5,812 47
Hides and furs	4,703 10
Cedar posts	6,203 80
Bolts	3,641 80
Lumber	2,891 00
Personal effects	2,812 00
Hay	1,471 00
Tobacco	1,127 20
Miscellaneous	6,269 87
Total	118,414 81

Quarter ending September 30.

Fish	$29,866 94
Animals	13,968 50
Fire-wood	11,662 64
Elm and sycamore logs	8,521 00
Charcoal	9,120 60
Telegraph poles and cedar posts	10,185 40
Crude petroleum	7,174 53
Hides and skins	3,553 96
Lumber	3,274 72
Malt	3,609 38
Stove and heading bolts	2,315 00
Eggs	2,220 25
Straw braid	1,987 96
Personal effects	1,550 00
Tan bark	1,040 00
Beans	1,426 20
Miscellaneous	6,304 83
Total	117,781 31

Quarter ending December 31.

Fish	$25,265 17
Malt	12,000 00
Beans	10,623 95
Wood	9,701 57
Charcoal	10,080 00

Animals	$11,909 75
Fowls	5,450 50
Personal effects	3,485 00
Hides and skins	3,663 04
Logs	3,077 00
Lumber	2,748 22
Stave and heading bolts	2,481 49
Straw braid	4,471 07
Barley	2,347 30
Cedar posts and telegraph poles	820 00
Staves	853 00
Miscellaneous	7,065 81
Total	116,042 87

CHARLES EWERS,
Consul.

WINDSOR, *December* 31, 1884.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

MONTREAL AND AGENCIES.

GASPÉ BASIN.

Quarter ending September 30.

Pickled salmon, 36 barrels	$526 50
Fresh salmon, 2 boxes	20 00
Undressed skins	40 50
Dry codfish, 59 quintals	297 00
Specimens of natural history	200 00
Herrings, 9,729 barrels	24,035 00
Canned lobsters, 68,116 pounds	8,574 00
Canned salmon, 9,403 pounds	888 00
Eggs, 17,664 dozen	2,875 00
Railroad ties, 8,140	1,000 00
Total	38,456 00

Quarter ending December 31.

11 quintals dry codfish	$62 50
22 barrels pickled mackerel	183 00
1,216 barrels pickled herrings	2,500 00
Emigrants' effects	320 00
Total	3,065 50

GEO. W. HOLT,
Consul.

GASPÉ BASIN, *December* 31, 1884.

QUEBEC AND POINT LEVI.

Quarter ending March 31.

Articles.	Quebec.	Point Levi.	Aggregate values.
Animals	.....	$12,276 80	$12,276 80
Asbestos	$1,513 17	.....	1,513 17
Fish	730 02	.....	730 02
Furs	1,004 80	.....	1,004 80
Glue stock	885 88	.....	885 88
Hair	1,918 66	.....	1,918 66
Household goods	413 00	519 75	932 75
Hemlock bark	.....	13,171 00	13,171 00
Lumber	.....	25,981 35	25,081 35
Provisions	.....	1,088 19	1,088 19
Tea	5,312 27	.....	5,312 27
Miscellaneous	1,222 26	2,052 26	3,274 82
Total	1,300 36	54,189 35	67,189 71

Quarter ending June 30.

Articles.	Quebec.	Point Levi.	Aggregate values.
Animals	$2,805 00	$4,379 00	$7,184 00
Bark	.....	8,100 00	8,100 00
Fish	.....	5,634 10	5,634 10
Glue stock	1,689 74	.....	1,689 74
Hides	1,573 30	.....	1,573 30
Household goods	4,857 41	3,332 00	8,189 41
Lumber	13,445 96	33,650 81	47,096 77
Maple sugar	2,089 13	1,851 56	3,940 69
Miscellaneous	3,567 16	728 44	4,295 60
Total	30,027 70	57,675 99	87,703 69

Quarter ending September 30.

Animals	$240 00	$30,895 40	$31,135 40
Bark	.....	5,298 00	5,298 00
Balsam fir	184 80	4,370 59	4,555 39
Fish	425 54	.....	425 54
Household goods	1,836 80	1,645 00	3,481 80
Hair	1,422 50	.....	1,422 50
Paper and paper stock	2,804 40	.....	2,804 40
Lumber	20,526 00	58,609 02	79,135 02
Returned goods	1,004 17	.....	1,004 17
Miscellaneous	5,448 80	4,489 95	9,938 75
Total	33,893 01	105,307 96	139,200 97

Quarter ending December 31.

Animals	$270 00	$138,888 00	$139,158 00
Bark	.....	1,223 00	1,223 00
Household goods	2,807 90	777 80	3,585 70
Furs	428 50	.....	428 50
Glue stock	2,275 92	.....	2,275 92
Lumber	10,672 09	23,045 43	33,717 52
Provisions	.....	1,649 83	1,649 83
Railway ties	.....	2,718 00	2,718 00
Wood, pulp, and papers	1,588 50	1,081 00	2,669 50
Miscellaneous	2,580 54	2,911 81	5,492 35
Total	20,623 45	172,294 87	192,918 32

JNO. N. WASSON,
Consul.

QUEBEC, *December* 31, 1884.

SOREL.

Quarter ending March 31.

Bark	$4,823 00
Fish	190 25
Horses	280 00
Hay	12,879 85
Household goods	255 00
Lumber	279 00
Poultry	64 00
Straw	297 50
Total	19,068 60

Quarter ending June 30.

Bark	$5,346 00
Cows	920 00
Eggs	147 00
Horses	1,025 00
Household goods	1,273 00
Hay	14,429 00
Lumber	27,689 00
Straw	296 00
Total	51,125 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Bark	$3,390 00
Bottles	480 00
Hay	26,127 81
Horses	904 00
Household goods	690 00
Indian goods	690 57
Lumber	46,098 13
Lambs	418 00
Total	78,798 51

Quarter ending December 31.

Bark	$1,740 00
Baskets	14 00
Eggs	640 00
Hay	28,966 00
Horses	335 00
Household goods	300 00
Honey	83 00
Lumber	7,485 00
Potatoes	337 00
Poultry	1,090 50
Straw	183 00
Total	41,173 50

CHAS. A. RAND,
Commercial Agent.

SOREL, *December* 31, 1884.

ST. HYACINTHE AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Waterloo.)

ST. HYACINTHE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Hay, 4,499 tons	$37,781 91
Hemlock bark, 3,104 cords	17,484 00
Extract of hemlock bark, 86,274 pounds	1,307 66
Lumber, 72,590 feet	9,745 13
Horses, 54	7,227 00
Eggs, 8,050 dozen	2,173 50
Straw, 597½ tons	2,427 25
Beans, 366 bushels	585 60
Personal effects	105 00
Square timber, 847 cubic feet	113 50
Books	34 82
Straw hats, 100 dozen	50 00
Rag carpet, 1 roll	4 00
Harness, 1	10 00
Oats, 287 bushels	115 00
Total	79,164 37

Quarter ending June 30.

Hemlock bark, 5,267½ cords	$29,423 00
Extract of hemlock, 220,986 pounds	4,419 96
Hay, 3,385 tons	27,519 54
Personal effects	530 00
Horses, 130	16,165 50
Salt, 520 barrels	364 00
Straw, 309¾ tons	1,284 75
Lumber, 1,814,765 feet	16,560 47
Shingles, 146,000	166 00
Plastering hair, 10½ tons	420 00

Eggs, 2,058 dozen	$288 13
Wattace gears, 2	75 00
Books, 82	73 00
Railroad ties, 7,000	1,120 00
Lambs, 258	702 80
Poultry, 37,518 pounds	3,190 78
Total	102,302 93

Quarter ending September 30.

Hay, 3,624½ tons	$29,595 50
Bark (hemlock), 4,343½ cords	21,945 00
Lumber, 1,701,031 feet	14,430 94
Horses, 35	4,015 50
Extract of hemlock bark, 110,000 pounds	2,200 00
Live poultry, 1,600 heads	400 00
Lambs, 115	322 00
Straw, 258¾ tons	1,085 00
Eggs, 4,165 dozen	644 25
Personal effects	755 00
Counter machine, 1	150 00
Books	114 86
Ship knees, 52	26 00
Ship timber, 200 feet	20 00
Cart, 1	12 00
Maple sirup, 5 gallons	5 00
Total	75,721 05

Quarter ending December 31.

Hemlock bark, 2,792 cords	$13,929 00
Hay, 4,577 tons	43,133 00
Eggs, 246,675 dozen	54,776 20
Oats, 4,876 bushels	1,936 40
Lumber, 326,565 feet	3,453 02
Live poultry, 4,572 heads	2,488 54
Dressed poultry, 7,353 pounds	735 55
Straw, 204 tons	820 00
Horses, 27	3,087 00
Apples, 599 barrels	922 00
Extract of hemlock bark, 126,467 pounds	4,529 34
Personal effects	1,146 00
Beans, 2 bushels	2 00
Peas, 464 bushels	376 50
Rice, 1 sack	9 00
Plastering hair, 2,000 pounds	40 00
Honey, 13 pounds, $1.56; 8 gallons, $8	9 56
Wagon, 1	39 00
Harness, 1	20 00
Total	131,452 11

ALLEN FISH,
Commercial Agent.

ST. HYACINTHE, *December* 31, 1884.

WATERLOO AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Bark	$5,706 00
Hay	3,402 00
Butter	5,100 48
Lumber	2,269 24
Horses	365 00
Beans	174 00
Emigrants' effects	340 00
Ash logs	88 00
Ashes	70 60
Hides	50 00
Total	17,565 32

Quarter ending June 30.

Hemlock lumber	$6,718 91
Spruce lumber	3,472 40
Spruce clapboards	950 00
Bass and poplar wood, 100 cords	350 00
Spruce ship-spars	94 00
Laths, 1,500	22 50
Shingles	185 00
Bark	3,595 50
Ashes	190 00
Brick	63 00
Emigrants' effects	4,291 00
Hay	80 00
Calfskins	1,025 00
Hides	1,105 00
Lime	10 50
Horses	2,250 00
Horses, breeding purposes	730 00
Total	25,132 81

Quarter ending September 30.

Lumber	$7,572 62
Bark	5,475 00
Horses	400 00
Hay	282 00
Sheep, 10	35 00
Lambs, 210	567 00
Hides	70 00
Personal effects	1,853 00
Total	16,254 62

Quarter ending December 31.

Ash logs	$252 00
Hemlock bark	4,393 50
Lumber	4,616 24
Hay	3,788 00
Horse	120 00
Poplar wood	1,698 00
Personal effects	1,740 00
Butter	583 54
Poultry	109 55
Potatoes	160 00
Clapboards	223 56
Bass logs	64 25
Total	17,748 64

I. M. JOHNSON,
Agent.

WATERLOO AGENCY, *December* 31, 1884.

ST. JOHN'S AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Farnham and La Colle.)

ST. JOHN'S AND LA COLLE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Hay	$99,911 75
Horses	25,373 25
Straw	2,118 62
Cord-wood	2,100 00
Peas	1,110 56
Personal effects	513 60
Buckwheat	345 00
Miscellaneous	195 35
Total	131,668 13

Quarter ending June 30.

Hay	$49,028 99
Horses	37,872 50
Straw	1,848 50
Eggs	1,087 94
Personal effects	768 00
Beans	280 28
Shingles	250 75
Peas	229 62
Cattle	137 00
Miscellaneous	119 00
Total	91,622 58

Quarter ending September 30.

Hay	$41,631 77
Square timber	10,937 72
Horses	7,264 00
Eggs	7,047 96
Circus and menagerie	7,000 00
Peas	1,587 42
Personal effects	1,201 00
Sheep and lambs	1,183 93
Live poultry	646 50
Oats	485 10
Straw	295 00
Shingles	223 72
Miscellaneous	345 00
Total	79,849 12

Quarter ending December 31.

Hay	$81,129 37
Barley	51,074 34
Eggs	9,482 36
Live poultry	5,332 80
Horses	2,811 00
Peas	1,864 91
Household goods	572 00
Oats	431 65
Cattle	390 00
Straw	188 00
Miscellaneous	210 55
Total	153,486 98

SILAS P. HUBBELL,
Consul.

ST. JOHN'S, *December* 31, 1884.

FARNHAM AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Hay	$37,720 50
Personal effects	590 00
Horses	360 00
Butter	354 42
Lumber	291 00
Straw	121 50
Total	39,437 42

Quarter ending June 30.

Hay	$27,303 97
Lumber	14,948 35
Horses	3,799 00
Dairy skins	2,803 87
Personal effects	1,841 50
Eggs	601 48
Straw hats	176 31
Straw	54 00
Total	51,528 48

Quarter ending September 30.

Hay	$35,256 00
Lumber	33,884 71
Personal effects	1,621 00
Lambs	1,429 05
Horses	904 00
Calf-skins	536 40
Straw	398 75
Bone-dust fertilizer	384 00
Eggs	132 48
Total	74,546 39

Quarter ending December 31.

Hay	$52,720 32
Lumber	13,047 28
Live poultry	1,911 60
Horses	1,505 50
Personal effects	425 00
Grain	283 50
Sheep	244 50
Poultry (dressed)	126 00
Potatoes	110 00
Straw	94 00
Total	70,467 70

WM. L. HIBBARD,
Commercial Agent.

FARNHAM AGENCY, *December 31, 1884.*

STANBRIDGE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Bark, 320 cords	$1,459 00
Barrels (empty), 121	61 00
Beans, 239 bushels	477 00
Brood mares, 2	190 00
Coal (soft), 3,270 tons	13,080 00
Cattle, 63 head	1,462 00
Eggs, 500 dozen	90 00
Hay (pressed), 7,283 tons	58,278 00
Hides, 911	1,627 00
Horses, 87	14,246 00
Household goods	2,230 00
Hop-poles, 4,200	66 00
Hay-press, 1	175 00
Round logs, 5,940 feet	23 00
Lumber, 1,121,775 feet	7,693 00
Straw, 85 tons	414 00
Sundries	37 00
Fire-wood, 2,136 cords	2,136 00
Total	103,744 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Bark (hemlock), 131 cords	$583 00
Books (Bibles)	49 00
Brood mares, 9	1,215 00
Butter, 659 pounds	132 00
Cattle, 72 head	919 00
Chickens, 14,000	3,380 00
Ducks, 200	50 00
Eggs, 33,188 dozen	5,404 00
Geese, 1,400	1,050 00
Hay (pressed), 4,117 gross tons	33,491 00
Horses, 47 head	4,955 00
Hides	2,502 00
Household goods	1,125 00

Lumber:	
Ash, 26,000 feet	$316 00
Pine, 475,500 feet	4,821 00
Bass, 5,400 feet	35 00
Spruce, 581,800 feet	3,637 00
Hemlock, 43,700 feet	271 00
Birch, 5,200 feet	31 00
Logs, 43,220 feet	213 00
Lambs, 4,902	13,844 00
Potatoes, 400 bushels	140 00
Railroad ties, 38,094	3,940 00
Straw (pressed), 47 gross tons	233 00
Shingles, 67,100	349 00
Sundries	135 00
Wood (fire), 1,842 cords	1,842 00
Total	84,692 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Apples, 200 barrels	$376 00
Ax poles, 20,095 pounds	653 00
Hemlock bark, 33 cords	165 00
Butter, 2,778 pounds	597 00
Cattle (breeding), 3 head	325 00
Cattle, 155 head	2,935 00
Live chickens, 2,090	533 00
Live ducks, 999	362 00
Eggs, 10,868 dozen	2,028 00
Fresh fish, 18 barrels	90 00
Live geese, 3,551	2,660 00
Flax, 209 pounds	22 00
Hay (baled), 6,001 gross tons	59,359 00
Horses, 27	3,059 00
Hides	2,623 00
Household goods	3,041 00
Lambs, 3,521	9,636 00
Lumber:	
Pine, 338,483 feet	3,393 00
Spruce, 6,910 feet	550 00
Hemlock, 49,800 feet	305 00
Logs	156 00
Mares (breeding), 7	915 00
Poultry (dead), 803 pounds	227 00
Shingles, 17 M	46 00
Sheep (breeding), 19	133 00
Straw (baled), 90½ gross tons	450 00
Sundries	184 00
Live turkeys, 9,153	6,803 00
Wood, cords, 1,464	1,464 00
Railroad ties, 1,000	253 00
Total	103,343 00

FRANK HARMON,
Commercial Agent.

STANBRIDGE, *December* 31, 1884.

THREE RIVERS.

Quarter ending March 31.

Butter, 405 pounds	$73 80
Cedar posts, 1,534	78 38
Cylinders, 3	75 00
Extract of hemlock bark, 537 barrels	1,733 42
Furs (raw)	1,822 45
Hay, 3,380¼ tons	27,573 46
Hemlock bark, 1,408 cords	7,560 00
Herring, salt, 1 barrel	6 75
Household goods	460 00

Lumber:		
Spruce, 333,793 feet	$2,867 36	
Pine, 36,738 feet	918 44	
		$3,785 80
Mineral water, 60 gallons		12 00
Shingles, 1,239 M		2,725 13
Snow-shoes, 140 pairs		280 00
Telegraph poles, 650		650 00
Ties (railway), 57,600		6,912 00
Watch, 1		12 00
Wood (cord), 21 cords		42 00
Wood-pulp, 40 tons		449 00
Total		56,261 19

Quarter ending June 30.

Buckwheat, 70 pounds		$1 50
Eggs, 9,115 dozen		1,198 52
Hay, 3,425 tons		28,461 76
Hemlock bark, 2,369 cords		12,624 00
Hemlock bark (extract of), 152 barrels		1,062 46
Household goods		485 00
Horses, 13		1,355 00
Laths, 995 M		1,218 42
Lumber:		
Cedar, 3,140 feet	$254 40	
Hemlock, 491,315 feet	3,600 47	
Pine, 146,173 feet	2,041 17	
Spruce, 2,355,884 feet	22,834 01	
		28,730 05
Maple sugar, 100 pounds		11 36
Mineral water, 36 gallons		7 20
Railway ties, 340		50 40
Raw furs		1,894 00
Shingles, 1,735¼ M		3,601 96
Telegraph poles, 710		383 25
Wood-pulp, 59 tons		686 28
Total		81,771 16

Quarter ending September 30.

Books (old)		$25 00
Broom-handles, 6,000		192 88
Cedar posts, 600		27 00
Eggs, 5,390 dozens		805 80
Extract of hemlock bark, 686 barrels		4,668 20
Furs (undressed)		7,124 72
Hair (dry moose)		234 60
Hay, 4,127 tons		33,922 94
Hemlock bark, 2,028 cords		9,708 00
Horses, 7		980 00
Laths, 1,791 M		2,080 57
Lumber:		
Ash, 8,150 feet	$97 80	
Birch, 37,094 feet	445 12	
Hemlock, 1,622,423 feet	10,850 81	
Spruce, 7,161,336 feet	64,964 27	
Pine, 1,166,775 feet	16,509 31	
		92,867 31
Mineral water, 2,460 gallons		492 00
Paper, 2,078 pounds		50 90
Sheep and lambs, 1,485		3,261 55
Shingles, 620½ M		1,252 48
Telegraph poles, 2,633		1,543 15
Wood-pulp, 100 tons		1,046 28
Total		160,283 28

Quarter ending December 31.

Butter	$169 00
Bark, hemlock	8,040 00
Eggs	2,921 70
Eels	15 00
Furs	139 00
Hay	28,706 29
Hides	710 36
Horses	80 00
Household effects	262 90
Lumber	34,346 01
Railway ties	2,880 00
Mineral water	360 00
Poultry	179 72
Pulp wood	602 00
Returned cases	20 30
Wood-pulp	1,104 00
Total	80,536 28

FREDERICK F. FARMER,
Consul.

THREE RIVERS, *December 31*, 1884.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Barrington, Bridgewater, Liverpool, Lunenburg, Shelburne.)

HALIFAX.

Quarter ending March 31.

Pickled fish	$155,388 55
Dry fish	39,626 98
Canned lobsters	2,032 80
Fish oil	19,644 32
Fresh fish	2,827 64
Frozen fish	5,733 25
Fish sounds	2,431 30
Hides and skins	6,594 00
Old junk	3,132 12
Returned goods	1,484 00
Horses	820 00
Miscellaneous	6,776 08
Total	246,491 04

Quarter ending June 30.

Pickled fish	$23,290 45
Dry fish	40,172 40
Fresh fish	13,010 86
Canned lobsters	58,861 12
Hides and skins	7,897 20
Old junk	6,389 71
Cod oil	4,672 83
Hemp yarn	16,102 24
Returned goods	3,801 30
Eggs	429 67
Molasses	1,534 78
Potatoes and vegetables	1,596 45
Damaged wire	3,723 00
Personal effects	977 50
Brandy	1,532 00
Miscellaneous	3,165 04
Total	187,156 55

Quarter ending September 30.

Canned lobsters	$213,127 22
Pickled fish	104,054 80
Dry fish	89,509 18
Green fish	13,412 00
Fresh fish	1,207 00
Fish sounds	1,377 33
Cod oil	2,429 19
Cod roes	1,089 67
Sugar	35,545 71
Molasses	4,305 19
Hemp cordage	16,709 27
Skates	9,295 08
Hides and skins	8,093 94
Horns, hoofs, &c	954 50
Laths and lumber	6,397 25
Old junk	2,934 58
Damaged goods	413 10
Returned goods	3,744 00
Miscellaneous	4,668 48
Total	519,267 49

Quarter ending December 31.

Pickled fish	$128,599 32
Dry fish	90,981 7
Canned lobsters	19,551 12
Fish sounds	3,657 50
Sugar	93,076 02
Hides and skins	10,291 48
Skates	5,504 86
Cordage	3,081 60
Laths and lumber	2,640 75
Cotton waste	1,206 49
Old junk	3,589 88
Potatoes	935 25
Emigrants' effects	1,260 00
Returned goods (produce of United States)	2,849 80
Miscellaneous	6,624 76
Total	373,850 58

WAKEFIELD G. FRYE,
Consul-General.

HALIFAX, *December* 31, 1884.

BARRINGTON AGENCY.

Quarter ending June 30.

Mackerel, 2,205 barrels	$13,922 00
Salmon, 8 boxes	70 00
Eggs, 1,159 dozen	139 08
Preserved lobsters, 775 cases	3,875 00
Live lobsters, 30,000	954 50
Total	18,960 50

GABRIEL ROBERTSON,
Consular Agent.

BRIDGEWATER AGENCY.

Quarter ending June 30.

Eggs	$764 40
Lumber and laths	357 15
Lumber	508 00
Total	1,629 55

Quarter ending September 30.

Eggs	$1,783 76
Railway ties	360 00
Hemlock lumber	500 00
Spruce boards and laths	943 00
Total	3,586 76

Quarter ending December 31.

Eggs	276 36
Railway ties	1,465 50
Hemlock lumber	559 26
Laths	1,161 25
Household effects	150 00
Total	3,612 37

W. H. OWEN,
Consular Agent.

BRIDGEWATER, *December* 31, 1884.

LIVERPOOL AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Herring, No. 1, split	$1,032 00
Herring, No. 2, split	8 00
Mackerel, No. 1	802 50
No. 2	1,358 50
No. 3	170 00
Codfish (dry)	82 00
Cod oil	10 00
Eggs	64 67
Hemlock lumber	1,059 75
Old junk	187 57
Total	4,774 99

Quarter ending June 30.

Lumber (hemlock, spruce, and pine)	$3,620 70
Ground wood pulp	2,997 80
Mackerel (No. 3, large)	1,225 00
Codfish	137 50
Lobsters (canned)	410 00
Salmon (fresh)	75 00
Eggs	98 87
Ox and cow horns, leather, shavings, pieces, &c	135 63
Old iron	15 00
Total	8,715 50

Quarter ending September 30.

Lumber (hemlock and spruce)		$5,816 75
Fish:		
Cod, dry	$357 50	
Cod, pickled	44 00	
Halibut	212 05	
Lobsters, preserved	491 00	
Tongues and sounds	10 00	
		1,114 55
Fish oil (cod)		663 50
Old metal		619 00
Old junk and rags		216 72
Cord-wood (hard)		230 40
Calf-skins (green, salted)		150 00
Oil casks, empty		14 80
Bones		5 00
Eggs		31 40
Total		8,862 12

Quarter ending December 31.

Lumber		$2,583 43
Cord wood		177 00
Fish and oil:		
Mackerel	$1,314 50	
Codfish	37 00	
Herring	1,132 50	
Lobsters (preserved)	210 00	
Cod oil	30 00	
		2,724 00
Agricultural produce		39 33
Eggs		54 80
Old junk		102 50
Old metal		200 00
Empty oil casks		14 00
Total		5,895 06

J. N. S. MARSHALL,
Consular Agent.

LIVERPOOL, *December* 31, 1884.

LUNENBURG AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Potatoes	$600 00
Codfish	6,398 00
Mackerel	142 50
Potatoes and turnips	532 80
Eggs	158 00
Codfish	8,137 50
Fish and lumber	4,077 00
Fish, quartz, eggs	10,011 00
Eggs	254 46
Total	30,261 26

Quarter ending June 30.

Eggs	$265 30
Halibut	50 00
Total	315 30

Quarter ending September 30.

Dry and pickled fish	$6,793 00
Fish oil	192 40
Lumber	585 00
Total	7,570 40

Quarter ending December 31.

Codfish	$8,169 00
Eggs	150 00
Quartz	1,456 00
Miscellaneous	221 50
Total	9,996 50

DANIEL M. OWEN,
Consular Agent.

LUNENBURG, *December* 31, 1884.

SHELBURNE AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Dry fish, 450 quintals at $4	$1,800 00
Potatoes, 1,800 bushels	450 00
Total	2,250 00

Quarter ending June 30.

Canned lobsters, 325 boxes, 15,600 lbs. at 10 cents	$1,560 00
Consular charges	2 50
Total	1,562 50

Quarter ending September 30.

Codfish, 2,116 quintals	$6,860 00
Cod oil, 828 gallons	335 20
Tongues and sounds, 6 barrels	36 00
Hemlock lumber, 1,992 feet	19 91
Old iron, 8 cwt	4 00
Copper and brass, 16 pounds	2 40
Total	7,257 51

Quarter ending December 31.

Codfish	$3,703 75
Halibut	28 00
Herring	152 00
Mackerel	28 20
Fish oil	120 00
Junk	10 00
Lumber	108 00
Total	4,149 95

N. W. WHITE,
Consular Agent.

SHELBURNE, *December* 31, 1884.

PICTOU AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Cape Canso, Cow Bay, Glace Bay, Guysborough, Lingan, Louisburg, North Sydney, Port Hastings, and Port of Sydney.)

PICTOU.

Quarter ending March 31.

Horses	$4,065 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Junk	$375 80
Coal, 208 tons	106 50
Machinery	21 00
Hake sounds, 18 barrels	651 90
Mackerel, 239 barrels	1,497 20
Total	2,662 40

Quarter ending December 31.

Hake sounds, 20 barrels	$647 75
Steam coal, 258½ tons	648 75
Culm of coal, 252 tons	128 50
Total	1,425 00

E. JOHNSON,
Consul.

PICTOU, *December* 31, 1884.

CAPE CANSO AGENCY.

Quarter ending September 30.

Canned lobsters	$37,900 00
Fish and fish oil	24,022 67
Total	61,922 67

Quarter ending December 31.

Mackerel, 1,037½ barrels	$16,702 50
Herrings, 1,001½ barrels	4,479 50
Alewives, 1 barrel	3 50
Dry codfish, 220¼ quintals	749 25
Cod oil, 984 gallons	390 61
Halibut, 490 pounds	24 50
Total	22,349 86

THOMAS C. COOK,
Consular Agent.

CAPE CANSO, *December* 31, 1884.

COW-BAY AGENCY.

Quarter ending June 30.

Coal, 6,858 tons	$7,279

Quarter ending September 30.

Coal, 8,405 tons	$9,773 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Coal, 2,761 tons	$3,667 00

CHARLES ARCHIBALD,
Consular Agent.

COW BAY, *December* 31, 1884.

GLACE BAY AGENCY.

Quarter ending June 30.

Culm of coal, 2,700 tons	$1,350 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Coarse coal, 2,624 tons	$3,936 00
Culm coal, 5,238 tons	2,738 00
Total	6,674 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Slack coal, 3,641 tons	$1,820 50

DAVID MACKEEN,
Consular Agent.

GLACE BAY, *December* 31, 1884.

LINGAN AGENCY.

Quarter ending June 30.

Culm coal, 3,639 tons	$3,661 50
Manganese, 2½ tons	152 50
Total	3,814 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Round coal, 2,374 tons	$4,753 00
Culm coal, 11,587 tons	11,644 50
Manganese, 6 tons	369 50
Total	16,767 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Coal (culm)	$2,079 00
Coal (round)	256 00
Manganese	501 00
Total	2,836 00

FRED. E. LEAVER,
Consular Agent.

LINGAN, *December* 31, 1884.

NORTH SYDNEY AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Large coal	$517 50

Quarter ending June 30.

Culm, 1,470 tons	$735 00
Canned lobsters	1,000 00
Total	1,735 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Culm of coal	$2,251 80
Fish and oil and canned fish	10,284 08
Old copper (product United States)	309 84
Old junk and canvas	334 07
Total	13,179 79

Quarter ending December 31.

Culm of coal	$509 00
Large coal	317 00
Hides	932 00
Old junk and canvas	229 00
Household effects	25 00
Total	2,012 00

W. PURVES,
Consular Agent.

NORTH SYDNEY, *December* 31, 1884.

PORT HASTINGS AGENCY.

Quarter ending June 30.

Mackerel, 711 barrels	$5,932 00
Alewives, 9 barrels	34 00
Eggs, 11 cases	40 00
Total	6,006 00

Quarter ending December 31.

The fisheries	$40,357 00
Animals and other produce	14,076 00
Manufactures	320 00
Total	54,753 00

WM. M. CLOUGH,
Actig Consular Agent.

PORT HASTINGS, *December* 31, 1884.

WINDSOR.

Quarter ending June 30.

Lump plaster	$26,152 96
Empty casks	54 00
Blackfish oil	76 00
Waste bagging	563 00
Cotton rags	45 00
Old canvas	11 68
Old rubber	13 20
Old rope	15 54
Cattle tail hair	38 24
Glue stock	1 75
Laths	82 05
Spruce lumber	760 00
Total	27,823 22

Quarter ending September 30.

Gypsum	$31,855 81
Horse	96 00
1 cast-iron grap	61 00
Total	32,012 81

Quarter ending December 31.

Lump plaster	$15,922 06
Potatoes	100 50
Moulding sand	177 50
Cotton waste and bagging	770 25
Total	16,970 31

D. K. HOBART,
Consul.

WINDSOR, *December* 31, 1884.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Fredericton, Grand Manan, McAdam Junction, Newcastle, St. Andrews, and St. George.)

ST. JOHN.

Quarter ending March 31.

Horses	$18,256 25
Fish	7,233 94
Long lumber	7,147 68
Short lumber	14,257 67
Spirits	4,877 43
Coals	1,508 00
Hides	1,069 07
Miscellaneous	2,252 05
Total	56,602 09

Export of American lumber for quarter ending March 31, 1884, under Revised Statutes of the United States:

Long lumber	$135,646 85
Short lumber	18,860 38
Total	154,507 23

Quarter ending June 30.

Horses	$34,573 50
Fish (Dominion fisheries)	29,506 28
Long lumber	22,195 17
Short lumber	21,703 38
Spirits	5,715 46
Railroad ties and ship knees	4,362 70
Kiln wood	3,009 50
Miscellaneous	7,377 45
Total	128,443 44

Export of American lumber for quarter ending June 30, 1884, under Revised Statutes of the United States:

Long lumber	$197,144 53
Short lumber	63,373 04
Total	260,517 57

Quarter ending September 30.

Horses	$10,968 50
Fish	18,785 53
Long lumber	20,910 30
Short lumber	30,993 40
Kiln wood	11,053 50
Spirits	18,643 03
Tea	2,006 20
Dye stuffs	7,222 50
Miscellaneous	11,515 22
Total	134,096 18

Export of American lumber for quarter ending September 30, 1884, under the Revised Statutes of the United States:

Long lumber—	
241,878.69 square feet	$244,077 25
36,857,993 pieces	59,301 16
Total	303,378 41

Quarter ending Decembar 31.

Lamb and veal	$1,341 84
Horses	8,402 00
Fish	10,488 22
Short lumber	18,480 30
Kiln wood	6,130 63
Spirits	9,821 86
Long lumber	13,524 21
Tea	2,703 68
Lobsters	1,083 00
Calcined plaster	3,137 50
Hides	3,105 82
Salt	844 00
Potatoes	249 20
Miscellaneous	2,864 02
Total	82,176 28

Export of American lumber for quarter ending December 31, 1884, under Revised Statutes of the United States:

Long lumber, 14,341,914 feet	$155,644 75
Short lumber, 26,033,863 pieces	53,607 38
Total	209,252 13

D. B. WARNER,
Consul.

ST. JOHN, *December* 31, 1884.

FREDERICTON AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Shingles, 493½ M	$782 50
Empty oil barrels, 206	123 60
Horses, 2	160 00
Milk cows, 22	484 00
Canned beef and mutton, 250 cases	1,125 00
Potatoes, 785 bushels	241 25
Total	2,916 35

Quarter ending June 30.

Glue stock and hair, 5 bags	$14 65
Turnips, 190 barrels	123 50
Paper stock, 10 tons	350 00

Manufactured black lead, 30 tons		$337 50
Cedar shingles, 782¼ M		1,584 18
Cedar railroad ties, 56,620		10,553 50
Hemlock bark, 2,628 cords		13,115 00
Spruce laths, 500 M		500 00
		26,580 33
Export of American lumber under Revised Statutes of the United States:		
Spruce deal and scantling, 811 M	$8,110	
Cedar shingles, 460 M	920	
		9,030 00
Total		35,610 33

Quarter ending September 30.

Hemlock bark, 945 cords		$4,525 00
Railroad ties, 14,800		2,870 00
Seasoned cedar shingles, 680¼ M		1,360 50
Spruce laths, 256 M		256 00
Horses, 3		425 00
Leather scraps, 22 bales		238 68
Tail hair, 4 bags		23 60
Lambs, 165		412 50
Sheep, 5		17 50
Canned blueberries, 275 cases		695 00
		10,623 78
Export of American lumber under Revised Statutes of the United States:		
Seasoned cedar shingles, 1,729 M	$3,458	
Empty oil barrels, 100	60	
		3,518 00
Total		14,141 78

Quarter ending December 31.

Hemlock bark, 365 cords		$1,825 00
Cedar shingles, 1,165¼ M		2,329 63
Spruce laths, 300 M		300 00
Spruce boards, 40 M		280 00
Hemlock boards, 70 M		420 00
Lumber, 170		425 00
Old junk, 5 cases		141 00
		5,720 63
Exports of American lumber under the Revised Statutes of the United States:		
Cedar shingles, 686 M	$1,352 00	
Empty oil barrels, 106	63 00	1,415 00
Total		7,135 63

SPAFFORD BARKER,
Consular Agent.

FREDERICKTON, *December* 31, 1884.

GRAND MANAN AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Cod, dry, 3 quintals	$9 00
Hake, dry, 800 quintals	2,200 00
Herring, smoked, 111,331 boxes	13,144 94
Oil, fish, 14 casks	196 00
Potatoes, 1 barrel	1 50
Total	15,551 44

Quarter ending June 30.

Cod, dry, 122 quintals	$336 00
Cod, pickled, 2 barrels	6 00
Herring, smoked, 142,907 boxes	15,808 10
Herring, pickled, 16 half-barrels	16 00
Oil, fish, 3 casks	45 00
Pollock, dry, 50 quintals	100 00
Pumice, fish, 42 barrels	52 50
Potatoes, 1 barrel	1 00
Total	16,364 60

Quarter ending September 30.

Cod, pickled, 21 barrels	$63 00
Herring, smoked, 170,105 boxes	17,010 50
Oil, fish, 542 casks	5,922 00
Potatoes, 4 barrels	6 00
Total	23,001 50

Quarter ending December 31.

Bloaters, 2,079 boxes	$1,059 45
Cod, frozen, 4,000 pounds	40 00
Cod, dry, 157 quintals	391 00
Cod, pickled, 45 barrels	153 50
Dulce, 500 pounds	15 00
Herring, smoked, 167,527 boxes	15,767 36
Herring, frozen, 170,000	790 00
Herring, pickled, 78 barrels	95 00
Hake, 2,161 quintals	4,109 80
Junk, 3,000 pounds	30 00
Mackerel, 70 barrels	210 00
Oil, fish, 139 casks	1,735 00
Pollock, dry, 585 quintals	917 50
Pumice, 3,000 pounds	12 00
Sounds hake, 4,000 pounds	2,000 00
Tongues and sounds, 5 barrels	25 00
Total	27,350 61

JOS. L. LAKEMAN,
Consular Agent.

GRAND MANAN, *December* 31, 1884.

McADAM JUNCTION AGENCY.

Quarter ending June 30.

Potatoes, 1,906 bushels	$318 00
Cedar posts, 4,685	330 20
Laths, 312,000	340 00
Hoop-poles, 37,000	410 00
Shaved hoops, 18,000	72 00
Cedar sleepers, 28,429	4,153 64
Bark, 732 cords	2,928 00
Knees, 1 car	100 00
Cows, 13	268 00
Total	8,919 84

Quarter ending September 30.

Sheep, 121	$468 02
Lambs, 1,629	4,305 00
Hemlock bark, 732 cords	2,928 00
Cedar sleepers, 12,444	1,765 15
Total	9,466 17

Quarter ending December 31.

Sheep, 455	$1,717 21
Lambs, 2,236	5,644 20
Partridges, 2,100 pairs	630 00
Hemlock bark, 240 cords	960 00
Blueberries, 500 bushels	960 00
Potatoes, 145 barrels	94 25
Turnips, 34 barrels	17 00
Eggs, 7 cases	48 60
Sleepers, 3,340	434 20
Total	10,505 46

JAS. W. GREEN,
Consular Agent.

McADAM JUNCTION, *December* 31, 1884.

NEWCASTLE AGENCY.

Quarter ending June 30.

Horses, 5	$550 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Alewives, 226 barrels	$452 00
Building stone, one-half ton	3 00
Boards, 100,284 square feet	802 27
Grindstones, 160 tons	1,600 00
Laths, 2,469,200	2,469 20
Total	5,326 47

Quarter ending December 31, 1885.

Bass, fresh, 600 pounds	$90 00
Horse, 1	100 00
Laths, 1,580,000	1,580 00
Smelts, fresh, 53,820 pounds	1,076 40
Salmon, fresh, 700 pounds	105 00
Trout, fresh, 460 pounds	23 00
Total	2,974 40

B. R. CALL,
Consular Agent.

NEWCASTLE, *Decembr* 31, 1884.

ST. ANDREWS AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Baskets (berry), 6 dozen, at 75 cents per dozen	$4 50
Fish pomace, 43 tons, at $8.50 per ton	365 50
Hides (green), 7,900 pounds, at 6 cents per pound	474 00
Herring (pickled), 83 barrels, at $3 per barrel	249 00
Herring oil, 630 gallons, at 30 cents per gallon	189 00
Turnips, 4,683 barrels	3,863 00
Turnips, 400 bushels	120 00
Total	5,265 00

Quarter ending June 30.

Horse, 1	$35 00
Ship timber, 50,000 feet	500 00
Turnips, 180 barrels	90 00
Wood, soft, 26 cords	32 50
Total	757 50

Quarter ending September 30.

Cord wood (soft), 86 cords	$129 00
Horse, 1	150 00
Total	279 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Bob-sleds, 4 pairs with chains	$48 00
Cow, 1	10 00
Horses, 14	985 00
Harness, 6½ sets	104 00
Oil (herring), 13 barrels=600 gallons	120 00
Pomace (herring), 136 barrels=17 tons	102 00
Potatoes, 20 barrels	16 00
Sardines (Russian or pickled herring), 9 barrels	27 00
Stones, 2	25 00
Turnips, 9,920 barrels	4,520 00
	5,957 00

GEO. F. STICKNEY,
Consular Agent.

ST. ANDREWS, *December* 31, 1884.

ST. GEORGE AGENCY.

Quarter ending September 30.

Cedar sleepers, 10,600 pieces	$1,820 00
Kiln wood, 273 cords	409 50
Spruce plank and scantling, 42,779 superficial feet	342 23
Spruce boards, 30,496 superficial feet	403 97
Red granite, 9 pieces	150 00
Red granite, 18 cases	270 00
Total	3,395 70

Quarter ending December 31.

Kiln wood, 454 cords	$708 50
Piling, 250 pieces	400 00
Polished red granite, 22 cases	395 00
Lime, 450 barrels	225 00
Total	1,728 50

HUGH LUDGATE,
Consular Agent.

ST. GEORGE, *December* 31, 1884.

ST. STEPHEN.

Quarter ending March 31.

Cotton-waste	$3,752 67
Dates	150 00
Furs and skins	842 00
Household effects	1,800 00
Horses	9,381 80
Lath	445 00
Oats	461 20
Rice	33 60
Spars	40 00
Scrap hoop-iron	157 70
Salt	17 50
Timber, hewn and sawed	815 00
Turnips	100 00
Total	17,996 47

Quarter ending June 30.

Building (one old)	$50 00
Cattle	2,225 00
Cotton-waste	2,581 67
Fish	429 00
Furs and skins	425 00
Glue-stock	213 60
Household goods	4,461 00
Hides and skins	2,650 00

Horses	$985 00
Lath	1,030 00
Logs	64,045 00
Molasses	5,078 25
Potatoes	80 00
Poles	114 00
Posts	243 00
Rice	23 96
Salt	114 50
Sleepers (railroad)	933 75
Ship-knees	1,550 00
Wood	60 00
Total	87,322 73

Quarter ending September 30.

Cotton-waste	$1,573 57
Cord-wood	135 00
Farm implements	90 00
Glue-stock	200 00
Hay	67 50
Horses	925 00
Lumber	400 00
Molasses	2,888 25
Oats	76 80
Rice	28 00
Salt	23 00
Ship-knees	1,150 00
Total	7,557 12

Quarter ending December 31.

Cattle	160 00
Farming implements	2,192 00
Household goods	200 00
Horses	11,640 00
Knit goods	130 00
Molasses	1,631 08
Oats	142 80
Rice	13 44
Salt	152 50
Sleepers, railroad	807 00
Ship-knees	2,500 00
Turnips	1,347 76
Wood (cord)	60 00
Total	$20,976 58

PAUL LANGE,
Consul.

ST. STEPHEN, *December* 31, 1884.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG AND AGENCY.

(Agencies: Emerson and Wakopa.)

WINNIPEG.

Quarter ending March 31.

Electroplate ware	$107 78
Emigrants' effects	5,930 00
Empty beer casks	1,994 25
Fish, fresh	21,380 48
Furs, undressed	13,448 47
Hides	10,797 00
Silver ore	10,000 00
Soda-water cylinders	500 00

Surveyor's instruments	$224 00
Theatrical wardrobe, &c	505 00
Total	64,886 98
Furs, undressed, to England	5,886 98
Grand total	$70,176 81

Quarter ending June 30.

Antimony ore	$1,500 00
Bottle-stoppers	128 25
Drilling-machines	725 00
Emigrants' effects	7,675 00
Empty beer kegs	2,364 00
Furs, undressed	9,570 25
Hides	2,583 00
Machinery	100 00
Railroad stock	2,950 00
Rubber goods	280 10
Tents	709 32
Wines	351 00
Total	30,935 92
Export of jewelry to Scotland	400 00
Total exports	$31,335 92

Quarter ending September 30.

Emigrants' effects	$6,558 50
Empty beer kegs	2,532 70
Fish, fresh	305 60
Furs, undressed	600 00
Gold bullion	150 00
Gold quartz ore	10 00
Hides, undressed	4,321 00
Horse	200 00
Iron drums (empty)	1,164 00
Jewelry	1,886 46
Lumberer's outfit	75 00
Piano	50 00
Pictures	215 00
Railroad grader's outfit	450 00
Red River carts	18 00
Soda-water apparatus	1,250 00
Wagon	160 00
Watches	282 97
Woolen clothing	301 15
Total	20,530 38

NOTE.—Shipment of furs to London through Lake Superior. For September quarter, 1883, the amount shipped through United States was $267,337 by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Quarter ending December 31.

Emigrants' effects	$4,897 40
Empty acid drums	696 00
Empty beer kegs	1,973 75
Fish:	
Fresh, for immediate consumption	7,603 55
Salted	1,200 00
Furs, undressed	300 00
Gas fixtures	200 00
Gold sweepings	100 00
Hides	7,173 00
Horned cattle	65,200 00
Jewelry	457 27
Safe	100 00
Seal skins	250 00
Snow shoes	38 68
Total	90,189 65

JAMES W. TAYLOR,
Consul.

WINNIPEG, *December 31, 1884.*

EMERSON AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Horses and cattle	$3,710 00
Clocks, &c	223 73
Musical instruments	350 00
Miscellaneous	349 50
Total	4,633 23

Quarter ending June 30.

For duty:	
Stock, principally horses	$1,395 00
Miscellaneous	1,203 04
Barley	308 00
Free:	
Stock, principally United States railway contractors returning from work on the Canadian Pacific Railroad	6,500 00
Miscellaneous	5,171 51
Total	14,577 55

Quarter ending September 30.

Dutiable:	
Pair ponies	$125 00
Twine (binding)	139 26
Total dutiable	264 26
ee:	
Stallion, for breeding purposes	700 00
Circus outfit, imported into British North America in bond	9,148 00
Beer kegs, American manufacture	661 75
River driver's logging outfit, American manufacture	401 70
Snakeroot	2,178 50
Montana horned cattle, transported in bond through British North America	45,560 00
	58,649 95
Total	58,914 21

Quarter ending December 31.

Montana cattle (in bond)	$121,800 00
Horses (free)	3,200 00
Horses (for duty)	100 00
Harness	144 00
Hides	2,028 54
Buffalo bones	827 00
Fish (fresh)	2,848 10
Snakeroot	3,856 50
Beer kegs and bottles (returned)	111 87
Piano (returned)	150 00
Clocks (returned)	120 39
Miscellaneous	790 00
Total	135,976 40

C. S. DOUGLAS,
Consular Agent.

EMERSON, *December 31*, 1884.

WAKOPA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Horses (each $100), 2	$200 00
Cutter (old), 1	20 00
Sets harness, 2	35 00
Horses (each $100), 2	200 00
Horse (old), 1	75 00

Set double harness, 1	$20 00
Wheat flour, 32½ barrels	130 00
Horses (each $125), 2	250 00
Sets harness, 2	25 00
Oats, 85 bushels, at 25 cents	21 25
Total	976 25

Quarter ending June 30.

Oxen, 1 yoke and plow	$140 00
Potatoes, 226⅝ bushels	124 75
Bull, 1, Cows, 2, for breeding	380 00
Household goods, teams, implements, &c	1,758 00
Cows, 4	120 00
Pork, 80 pounds, $6; Soap, 50 pounds, $2.50; Oats, 55 bushels, $11; Calf, 1, $5	24 50
Cows, 4	120 00
Calves, 2	5 00
Breaking plow, 1	20 00
Nails, 200 pounds	8 00
Stallion, 1	120 00
Total	2,820 25

Quarter ending September 30.

A. G. Sterling, emigrants' effects		$875 00
F. M. Reade, emigrants' effects		200 00
Lane & McBane, flour		307 50
Messner, A.:		
Flour, 300 sacks	$525 00	
Feed, 67 sacks	33 50	
Lumber, 1,000 feet	14 00	
Shingles, 11 M	24 75	
Hams, 35 pounds	4 90	
Lime, 1 sack	75	
Oats, 13 bushels	2 60	
		605 50
Total		1,988 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Horses, 2	$200 00
Flour, 120 sacks (Lane & McBane	180 00
Sows, 4; boar, 1	60 00
Mare, 1	90 00
Flour, 20 sacks	28 50
Total	558 50

C. W. WILLIAMS,
Consular Agent.

WAKOPA AGENCY, *December* 31, 1884.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Beef (fresh)	$1,331 32
Bricks	88 00
Coal, 65,253 tons	272,277 00
Furs (raw)	17,734 50
Hides	9,761 09
Herring salted and (smoked)	281 50
Liquors	234 00
Oil (dogfish, &c.)	3,275 35
Rice	1,077 00

Salt	$140 00
Scrap iron	345 00
Soap stock	985 80
Wool	261 20
Miscellaneous goods	2,076 00
Treasure (gold-dust and bullion)	107,640 00
Total	417,507 76

Quarter ending June 30.

Coal	$322,133 00
Hides and skins	87,122 71
Treasure	106,533 38
Beef	1,426 22
Bracelets	6 50
Cattle	256 88
Jewelry	2,000 00
Household goods	106 50
Scrap iron	550 00
Tobacco	1,977 77
Carbonate soda	570 50
Bricks	19 40
Sugar	186 25
Bottles (glass)	10 70
Horse, 1	25 00
Stout	80 50
Rice	2,305 50
Giant powder	23 25
Lumber	1,743 85
Twine	270 00
Tinned clams	120 00
Oolachans	78 00
Castorium	88 50
Cow	21 00
Harness	53 50
Salmon	7,085 00
Gin	135 75
Hams	92 98
Total	535,022 64

ROBT. J. STEVENS,
Consul.

VICTORIA, *December* 31, 1884.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Quarter ending March 31.

Eggs, 600 dozen	$144 00
Horses, 11	1,112 00
Total	1,256 00

Quarter ending June 30.

Eggs	$21,874 40
Horses	44,772 50
Lobsters, 200 cases	900 00
Mackerel, 39 barrels	273 00
Potatoes, 10,468 bushels	2,266 66
Starch, 200,000 pounds	4,000 00
Sundries	2,264 96
Total	76,351 52

Quarter ending September 30.

Animals (alive):	
Cattle, 1	$100 00
Horses, 212	21,050 00
Sheep, 833	1,780 00
Eggs, 117,699	18,071 44
Blueberries	116 00
Raspberries	2,393 45
Hair	581 00
Hides and skins, 1,275	780 00
Lobsters	18,832 00
Mackerel	40,525 00
Potatoes, 1,987 bushels	397 00
Starch, 180,813 pounds	3,668 29
Sundries	701 00
Wool, 18 bales	786 00
Total	109,781 18

Quarter ending December 31.

Berries, 253 cases	$699 25
Eggs, 76,788 dozen	14,582 55
Fish	22,014 50
Horses, 288	27,472 00
Lobsters, 1,168½ cases	6,873 70
Sheep, 910	1,674 36
Sounds, hake	6,596 24
Sundries	680 83
Total	80,593 43

WARREN A. WORDEN,
Consul.

CHARLOTTETOWN, *December* 31, 1881.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHN'S AND HARBOR GRACE.

Year ending September 30.

St. John's:	
Codfish, 47,921 quintals	$211,604 60
Cod oil, 30,941 gallons	48,374 37
Cod-liver oil, 23,211 gallons	30,382 09
Salmon, 1,327 tierces	27,453 79
Salmon, 1,025 barrels	17,416 94
Trout, 1,284 tierces and barrels	11,981 55
Mackerel, 3 barrels	18 00
Herring, 8,323 barrels	36,302 67
Sounds, 3 packages	18 95
Cod roes, 2 barrels	10 00
Lobsters, 378 cases	1,878 00
Calf-skins, 1,635	1,214 75
Canned meat, 453 cases	772 60
Bones, 76,557 tons	490 70
Shooks and heads, 71 bundles	42 10
Hoops, 2,500 bundles	750 00
Biscuit, 25 bags	62 10
Wines, port and sherry	851 31
Rum, 10 quarter-casks	667 50
Old junk	10,054 70
Old copper, metal, and brass, 2,898 pounds	278 14
Old lead, 140 pounds	4 20
Old iron	16 25
Old yellow metal and brass, 10,974 pounds	583 31
Total from St. John's	401,228 62
Exports from Harbor Grace	68,993 78
Total	470,222 40

THOS. N. MOLLOY,
Consul.

ST. JOHN'S, *December* 31, 1884.

MEXICO.

ACAPULCO AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Tehuantepec.)

ACAPULCO.

Quarter ending March 31.

Green fruit, 4,049 packages	$13,471 17
Canned fruit, 20 packages	96 30
Sugar, 11 packages	45 14
Goat-skins, 7 packages, 1,060 pounds	171 25
Deer-skins, 1 package, 356 pounds	142 40
Eagle-dollars	22,000 00
Total	35,926 26

Quarter ending June 30.

Green fruit, 5,010 packages	$17,027 63
Canned fruit, 45 packages	154 00
Citrate of lime, 2 packages	12 00
Deer-skins, 3 bales, 842 pounds	270 94
Goat-skins, 8 bales, 1,090 pounds	182 10
Total	17,646 67

Quarter ending September 30.

Green fruit, 3,464 packages	$12,111 45
Canned fruit, 12 packages	91 50
Citrate of lime, 1 package	2 10
Deer-skins, 3 bales, 858 pounds	214 50
Goat-skins, 3 bales, 781 pounds	120 40
Mexican eagle-dollars	12,000 00
Total	24,539 95

Quarter ending December 31.

Green fruit, 3,316 packages	$11,031 50
Deer-skins, 9 bales, 2,067 pounds	584 10
Goat-skins, 2 bales, 475 pounds	81 25
Total	11,696 85

JOHN A. SUTTER, JR.,
Consul.

ACAPULCO, *December 31*, 1884.

TEHUANTEPEC AGENCY.

Quarter ending September 30.

Dry hides, 222 packages	$6,585 27
Calf-skins, 23 packages	678 27
Deer-skins, 7 packages	379 60
Alligator hides, 1 package	38 20
Ores, 1 box	500 00
Total	8,181 34

Quarter ending December 31.

Hides	$9,784 18

ALBERT LANGNER,
Consular Agent.

TEHUANTEPEC, *December 31*, 1884.

GUAYMAS.

Quarter ending March 31.

Cattle, 4,092 head	$57,995 50
Horses, mares, and stallions, 384 head	6,019 00
Hides, 3,144	8,178 67
Hogs, 42 head	210 00
Copper ore, 39 sacks	64 50
Salt, 60,000 pounds	175 00
Pearls, 1 package	202 50
Oranges and limes, 17 boxes	38 30
Red pepper, 3 barrels	152 80
Baggage, 27 packages*	1,007 50
Bar-room furniture, 19 packages*	602 50
1 case stocks and dies (returned to United States; received January 19, 1884)	54 50
Total	74,700 77
In transit through United States to Chihuahua, Mexico:	
Dried fish, 17 packages, 3,750 pounds	25 00

Quarter ending June 30.

Cattle, 9,337 head	$136,166 36
Horses, 60 head	1,097 25
Mares, 17 head	198 00
Stallion, 1	20 00
Sheep and goats, 244 head	292 30
Hides, 2,191	5,297 35
Silver ore, 180 sacks	2,736 00
Ore specimens, 4 cases	157 50
Beans, 29 sacks (6,150 pounds)	144 50
Leaf tobacco, 2 sacks (270 pounds)	165 50
5 cases coffin fixtures, returned to United States	903 50
1 rock-drill and air-compresser, returned to United States	1,204 00
	148,382 76
1 case, 1,000 cigars in transit to El Paso	37 50
Total	148,420 26

Quarter ending September 30.

Cattle, 2,897 head	$40,454 50
Mares, 117 head	1,314 00
Horses, 22 head	410 00
Stallions, 6	120 00
Hides, 1,921	4,754 15
Returned to the United States:	
Wooden wheelbarrows, 216	407 42
In transit:	
Law books to Mexico, 2 boxes	503 00
Manuscripts to Mexico, 3 boxes	53 00
Ore samples to France, 4 cases	23 50
Surveying tools and camp equipage, to Mexico, 23 packages	No value.
Total	48,039 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Hides, green and dried, 3,594	$10,022 03
Pearls and shells, 3 packages	18,517 50
Beans, 20,000 pounds	311 56
Gold ore, 39 sacks, weight	504 50
Black sulphurets silver, 9 cases, weight	11,859 00
Goat-skins, 16	3 00
Oranges and limes, 3 cases	3 50

* Having been in use for more than one year.

Chili pepper, 1 box	$2 50
Spices, 1 box	1 00
Dried beef, 1 package	13 80
Brown sugar, 1 box	1 40
Rough stones, 1	75
Total exports	41,240 54
Goods returned to the United States:	
Furniture, used, 6 packages	72 50
Iron safes, 4, and wire gauze cloth, 1 bundle	906 80
Total	42,219 84

A. WILLARD,
Consul.

GUAYMAS, *December* 31, 1884.

GUERRERO.

Quarter ending March 31.

Horses, mares, mules, and colts	$2,511 25
Sheep, goats, and kids	401 62
Dried beef-hides	987 83
Goat, kid, and deer skins	148 45
Steers, cows, and calves	496 12
Total	4,547 27

Quarter ending June 30.

Horses, mares, and jackasses	$296 47½
Goat, kid, deer, and hog skins	1,440 46
Dried beef-hides	1,585 44
Oxen, cows, and calves	510 64½
Mexican wool	502 59
Beans	35 40
Brown sugar	39 65
Horse-hair	57 30
Total	4,467 96

Quarter ending September 30.

Horses, mares, and mules	$2,794 75
Beef-hides, goat, kid, deer, and wild-hog skins	3,325 72
Steers, cows, and calves	8,619 62½
Horse-hair	44 66
Sheep and goats	302 75
Total	15,087 50½

Quarter ending December 31.

Cows, calves, and steers	$1,718 50
Horses, mares, mules, and colts	448 00
Beef-hides, goat, deer, and wild-hog skins	3,286 45
Wool	494 75
Horse-hair	25 76
Sheep-skins with the wool on	29 75
Total	6,003 21

CHARLES WINSLOW,
Vice-Consul.

GUERRERO, *December* 31, 1884.

LA PAZ AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Magdalena Bay and San José and Cape San Lucas.)

LA PAZ.

Quarter ending March 31.

Pearls	$17,820 00
Hides, 1,791	4,463 75
Deer-skins, 423	224 25
Orchilla, 3,100 pounds	157 50
Shell, 2,700 pounds	189 00
Total	22,854 50

Quarter ending June 30.

Five packages containing fine pearls	$7,710 00
Dry and salted hides, 1,790	4,537 50
Deer skins, 285	175 85
Orchilla weed, 73 bales	1,130 50
Salt, 880 tons of 2,240 pounds	2,205 00
Marine specimens, 5 cases	502 50
Olives, 1 bale	12 50
Dry dates, 1,800 pounds	150 00
Ore samples, 1 case	62 50
Total	16,486 35

Quarter ending September 30.

Fine pearls, 4 packages	$13,110 00
Hides, 1,317	3,366 20
Deer-skins, 257	180 25
Goat-skins, 105	32 37
Mother-of-pearl shell, 48,360 pounds	4,838 50
Orchilla, 8,400 pounds	338 50
Dry figs, 3,740 pounds	226 90
Total	22,092 72

Quarter ending December 31.

Fine pearls	$20,117 50
Dry and green salted hides, 1,240	3,126 00
Deer-skins, 237	166 20
Oranges, 418,270	2,082 66
Mother-of-pearl shell, 168,200 pounds	15,427 50
Damiana herb, 285 pounds	25 00
Dates, 9 cases	38 50
Total	41,703 36

JAS. VIOSCA,
Consul.

LA PAZ, *December* 31, 1884.

MAGDALENA BAY AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Turtles	$119 50
Do	47 50
Oranges	68 50
Total	235 50

Quarter ending June 30.

Turtles	$22 50

Quarter ending September 30.

Hides and turtles	$85 00
Hides, turtles, and fish-skins	113 50
Total	198 50

Quarter ending December 31.

Turtles	$127 50
Seal-skins	37 50
Hides	55 00
Orchilla	4,002 50
Oranges	1,131 00
Total	5,353 50

MAGDALENA BAY, *December* 31, 1884.

J. C. HALE,
Consular Agent.

SAN JOSÉ AND CAPE SAN LUCAS AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugar-cane	$828 50
Dry beef-hides, 7,739 pounds	938 80
Dry deer-skins, 360 pounds	90 00
Cheese, 1,202 pounds	122 20
Dry beef, 1,781 pounds	204 12
Brown sugar, 625 pounds	25 00
Oranges, 200	2 00
Limes, 300	2 00
Total	2,212 62

Quarter ending June 30.

Beef-hides, 661	$1,731 00
Deer-skins, 935 pounds	233 75
Dry beef, 1,300 pounds	156 00
Total	2,120 75

Quarter ending September 30.

Dry beef-hides, 151	$377 50
Deer-skin, 695 pounds	173 75
Total	551 25

Quarter ending December 31.

Oranges	$7,224 75
Sugar-cane	1,125 00
Hides and skins	3,894 86
Meat and cheese	436 00
Sugar, brown	180 00
Miscellaneous	31 20
Total	12,891 81

SAN JOSÉ, *December* 31, 1884.

ABRAHAM KURNITZKY,
Consular Agent.

MATAMOROS AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Camargo, Mier, and Santa Cruz Point.)

MATAMOROS.

Quarter ending March 31.

Hides and all other skins	$64,121 57
Hair	16,404 38
Live animals	95,375 75
Istle	595 51
Miscellaneous	4,884 46
Total	181,381 67

Quarter ending June 30.

Hides, kip and calf skins	$17,007 91
Goat, deer, and other skins	10,001 37
Hair, 27,498 pounds	7,803 20
Live animals, 649 head	6,326 00
Istle, 17,302 pounds	728 58
Wool, 24,910 pounds	2,106 45
Miscellaneous	7,177 26
Total	51,150 77

Quarter ending September 30.

Hides, kip and calf skins	$20.099 75
Goat, deer, and other skins	11,022 23
Hair, 25,835 pounds	6,601 43
Wool, 79,794 pounds	6,727 66
Istle, 24,454 pounds	1,225 00
Live animals, 903 head	5,266 00
Miscellaneous	9,445 65
Total	60,387 72

JOHN F. V ALLS,
Vice-C nsul-General.

MATAMORAS, *December* 31, 1884.

CAMARGO AGENCY.

Quarter ending June 30.

Mules and horses	$5,181 00
Beef and kip hides	2,164 22
Goat-skins	2,131 50
Wool	1,183 92
Deer and other skins	450 30
Horse-hair	384 24
Kid-skins	340 00
Mares for breeding purposes	418 00
Cows and heifers for breeding purposes	110 00
Total	12,363 18

Quarter ending September 30.

Mares for breeding purposes	$4,731 00
Mules and horses	2,676 00
Dry beef-hides	1,282 06
Goat-skins	1,170 30
Cows and heifers for breeding purposes	700 00
Kid-skins	219 20
Deer and other skins	212 60
She goats for breeding purposes	140 00
Horse-hair	100 40
Wool	19 36
Total	11,250 92

JULIEN LACAZE,
Consular Agent.

CAMARGO, *December* 31, 1884.

MIER AGENCY.

Quarter ending June 30.

Beef-hides, 55,082 pounds	$8,324 30
Goat, kid, and other skins, 28,829 pounds	8,401 00
Horse-hair, 6,093 pounds	1,311 35
Live animals, 1,068 head	10,618 00
Miscellaneous (beans), 1,280 pounds	64 00
Value in Mexican dollars	28,718 65

Quarter ending September 30.

Hides, kid and calf skins, 29,492 pounds	$4,173 58
Goat, kid, and other skins, 19,659 pounds	5,350 32
Horse-hair, 2,127 pounds	444 20
Live animals, 1,475 head	14,045 00
Miscellaneous (clam shells), 5,400 pounds	108 00
Value in Mexican dollars	24,121 10

ENRIQUE VIZCAYO,
Consular Agent.

MIER, *December 31, 1884.*

SANTA CRUZ AGENCY.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total for the year.
Timber (mahogany and cedar-wood)	$6,518 98	Nil.	$38,483 58	$18,349 16	$63,351 72
Total for preceding year	4,484 55	$30,156 45	12,275 21	12,275 21	59,191 42
Increase	2,034 43		26,208 37	6,073 95	
Decrease		30,156 45			
Increase in 1884					4,160 30

JOHN C. HENKE,
Consular Agent.

MAZATLAN AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Altala and Guadeloupe y Calvo.)

Quarter ending June 30.

Bullion and specie	$791,854 94
Ores (silver, argentiferous, lead)	5,138 65
Pearls	5,014 50
Machinery	2,010 00
Hides	1,045 00
Miscellaneous	617 83
Fish and oysters	283 75
Lemons	263 15
Total	806,227 82

Quarter ending September 30.

Bullion and species	$725,306 82
Silver ore	1,206 00
Miscellaneous	976 75
Pearls	800 00
Dried fish	375 55
Hides and bristles	316 00
Limes	275 50
Total	729,256 62

Quarter ending December 31.

Bullion and specie	$753,790 73
Silver ore	9,757 00
Miscellaneous	1,209 00
Hides	1,010 50
Limes and oranges	413 75
Pepper	148 50
Dried fish	139 55
Total	766,469 03

EDWARD G. KELTON,
Consul.

MAZATLAN, *December 31, 1884.*

MERIDA AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Campeachy.)

MERIDA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Henequen fiber	$608,821 36
Hammocks	20,283 47
Deer-skins	17,970 98
Hides	12,802 16
Hair	444 68
Miscellaneous	1,647 51
Total	661,970 16

Quarter ending June 30.

Henequen fiber	$692,855 00
Hides	22,782 30
Deer-skins	14,298 10
Hammocks	9,545 14
Hair	2,299 78
Straw hats	1,221 41
Cedar	2,608 69
Miscellaneous	1,383 34
Total	746,993 76

Quarter ending September 30.

Henequen fiber	$631,179 02
Dry hides	25,333 86
Deer-skins	9,898 07
Hammocks	8,353 22
Hair	1,663 24
Specie	1,603 59
Miscellaneous	1,126 25
Total	679,157 25

Quarter ending December 31.

Henequen fiber	$679,820 05
Dry hides	23,433 48
Deer-skins	5,203 91
Hammocks	1,170 25
Hair	775 07
Logwood	2,196 34
Miscellaneous	1,634 43
Total	714,233 53

W. B. TAPPAN,
Vice and Deputy Consul.

MERIDA, *December 31, 1884.*

MONTEREY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Goat-skins, 39,189 pounds	$12,941 55
Ixtle, 90,498 pounds	3,266 92
Horse-hair, 811 pounds	148 24
Kid-skins, 2,500	307 16
Mexican horses, 294	1,884 60
Total	18,548 47

Quarter ending June 30.

Ixtle	$2,479 50
Goat-skins	2,983 19
Horse-hair	216 40
Beef hides	39 31

Mexican horses	$1,873 80
Mexican mules	1,762 20
Mexican jack	4 50
Mexican cigars	58 95
Plaster of Paris molds	22 50
Bullion	8,047 00
Saffron	160 81
Harness	27 00
Total	17,675 16

Quarter ending September 30.

Kid-skins	$405 00
Mexican horses	333 00
Mules	819 00
Mexican mares	36 00
Ixtle	389 08
Goat-skins	5,396 19
Sundries	57 60
Total	7,435 87

Quarter ending December 31.

Horses	$4,331 70
Mules	225 00
Wagons	45 00
Harness	18 00
Saddles	13 50
Goat-skins	768 82
Sheep-skins	189 70
Morales	104 40
Ixtle baskets	72 00
Ixtle-covered bottles	5 40
Guadalajara earthen-ware	21 60
Mexican mares	90 00
Total	5,883 12

ROBT. C. CAMPBELL,
Consul.

MONTEREY, *December* 31, 1884.

NUEVO LAREDO AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Garita Gonzales.)

NUEVO LAREDO.

Quarter ending March 31.

Bullion (silver), 893½ pounds	$11,555 25
Books, 1,168 pounds	510 14
Beans, 20,458 pounds	889 72
Brick, 10,000	43 75
Hides and skins, 372,249 pounds	91,634 82
Ixtle, 214,318 pounds	9,204 34
Lead, 1,461,442 pounds	41,929 79
Live stock, 2,924 head	27,813 00
Mescal, 60 gallons	75 47
Morales, 98 dozen	149 62
Piloncello, 33,032 pounds	1,227 88
Red pepper, 2,650 pounds	568 19
Steel rails, 93,000	2,441 25
Steel pumps, 3	323 75
Miscellaneous	2,479 51
Total	190,846 75

Quarter ending June 30.

Beer kegs, 800	$1,400 00
Bullion	35,581 01
Beans, 87,770 pounds	3,392 03
Brick, 23,000	80 50
Chocolate, 100 pounds	35 00
Goat-skins, 185,222 pounds	47,598 82
Horse-hair, 41,640 pounds	7,981 14
Hides, 28,605 pounds	7,683 63
Hats, 151 dozen	1,666 08
Ixtle, 318,717 pounds	13,233 12
Live stock, 1,536 head	14,732 38
Lead, 562,176 pounds	22,742 94
Lime, 24,450 pounds	68 25
Mexican nickels	1.846 25
Morales, 317 dozen	346 94
Onions, 35,092 pounds	424 64
Piloncello, 7,919 pounds	264 12
Peas, 660 pounds	24 50
Red pepper, 7,304 pounds	709 47
Wool, 125,075 pounds	15,613 98
Sugar cane, 547 pounds	4 38
Sheep-skins, 2,600	227 50
Miscellaneous	737 13
Total	174,393 81

Quarter ending September 30.

Bullion	29,482 61
Beans, 4,876 pounds	190 14
Beer kegs, 400	700 00
Crockery, 2,034 pounds	61 25
Chocolate, 1 case	4 92
Deer-skins, 1,992 pounds	159 93
Goat-skins, 80,155 pounds	19,521 87
Hides, 3,038 pounds	397 13
Horse-hair, 16,941 pounds	3,390 33
Hats (felt), 10¾ dozen	183 69
Hog-skins, 973 pounds	42 57
Ixtle, 802,193 pounds	36,146 31
Kid-skins, 6,173 pounds	550 15
Live stock, 997 head	8,439 80
Limes, 192,000	49 30
Leggins, ½ dozen	14 44
Linen, 2 packages	107 13
Lead, 682,132 pounds	16,234 13
Morales, 128 dozen	143 28
Metala, ½ dozen	5 69
Onions, 17,010 pounds	204 63
Piloncello, 20,764 pounds	820 00
Peas, 1,485 pounds	55 14
Red pepper, 2,412 pounds	266 47
Saddlery, 1 package	48 70
Sheep-skins, 8,852 pounds	599 55
Shawls, ½ dozen	4 59
Wool, 56,190 pounds	4,424 96
Miscellaneous	342 87
Total	112,591 58

Quarter ending December 31.

Angora goat-hair, 102 pounds	$31 15
Bullion	15,837 94
Beer kegs, 100	175 00
Chocolate, 213 pounds	93 19
Dry goods and notions	14,088 92
Dry hides, 88,097 pounds	17,382 11
Deer-skins, 1,911 pounds	404 08
Goat-skins, 158,566 pounds	41,915 56
Horse-hair, 16,861 pounds	2,848 61

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY

Hog-skins, 3,035 pounds	$253 74
Ixtle, 1,155,426 pounds	44,030 06
Kid-skins, 480 pounds	101 50
Lead, 669,631 pounds	14,919 52
Live stock, 320 head	2,449 56
Morales, 399 dozen	586 95
Mescal, 44 gallons	48 13
Oranges, 30,800	245 00
Piloncello, 1,652 pounds	43 75
Red pepper, 3,045 pounds	336 94
Sheep-skins, 6,132 pounds	400 06
Wool, 259,254 pounds	20,189 14
Miscellaneous	683 35
Total	177,064 86

STEPHEN H. SMITH,
Consul.

NUEVO LAREDO, *December* 31, 1884.

PASO DEL NORTE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Chocolate, 335 pounds	$297 54
Sugar, 450 pounds	36 51
Cheese, 340 pounds	55 55
White-lead (in pulp), 106 pounds	16 89
Sweetmeats, 162½ pounds	83 03
Soap, 160 pounds	13 79
Copper (for export to Germany), 1,867 pounds	2,240 40
Cows and calves (breeding purposes), 231	4,862 68
Yearling heifers (breeding purposes), 42	517 00
Bulls (breeding purposes), 3	52 50
Steers, duty paid, 380	7,347 90
Horses, 26	385 00
Horses and colts, 57	570 00
Mexican ponies, 13	156 00
Mules, unbroken, 6	105 00
Total	16,739 79

Quarter ending June 30.

Beef cattle or steers (dutiable), 592		9,072 00
Horses and colts (dutiable), 452		3,542 50
Mules and mule colts (dutiable), 15		218 00
Burros (dutiable), 2		20 00
Cows and calves, all ages (breeding purposes), 826		12,981 00
Bulls and bull calves (breeding purposes), 29		232 50
Mares and colts, all ages (breeding purposes), 486		4,804 00
Stallions and stallion colts (breeding purposes), 60		452 50
Silver-lead ore (non-dutiable), 378,000 pounds		18,100 00
Raw hides, 184		405 00
Lot Mexican opals, 1		200 00
Lot earthenware, painted, 1		28 50
Bundles straw hats, 5		168 00
	Mexican coin.	
Gross straw hats, 10¼	$291 75	
Dozen straw mats, 2½	11 25	
Dozen riding whips, leather, 1	1 50	
Dozen spurs, iron, 2¾	8 12	
Dozen palm hats, 1⅝	28 66	
Dozen horse-bridles, leather, 1½	6 00	
Dozen cotton shawls, "rebosos" 11½	5 50	
Dozen woolen blankets, common, 1⅞	15 00	
Dozen horse-girdles, horse-hair, ¼	4 00	
Guadalajara pottery, painted, 250 pounds	20 50	
Leather leggings, 4 pairs	8 00	
Leather shoes, 6 pairs	4 50	
Horse-bits, iron, 17	9 56	
Saddle, leather and wood, 1	7 00	
Total	*421 34	370 77

*Mexican coin at 88 cents.

Dressed beef, 11,347 pounds	$907 76
Dressed pork, 798 pounds	71 82
Platina crucible, 1	3,500 00
Circus horses, American, returning to United States, 2	500 00
Mules, American, returning to United States, 21	2,625 00
Dirt-scrapers, American, returning to United States, 2	20 00
Lot jewelry, American, returning to United States, 1	435 92
Total	58,655 27

Quarter ending September 30.

Beef, dressed	$5,732 81
Breeding purposes:	
Mares and colts	3,002 80
Stallions	238 10
Cows and calves	17,960 50
Bulls	815 37
Goats	18 75
Steers	27,576 75
Horses	2,198 03
Mules	159 47
Hides, dry	1,129 00
Tallow	3 50
Lead in pigs	9 80
Steel rails and fish-plates	9,391 70
Guadalajara earthenware, painted	549 28
Rag figures	118 18
Wax figures	2 07
Mexican onyx ware	97 08
Feather pictures	670 01
Feather birds on cards	29 53
Feather birds stuffed and mounted	60 12
Serapes, blankets, or shawls	215 69
Stone boxes	4 38
Ornamental boxes	27 13
Wooden trays, plain and enameled	9 40
Straw work:	
Houses	6 12
Pictures	21 87
Trays	18 37
Arm chairs	2 18
Horn bowl	87
Mexican plants	136 67
Indian plaques	10 50
Mexican fiber	17 50
Sweetmeats	5 25
Mexican household implements	5 62
Building-stone samples	4 81
Silver bullion	23,102 46
Silver-lead ores	56,775 25
Silver-lead ores, concentrations	22,000 00
Saddles	39 37
Saddle equipments	35 33
Cotton, unbleached	23 62
Leather pants and leggins	8 65
Leather whips	3 89
Leather shoes	98 00
Calf-skins, tanned	21 00
Burr-stones, samples	1 75
Cigars	56 87
Crockery	27 39
Canes	9 49
Chocolate	8 05
Brown sugar	175 00
Mineralogical cabinet	65 62
Mexican carpet	15 75
Toluca baskets	17 50
Stone filter	1 09

Mexican pulque		$4 37
Aztec idols		21 87
Photographs, Mexican views		102 14
Samples:		
Goat-skins, Buckskins, White-leather, Cow-hides, Sheep-skins		28 86
Hats:		
Wool		325 95
Straw		83 95
Hemp-twine		24 06
Friction-matches, wax		78 75
Oranges		91 48
Pine apples		199 00
Mangoes		3 60
Lemons		3 94
Bananas		79 50
Personal effects		43 75
Total exports		173,826 51
Articles invoiced in bond to be returned to Mexico:		
Oil paintings	$6,968 75	
Mexican saddles	87 10	
Mexican goods in transit through United States:		
One lot silver watches	875 00	
American goods returning to United States:		
One horse	2,000 00	
One cart, horse, and mule	50 00	
		9,980 85
Total invoiced in quarter		183,807 36

Quarter ending December 31.

Horses	$892 75
Steers	11,319 25
Cows (breeding purposes)	5,452 25
Bulls (breeding purposes)	345 00
Mares (breeding purposes)	880 00
Dressed meats, beef and pork	1,129 06
Tallow	3 55
Hides	952 50
Fresh fruits	247 25
Sweatmeats	19 50
Brown sugar	66 00
Chocolate	138 75
Soap	20 00
Cheese	5 00
Earthenware, Guadalajara	797 60
Rag figures	12 00
Cigars	90 00
Blankets, woolen	55 00
Goat-skins	5 400 00
Documents	1,000 00
Emigrant team and personal effects	450 62
Ores:	
Silver lead (free)	29,801 00
Copper (dutiable)	2,220 00
Lead in pigs	1,540 00
Bullion silver	496,234 97
Total invoices for the United States	559,072 05
Invoiced for transportation in bond	13,194 79
Total value of invoices, Paso del Norte consulate	572,266 84

NOGALES, SONORA.

Quarter ending December 31.

Cattle	$7,001 00
Horses and mares	100 00
Mules	25 00
Hides, dry and dressed	199 50
Hides, raw	250 00
Beans	1,384 00
Furniture	153 35
Oranges	350 00
Free ores	8,508 14
Pearl	17,000 00
Bullion	86,417 90
Total value from Nogales agency	121,388 89
Total value from Paso del Norte consulate	572,266 84
Total invoices from consular district	693,655 73

EUGENE O. FECHÉT,
Consul.

PASO DEL NORTE, *December* 31, 1884.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS.

Quarter ending June 30.

Horse-stock	$15,657 55
Coal	369 61
Wool	15,502 58
Hides and skins	6,743 11
Beef-cattle	4,211 13
Sheep	6,343 75
Lead bullion, in transit	30,814 14
Breeding cattle	309 75
Domestic, in transit	2,187 50
Silver bullion or ore	525 00
Silver coin	21,997 50
Sundries	15,799 87
Total	119,462 13

Quarter ending September 30.

Horse-stock	$16,551 06
Hides and skins	2,511 81
Grapes	257 14
Lead bullion	38,749 42
Sundries	899 50
Cattle	2,832 47
Stone-coal	4,509 65
Piloncillo	203 00
Wool	606 56
Total	68,120 61

B. J. PRIDGEN,
Consul.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS, *December* 31, 1884.

SAN BLAS.

Quarter ending June 30.

India rubber	$915 76
Tortoise-shell	45 00
Bar silver	9,275 00
Mahogany	1,000 00
Cedar logs	8,000 00
Hides	1,773 30
Deer-skins	10 40
Miscellaneous	1,530 00
Total	22,549 46

Quarter ending September 30.

Salt hides	$532 50
Limes	133 50
Precipitate of silver	150 00
Cedar	3,228 15
Coquito	174 12
Mahogany	46 95
Total	4,265 22

RICHARD LAMBERT,
Consul.

SAN BLAS, *September 30, 1884.*

TAMPICO.

Quarter ending March 31.

Fustic	$27,213 27
Istle	5,173 96
Honey	3,392 16
Deer-skins	1,150 76
Sarsaparilla	1,730 75
Hides	6,707 36
Goat-skins	1,075 50
Horse-hair	1,040 00
Fruit	440 00
Chicle	245 75
Birds	120 00
Jalap	68 80
Rubber	41 00
Total	48,399 31

Quarter ending June 30.

Istle	$31,785 61
Hides	29,788 66
Fustic	20,275 84
Honey	10,730 40
Sarsaparilla	3,988 40
Horse-hair	1,660 00
Deer-skins	687 72
Asphaltum	542 80
Jalap	440 00
Chicle	76 25
India rubber	35 00
Dye-wood	4 50
Earthenware	5 00
Total	100,020 18

Quarter ending September 30.

Hides	$22,525 89
Istle	16,048 42
Honey	9,956 00
Fustic	9,718 50
Sarsaparilla	6,135 57
Horse-hair	1,567 68
Deer-skins	586 50
Zacaton	57 52
Total	66,596 08

Quarter ending December 31.

Hides	$10,501 28
Sarsaparilla	7,534 24
Istle	6,545 50
Fustic	4,402 55
Honey	2,492 50
Deer-skins	225 17
Fruit	233 00
Total	31,934 24

AUGUSTUS J. CASSARD,
Consul.

TAMPICO, *December 31, 1884.*

TUXPAN.

Quarter ending March 31.

Chickle	$42,670 99
Bay berries	379 48
Honey	8,445 06
Asphalt	10 02
India rubber	3,729 58
Deer-skins	2,243 90
Dry hides	3,545 63
Chapapote	529 5
Mexican coin	12,450 00
Dye-wood	179 37
Allspice	537 03
Cedar logs	40,552 05
Mexican oil	58 94
American gold	365 00
Cut vanilla	900 00
Fustic	1,665 75
Bananas	129 00
Garlic	38 00
Pineapples	117 00
Total	124,257 29

Quarter ending June 30.

Cedar logs	$13,839 57
Fustic or dye wood	1,319 40
Vanilla beans	42,128 51
Mexican silver coins	8,512 75
Deer-skins	1,365 20
Chickle	42,838 61
Rubber	3,014 80
Bananas	132 50
Pineapples	109 19
Beef hides	2,839 75
Honey	12,697 69
Chapapote	75 25
Asphalt	414 18
Total	130,267 40

M. A. LEDET,
Consul.

TUXPAN, *December* 31, 1884.

VERA CRUZ AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, and Minatitlan.)

VERA CRUZ.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	March.	June.	September.	December.	
Asphaltum	$230 00	$350 00	$366 00	$667 00	$1,613 00
Bank-notes	2,000 00				2,000 00
Books	328 24	145 42			473 66
Black beans		405 00			405 00
Bones			69 00		69 00
Coffee	370,322 63	334,076 60	29,286 19	236,138 24	969,823 66
Curiosities	73 13				73 13
Cigars	5,933 81	2,861 26	3,703 27	2,046 51	14,544 85
Cocoa				825 00	825 00
Deer-skins	8,179 62	5,638 20	8,426 52	6,689 53	28,933 87
Dye-flowers		674 89		1,721 80	2,396 69
Exposition goods				75,000 00	75,000 00
Feathers	1,396 65		1,178 35	50 00	2,625 00
Fustic	2,430 60	3,733 50	2,255 96	64 00	8,484 06
Goat-skins	280,594 69	84,953 50	28,187 57	163,707 30	557,443 06

Year ending December 31, 1884—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	March.	June.	September.	December.	
Hair	$199 20	$44 00	$90 00	$209 78	$542 98
Hides	51,540 80	45,199 47	56,837 62	57,702 80	211,280 69
Horns	343 60				343 60
Jalap	14,830 65	3,524 91	2,597 38	1,136 28	22,089 22
Living plants	87 50	378 51		203 90	669 91
Luggage	478 00	332 42			810 42
Linaloe				327 35	327 35
Marble	1,062 50	890 00	1,472 75	3,261 22	6,686 47
Mats	470 22				470 22
Miscellaneous	181 37	632 97	1,369 79	476 08	2,660 21
Mineral ore			919 40	438 09	1,357 49
Opals	600 00				600 00
Returned goods	986 36	182 50		1,222 65	2,391 51
Rubber	42,540 61	21,590 56	7,161 90	5,655 79	76,948 86
Sarsaparilla				95 10	95 10
Sugar	1,158 25	1,410 91		1,197 85	3,767 01
Saffron			1,292 01		1,292 01
Tobacco	5,027 55	2,665 58	587 00	2,491 49	10,771 62
Vanilla	84 00	166,545 21	196,897 19	8,085 16	371,611 56
Zacaton	2,723 74	5,104 71	5,530 85	7,960 44	21,319 74
Total	793,803 72	681,340 12	348,228 75	577,373 36	2,400,745 95

BRUNO TZSCHUCK,
Consul.

VERA CRUZ, *December* 31, 1884.

COATZACOALCOS AGENCY.

Year ending December 31, 1883.

Mahogany and cedar timber $78,386 58

Year ending December 31, 1884.

Mahogany and cedar timber shipped $144,869 34

There went several cargoes from Tonala that I could get no account of.

JOSEPH D. HOFF,
Consular Agent.

COATZACOALCOS, *December* 31, 1884.

FRONTERA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Mahogany	$82,150 04
Hides	14,081 07
Deer-skins	1,449 00
Logwood	1,054 25
Pitch	96 00
Manato-hides	30 00
Total	98,860 36

Quarter ending June 30.

Hides	$16,248 26
Deer-skins	1,434 50
Pitch	158 26
Alligator-skins	236 25
Logwood	300 00
Petroleum	18 35
Old silverware	96 35
Leaf-tobacco	1,530 00
Mahogany	32,270 60
Total	52,292 57

Quarter ending September 30.

Hides	$12,618 50
Mahogany	76,581 14
Deer-skins	2,158 14
Leaf-tobacco	1,702 75
Logwood	600 00
Pepper	414 00
Iron wheel	250 00
India rubber	30 00
Dried fruits	10 00
Total	94,364 53

Quarter ending December 31.

Hides	$15,095 81
Deer-skins	1,617 77
Mahogany	3,846 75
Logwood	240 00
Pepper	126 00
India rubber	32 10
Total	20,958 43

M. GIRARD,
Consular Agent.

FRONTERA, *December 31, 1884.*

CENTRAL AMERICA.

GUATEMALA.

GUATEMALA AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Champerico, Coban, Izabel, Livingston, and San José.)

GUATEMALA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Cochineal	$528 33
Coffee	25,570 87
Deer-skins	663 91
Drugs	63 75
Goat-skins	78 83
Hides, dry	8,955 22
India rubber	28,043 38
Scrap-iron	4,055 19
Sugar	4,882 98
Total	72,842 46

Quarter ending June 30.

Cacao	$213 75
Coffee	80,330 46
Deer-skins	1,235 48
Goat-skins	136 38
Hides	14,983 67
Rubber	14,368 54
Sugar	3,808 33
Total	115,076 61

Quarter ending December 31.

Chocolate	$16 36
Coffee	4,678 33
Hides and skins	8,622 95
Rubber	4,979 36
Sugar	1,268 75
Total	19,565 75

HY. TOLKE,
Acting Consul-General.

GUATEMALA CITY, *December* 31, 1884.

CHAMPERICO AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Coffee	$334,153 58
India rubber	1,960 32
Merchandise	40 00
Total	336,153 90

Quarter ending June 30.

Coffee	$154,153 81
Dry hides	2,414 40
India rubber	2,018 56
Deer-skins	436 81
Cocoa	11 65
Total	159,035 23

J. SOUZA,
Consul Agent.

CHAMPERICO, *December* 31, 1884.

LIVINGSTON AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Indigo, 800 pounds	$680 00
Rubber, 2,848 pounds	1,354 40
Dry ox-hides, 15,935 pounds	1,480 19
Crockery	100 00
Gold dust, 74 ounces	947 20
Coffee, 251,467 pounds	28,698 65
Sarsaparilla, 7,885 pounds	1,273 40
Deer-skins, 546 pounds	148 28
Sugar, 5,460 pounds	218 40
Bird-skins	18 00
Fruit	3,225 49
Mahogany, 63,425 feet	4,061 60
Merchandise, 1 case	25 00
Total	42,230 61

Quarter ending June 30.

Coffee, 1,194,837 pounds	$141,277 00
Hides, 9,550 pounds	1,546 42
Sugar, 10,400 pounds	362 08
Sarsaparilla, 7,764 pounds	1,616 08
Rubber, 1,551 pounds	637 00
Deer-skins, 83 pounds	9 70
Fruit—bananas, plantains, &c	7,736 23
Mahogany, 123,841 feet	8,013 67
Specimens of crockery	41 67
Specimens of minerals	44 17
Musical instruments	4 16
Photographic outfit	Returned
Total	161,288 18

CHARLES W. LUCK,
Acting Consular Agent.

LIVINGSTON, *December* 31, 1884.

SAN JOSÉ DE GUATEMALA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Coffee	$30,607 10
India rubber	60 44
Sugar	5,864 83
Total	36,532 37

Quarter ending June 30.

Coffee	$53,497 43
Deer-skins	78 26
Total	53,575 69

JOHN STUART,
Consular Agent.

SAN JOSÉ, *December 31, 1884.*

HONDURAS.

AMAPALA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Dry hides	$11,897 15
Deer-skins	2,279 76
India rubber	56 30
Raw gold	500 00
Merchandise sent back to the United States	210 00
Total	14,943 21

Quarter ending June 30.

Dry hides	$8,824 71
Deer-skins	1,534 75
Coffee	251 00
Total	10,610 46

Quarter ending September 30.

Dry hides	$9,931 77
Deer-skins	3,516 31
India rubber	566 20
Coffee	337 00
Total	14,351 28

Quarter ending December 31.

Dry hides	$6,527 39
Deer-skins	2,884 57
India rubber	852 55
Indigo	7,525 60
Total	17,790 11

CARLOS ROLOFF,
Vice-Consul.

AMAPALA, *December 31, 1884.*

RUATAN AND TRUXILLO AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Bonacca, Puerta Cortez, San Pedro Sula, Truxillo, and Utilla.)

RUATAN AND TRUXILLO.

Quarter ending March 31.

Cocoanuts	$16,682 00
Bananas	35,327 00
Plantains	1,557 00
Oranges	379 00
Pineapples	282 00
Limes	212 00
Conch-shells	182 00
Sarsaparilla	1,405 00
Dry beef-hides	3,763 00
India rubber	3,009 00
Deer-skins	1,564 00
Goat-skins	7 50
Mahogany	1,350 00
Total	65,719 50

(No report from Puerto Cortez.)

Quarter ending June 30.

Cocoanuts	$26,029 25
Bananas	44,650 00
Plantains	4,785 00
Pineapples	854 00
Oranges, limes, and mangoes	465 00
Total	76,783 25

(No report from Truxillo.
(No report from Puerto Cortez.)

Quarter ending September 30.

Bananas, 158,742 bunches	$63,496 80
Plantains, 815,698	1,725 00
Cocoanuts, 905,175	18,103 50
Limes, 78 barrels	156 00
Pineapples, 319 dozens	239 25
Oranges, 118,000	708 00
Mangoes, 23 barrels	46 00
Conch shells, 8,000	120 00
Sarsaparilla, 2,617 pounds	863 61
India rubber, 2,598 pounds	1,138 00
Dry beef-hides, 37,600	5,671 75
Deer-skins, 5,478	1,670 76
Goat-skins, 311	55 40
Specie	6,200 00
Total	100,194 07

(No report from Puerto Cortez.)
(No report from Bonacca.)

Quarter ending December 31.

Dry hides	$4,902 52
Deer and goat skins	3,869 43
Sarsaparilla	1,718 10
India rubber	2,415 86
Mahogany	6,310 00
Funo gum	165 00
Silver dollars (sols)	5,500 00
Cocoanuts	15,362 00

Bananas	$14,095 00
Plantains	685 00
Pineapples	175 00
Oranges	115 00
Gold coin	600 00
Total	55,912 91

(No report from Puerto Cortez.)
(No report from Utilla.)
(No report from Bonacca.)

WM. C. BURCHARD,
RUATAN AND TRUXILLO, *December* 31, 1884. *Consul.*

BRITISH HONDURAS.

BELIZE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Mahogany	$11,483 95
Cedar	973 69
Fruits and nuts	11,218 50
Sugar	5,754 80
India rubber	6,012 34
Hides (wet and dry salted)	1,181 45
Deer-skins	107 70
Logwood	387 00
Sarsaparilla	78 50
Copper (old scrap)	22 70
Total	37,220 63
Lamp-posts and gasoline lamps returned to the United States	48 45

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar	$41,795 81
Fruit and nuts	20,010 50
India rubber	12,134 47
Mahogany	4,525 99
Old metal	322 95
Hides	1,967 87
Starch	148 77
Coffee	144 65
Marble	202 50
Sarsaparilla	2,052 25
Total	83,305 76
Goods returned:	
1 burial-casket	
Opium	40 00
1 misfit sail	124 00
Total	164 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Fruit	$15,773 00
Sugar	14,158 00
India rubber	3,937 40
Mahogany	2,513 54
Sarsaparilla	2,233 00
Specie	1,235 50
Hides	723 15
Coffee	239 60
Deer-skins	125 00
Old metal	45 00
Total	40,983 19

Furniture returned to the United States—value not given.

Quarter ending December 31.

Fruit and nuts	$18,710 40
India rubber	4,850 70
Sugar	3,942 65
Mahogany	2,972 60
Hides	1,578 16
Sarsaparilla	1,441 70
Deer-skins	506 30
Zincota	440 00
Articles of exhibit sent to the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition in New Orleans	3,632 85
Total	38,075 36

ALBERT E. MORLAN,
Consul.

BELIZE, *December* 31, 1884.

NICARAGUA.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.*

Quarter ending March 31.

India rubber, 381,802 pounds	$173,475 25
Hides, 115,200 pounds	17,280 00
Deer-skins, 18,088 pounds	7,235 20
Coffee, 1,397 pounds	111 76
Indigo, 5,083 pounds	4,652 00
Tiger-skins, 23 pounds	11 50
Dye-wood, Brazil, 125 tons	5,375 00
Total	208,140 71

The price of rubber declined from 48 cents in January to 44 cents in March; the other articles remain firm at their respective prices above quoted. Indigo, first quality, $1.20 per pound; indigo, second quality, 80 cents per pound.

Quarter ending June 30.

India rubber, 109,218 pounds	$35,676 36
Hides, 25,042 pounds	3,857 21
Deer-skins, 6,185 pounds	1,945 62
Coffee, 38,958 pounds	3,116 64
Indigo, 993 pounds	1,066 40
Total	45,662 23

The price of rubber declined from 40 cents in April to 34 cents in June. The other articles remain firm at their respective prices above quoted. Indigo, first quality, $1.20 per pound; indigo, second quality, 80 cents per pound.

Quarter ending September 30.

India rubber, 254,198 pounds	$101,679 20
Hides, 200,841 pounds	36,151 38
Deer-skins, 23,132 pounds	10,409 40
Coffee, 220,987 pounds	26,518 44
Total	174,758 42

Quarter ending December 31.

India rubber	$117,692 61
Hides	25,556 27
Deer-skins	8,735 95

* The reports for the three first quarters were prepared by Mr. Robert Shepherd, who was in charge of the consulate.

Coffee	$11,391 52
Cocoanuts	125 00
Logwood	359 50
Total	163,860 85

WM. A. BROWN,
Consul.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, *December* 31, 1884.

BLUEFIELDS AGENCY.

Quarter ending December 31.

India rubber, 151,532 pounds	$45,180 75
Deer-skins, 258 pounds	51 25
Tortoise-shell, 100 pounds	190 94
Bananas, 7,800 bunches	3,260 00
Beef-hides, 633 pounds	65 83
Cocoanuts, 231,880	4,135 83
Total	52,884 60

WM. A. BROWN,
Consul at San Juan del Norte.

SALVADOR

LA UNION.

Quarter ending March 31.

Dry hides, 113 bales, 23,064 pounds	$3,195 86
Coffee, 302 sacks, 45,072 pounds	4,663 20
Indigo, 75 seroons, 11,488 pounds	11,488 00
Deer-skins, 13 bales, 2,698 pounds	809 40
India rubber, 29 cases, 8,811 pounds	2,643 30
Silver ore, 1 case	800 00
Luggage (personal effects), 1 bale	800 00
Total	23,599 76

Quarter ending June 30.

Dry hides, 137 bales, 31,006 pounds	$4,602 04
Coffee, 690 sacks, 103,872 pounds	11,387 40
Deer-skins, 13 bales, 2,669 pounds	974 30
Rubber, 94 cases, 19,554 pounds	7,439 70
Indigo, 18 seroons, 3,150 pounds	3,150 00
Silver ore, 16 sacks, 1,980 pounds	350 00
Seeds, 2 sacks, 220 pounds	6 60
Total	27,910 04

Quarter ending September 30.

Dry hides, 55 bales, 13,757 pounds	$2,021 85
Coffee, 75 sacks, 11,250 pounds	1,275 00
Deer-skins, 9 bales, 2,035 pounds	774 60
Indigo, 4 seroons, 600 pounds	600 00
Rubber, 25 cases, 9,140 pounds	3,355 20
Silver ore, 14 sacks, 2,000 pounds	600 00
Parcel, 1	309 75
Total	8,936 40

Quarter ending December 31.

Dry hides, 80 bales, 14,936 pounds	$2,084 26
Silver ore, 56 sacks, 8,228 pounds	1,500 00
India rubber, 44 cases, 11,941 pounds	3,582 30
Deer-skins, 15 bales, 4,316 pounds	1,294 80
Indigo, 170 seroons, 25,523 pounds	24,583 80
Total	33,045 16

EMILIO COURTADÉ,
Consul.

LA UNION, *December* 31, 1884.

SONSONATE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Coffee	$185,015 00
India rubber	229 00
Deer-skins	328 00
Muscovado	6,644 75
Hides	721 12
Total	192,937 87

Quarter ending June 30.

Coffee	$379,336 10
Muscovado	1,560 75
India rubber	755 75
Balsam	754 00
Storax	16 00
Furniture (used)	750 00
Total	383,172 60

Quarter ending September 30.

Coffee	$73,252 50
Deer-skins	2,425 20
Hides	1,892 24
Cedar logs	7,462 23
India rubber	400 95
Total	85,433 12

Quarter ending December 31.

Indigo	$5,022 00
Balsam	145 50
Deer-skins	351 60
Hides	214 75
Cedar logs	132 94
Machinery	35 00
Personal effects	25 00
Coffee	6,370 00
India rubber	84 50
Total	12,381 29

J. MATHÉ,
Consul.

SONSONATE, *December* 31, 1884.

SOUTH AMERICA.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

BARRANQUILLA AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Rio Hacha and Santa Martha.)

BARRANQUILLA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Hides	$202,107 82
Coffee	172,339 66
Quinia	51,741 00
Fustic	14,149 33
India rubber	59,268 77
Balsam	9,015 08
Cedar	1,641 02
Goat-skins	2,863 06
Deer-skins	84 48
Bones	564 20
Divi-divi	2,925 78
Ivory nuts	991 78
Horns	232 93
Alligators' hides	29 82
Birds	80 06
Sago	48 36
Indigo	32 24
Books	596 44
Brazilian wood	1,128 40
Tiger-skins	9 67
Casts	10,464 00
Gold-dust (without invoice)	14,436 00
Total	544,751 07

Quarter ending June 30.

Hides	$158 918 79
Coffee	172,197 47
Quinia	28,359 11
Fustic	3,251 55
India rubber	52,983 14
Balsam	952 69
Cedar	4,029 78
Goat and deer skins	2,870 33
Pottery, $9.67; sarsaparilla, $51.58; acids, $265.98	327 23
Ivory nuts, $653.55; bones, $431.41; galo, $91.88	1,176 84
Divi-divi	982 71
Plants, $56.42; mangle (bark), $1.61	58 03
Casts	10,111 39
Treasure shipped without invoice	13,429 00
Total	449,648 06

Quarter ending September 30.

Hides	$143,710 96
Coffee	139,282 76
Quinia	46,635 67
Fustic	1,015 56
India rubber	22,790 59
Balsam	236 96
Cacao	778 68
Goat-skins	2,674 95

Mahogany	$5,142 44
Cedar	5,112 18
Divi-divi, $20,956; Zarza, $241.80	451 36
Bones, $241.80; ivory nuts, $41.91; sundries, $59.43	343 14
Casts	7,410 77
Treasure	17,861 00
Total	393,447 02

Quarter ending December 31.

Hides	$178,375 86
Coffee	157,159 52
Quinia	52,809 12
Fustic	2,737 98
India rubber	19,319 01
Balsam	26,112 79
Ivory nuts	768 92
Goat-skins	4,910 96
Sarsaparilla, $403; cacao, $2,162.50; horns, $170.07	2,735 57
Cedar, $1,559.61; mahogany, $2,733.95; wreckage, $2,418	6,711 56
Gum	40 78
Casts	14,499 94
Treasure (not invoiced)	7,448 00
Total	473,630 01

THOMAS M. DAWSON,
Consul.

BARRANQUILLA, *December* 31, 1884.

RIO HACHA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Cattle-bones	$8,463 43
Goat-skins	5,638 33
Deer-skins	489 36
Cow-hides	2,080 00
Total	16,671 12

Quarter ending June 30.

Goat-skins	$4,693 95
Hides	4,841 45
Bones	3,527 50
Calf-skins	32 00
Deer-skins	552 50
Old copper	31 50
Total	13,678 90

Quarter ending September.

Deer-skins	$112 64
Goat-skins	627 06
Hides	1,196 90
Total	1,936 60

F. HENRIQUES,
Acting Consular Agent.

RIO HACHA, *December* 31, 1884.

CARTHAGENA.

Quarter ending June 30.

Hides, 10,205	$41,611 62
Rubber, 39,654 kilograms	32,768 00
Coffee, 27,035 kilograms	8,435 00
Sugar, 77,246 kilograms	11,129 84

Balsams, 2,216 kilograms	$1,941 96
Fustic, 170,989 kilograms	2,577 50
Ivory nuts, 90,577 kilograms	4,797 30
Skins, 292 kilograms	705 27
Cedar and mahogany, 300,000 kilograms	9,797 00
Miscellaneous	3,561 79
Cartage, &c	5,111 28
Total	122,436 56

Quarter ending December 31.

Hides, 11,063	$48,305 00
Coffee, 201,641 kilograms	57,367 00
Rubber, 43,830 kilograms	28,365 00
Balsam copaiba, 4,514 kilograms	3,247 00
Balsam tolu, 1,500 kilograms	1,050 00
Ivory nuts, 140,589 kilograms	7,486 00
Peruvian bark, 2,270 kilograms	610 00
Sarsaparilla, 1,866 kilograms	605 00
Indigo, 999 kilograms	1,300 00
Cedar and mahogany, 860 logs, 779,515 kilograms	12,376 00
Fustic, 112,892 kilograms	1,393 00
Cocoa, 308 kilograms	130 00
Gold dust, 2 kilograms	1,376 00
Miscellaneous, 20,755 kilograms	5,451 00
Cartage, lighterage, &c	1,599 45
Total	170,660 45

EDMUND W. P. SMITH,
Consul.

CARTHAGENA, *December* 31, 1884.

COLON-ASPINWALL AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Boca del Toro, Porto Bello, and San Andres.)

COLON-ASPINWALL.

Year ending December 31.

Bananas	$112,340 24
Cocoanuts	38,638 47
Ivory nuts	35,096 68
Rubber	3,843 90
Hides	8,442 16
Cocobalo wood	9,347 22
Tortoise-shell	4,182 40
Old iron	2,073 96
Cocoa	4,793 98
Mahogany	726 30
Tobacco	111 11
Tagua	97 32
Bones	64 77
Dried birds	24 69
Sundries	30,245 87
Total	249,029 07

R. K. WRIGHT, JR.,
United States Consul.

COLON-ASPINWALL, *December* 31, 1884.

PANAMA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Hides	$41,145 17
India rubber	38,408 27
Ivory nuts	11,546 36
Deer-skins	3,122 07

Calf and sheep skins	$48 72
Cocobolo wood	1,905 28
Mahogany wood	264 18
Pearl shells	159 00
Citron seeds	24 69
Reshipments back to United States:	
Whalemen's stores and whaling gear	851 10
Books	3,500 00
Jewelry	186 50
Coffee-hullers	80 00
Trunk	25 00
Total	101,260 34

Quarter ending June 30.

Hides	$18,562 12
Deer skins	3,462 07
India rubber	27,536 88
Ivory nuts	5,310 23
Cocobolo wood	2,390 32
Coffee	1,195 00
Plants	123 45
Dry meter	134 81
Sundries	17 45
Total	58,732 33

Quarter ending September 30.

Hides (dry)	$10,903 53
India rubber	10,876 93
Ivory nuts	9,513 65
Deer-skins	2,764 74
Sheep-skins	104 11
Cocobolo wood	1,929 04
Mahogany wood	265 99
Silver coin	1,381 16
Personal effects	333 31
Sugar	249 78
Empty bags	50 04
United States manufactures returned to the United States:	
Jewelry	1,200 00
Patent medicines	783 43
Shoes	306 40
Total	40,662 11

Quarter ending December 31.

Hides	$16,810 69
Skins	1,819 28
India rubber	20,524 70
Cocobolo wood	2,426 57
Ivory nuts	3,283 79
Mahogany wood	150 77
Old books	24 69
Revolvers and hammocks (American goods re-exported)	1,154 50
Total	46,194 99

THOMAS ADAMSON,
Consul-General.

PANAMA, *December* 31, 1884.

VENEZUELA.

LAGUAYRA AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Barcelona, Caracas, Carupano, and Cumano.)

LAGUAYRA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Coffee	$22,094 35
Cocoa	21,105 06
Hides	36,100 27
Skins	17,850 62
Miscellaneous	634 61
Total	97,784 91

Quarter ending June 30.

Coffee	$8,362 77
Cocoa	21,487 80
Hides	26,690 77
Skins	23,390 62
Miscellaneous	1,128 38
Total	81,060 34

Quarter ending September 30.

Coffee	$5,227 09
Cocoa	8,911 89
Hides	17,297 12
Skins	12,300 94
Miscellaneous	571 44
Total	44,308 48

Quarter ending December 31.

Coffee, 21,857 pounds	$2,461 53
Cocoa, 77,150 pounds	11,830 15
Hides, 158,820 pounds	25,402 82
Skins, 32,983 pounds	8,438 81
Miscellaneous, 5,713 pounds	371 76
Total	48,505 07

WINFIELD S. BIRD,
Consul.

LAGUAYRA, *December* 31, 1884.

BARCELONA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Coffee, 52 bags	$950
Cocoanuts, 192,400	5,291
Total	6,241

Quarter ending June 30.

Coffee, 20 bags	$280 90
Bones, 151 bags	66 40
Goat and deer skins, 327	158 88
Grass, 2 packages	6 00
Cocoanuts, 155,250	3,329 30
Raw hides, 261	1,136 53
Dividivi, 43,891 pounds	626 50
Pieces fustic, 2,457	535 06
Total	6,139 57

IGNATIO H. BAIZ,
Consular Agent.

BARCELONA, *June* 30, 1884.

CARACAS AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Coffee	$335,350 59
Cocoa	1,677 91
Hides	8,628 76
Skins	958 77
Miscellaneous	81 15
Total	346,697 18

Quarter ending June 30.

Coffee	$241,020 93
Cocoa	15,440 81
Hides	6,003 82
Skins	4,838 18
Sundries	1,310 97
Total	268,614 71

Quarter ending September 30.

Coffee	$181,204 22
Hides	9,690 02
Skins	7,370 23
Sundries	113 08
Total	198,377 55

Quarter ending December 31.

Coffee	$71,772 17
Hides	19,212 88
Goat and deer skins	4,554 12
Sundries	3,087 69
Total	98,626 86

CHARLES ROHL,
Consular Agent.

CARACAS, *December* 31, 1884.

CUMANA AGENCY.

Quarter ending September 30.

Cocoanuts	$3,200 00
Dividivi	500 00
Total	3,700 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Coffee	$300 00

J. G. NUNEZ ROMBERG,
Consular Agent.

CUMANA, *December* 31, 1884.

MARACAIBO AND AGENCIES.

[Agencies: Coro, San Cristobal, and Valera.]

MARACAIBO.

Quarter ending March 31.

Coffee, 9,151,546 pounds	$1,055,822 67
Skins, 47,311 pounds	17,127 11
Hides, 204,490 pounds	22,975 59
Bird-skins, 40 pounds	38 45
Snake cure (medicine), 312 pounds	187 69

Sago, 476 pounds	$68 49
Silver money, 61 pounds	1,000 00
Cacao, 4,414 pounds	1,065 46
Asphalt, 4,374 pounds	203 07
Quina, 7,211 pounds	2,646 85
Fish sounds, 5,998 pounds	2,937 92
Wax, 253 pounds	6 67
Petroleum, 335 pounds	6 92
Lignum-vitæ, 93,380 pounds	508 28
Orleans seeds, 592 pounds	56 92
Cedar wood, 950 pounds	1,153 85
Dividivi, 77,806 pounds	1,402 99
Hoofs and horns, 73,174 pounds	526 03
Wool, 3,000 pounds	191 35
Copaiba, 14,218 pounds	4,759 88
Boxwood, 2,312,380 pounds	1,955 78
Fustic, 606,089 pounds	3,711 90
Bones, 60,450 pounds	436 15
Rosin, 799 pounds	230 77
Gum, 145 pounds	56 15
Total	1,119,077 03

Quarter ending June 30.

Coffee, 7,532,452 pounds	$1,010,037 53
Cacao, 43,145 pounds	11,944 64
Hides, 151,551 pounds	34,898 33
Skins, 41,538 pounds	18,264 10
Balsam copaiba, 13,369 pounds	6,260 10
Fish sounds, 15,156 pounds	10,007 86
Resin, 937 pounds	265 24
Botanical specimen, 417 pounds	175 10
Old rope, 116,787 pounds	32 80
Tacamahaca, 90 pounds	25 71
Cedar, 42,187 pounds	1,058 00
Mahogany, 5,400 pounds	105 73
Quinia, 924 pounds	346 47
Feathers, 18 pounds	25 00
Wool, 2,015 pounds	120 00
Bones, 280,000 pounds	3,103 00
Total	1,096,669 51

Quarter ending September 30.

Coffee, 7,855,537 pounds	$492,480 34½
Cocoa, 248,270 pounds	34,437 34½
Hides, 58,849 pounds	19,414 47½
Skins, 29,074 pounds	29,228 10½
Balsam copaiba, 9,719 pounds	5,509 51½
Fish sounds, 1,203	1,452 21
Material viejo, 5,444	1,072 08½
Cedar, 14,500 pounds	1,117 52½
Boxwood, 453,420 pounds	2,223 12½
Peruvian bark, 1,500 pounds	292 64
Straw, 333 pounds	123 05
Zapatero, 267,420 pounds	2,230 55
Quina, 2,223 pounds	1,249 28
Total	590,830 25

Quarter ending December 31.

Coffee, 9,209,127 pounds	$968,879 44
Hides, 227,155 pounds	50,889 28
Goat-skins, 27,389 pounds	19,373 94
Fish sounds, 1,811 pounds	1,189 42
Deer-skins, 1,428 pounds	114 10
Bones, 32,765 pounds	154 34
Fustic, 68,363 pounds	2,871 55
Boxwood, 23,100 pounds	1,587 46

Cedar wood, 1,407 pounds	$4,747 52
Zapatero, 5,105 pounds	5,810 16
Sugar, 300,200 pounds	3,112 00
Cocoa, 4,000 pounds	101 43
Quinia, 601 pounds	61 65
Jewelry, 4½ pounds	7,736 55
Balsam copaiba, 7,749 pounds	3,157 71
Wool, 845 pounds	165 36
Cocoanuts	34 48
Total	1,069,926 39

E. H. PLUMACHER,
Consul.

MARACAIBO, *December* 31, 1884.

CORO AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Goat-skins	$82,395 67
Coffee	38,598 51
Cimbrina bark	1,000 00
Total	121,994 18

Quarter ending June 30.

Goat-skins	$60,163 37
Coffee	24,850 50
Total	85,013 87

Quarter ending September 30.

Goat-skins	$85,271 48
Coffee	42,462 38
Total	127,734 86

Quarter ending December 31.

Goat-skins	$86,267 44
Coffee	25,038 74
Aloes	290 00
Fish sounds	17 15
Total	111,613 33

RAMON SEIJAS,
Consular Agent.

CORO, *December* 31, 1884.

PUERTO CABELLO.

Quarter ending March 31.

Coffee, 4,878,749 pounds	$549,573 21
Hides (19,871), 459,039 pounds	83,226 55
Deer-skins (4,322), 9,887 pounds	3,424 00
Goat-skins (6,505), 11,125 pounds	4,054 54
Cacao, 42,772 pounds	7,186 13
Hog skins, 31 pounds	5 00
Quina bark, 880 pounds	84 32
Aloes, 2,171 pounds	211 45
Chocolate, 75 pounds	36 06
Types, 8 packages	213 02
Phaeton axes, 1 case (return goods)	15 38
Total	648,029 66

Quarter ending June 30.

Coffee 2,687,090¼ pounds	$258,919 47
Hides (304,002), 13,325 hides	57,692 25
Deer-skins (6,101), 14,647 pounds	4,636 37
Goat-skins (4,957), 8,218 pounds	2,719 19
Cacao, 26,513 pounds and 1 tin	4,747 56
Chocolate, 25 pounds	13 85
Stamps, 1 pack	36 92
Total	328,765 61

Quarter ending September 30.

Coffee (20,943 bags), 2,611,791 pounds	$244,523 75
Hides (16,647), 369,514 pounds	64,766 89
Goat-skins (3,844), 5,947 pounds	1,668 91
Deer skins (3,088), 6,858 pounds	1,838 78
Cacao (209 bags), 21,537 pounds	3,775 46
Old copper, 1,730 pounds	153 84
Total	316,727 63

Quarter ending December 31.

Coffee (18,199 bags), 2,304,000 pounds	$203,767 81
Cacao (13 bags), 1,516 pounds	225 81
Hides (14,846), 342,872 pounds	60,367 63
Deer-skins (2,363), 5,421 pounds	1,410 76
Goat-skins (7,605), 12,076 pounds	4,497 30
Ore (2 bags), 200 pounds	9 23
Indigo, 66 pounds	42 69
Fustic, 17,757 pounds	92 30
Total	270,413 53

EDWARD E. WHITE,
Consul.

PUERTO CABELLO, *December 31, 1884.*

DUTCH GUIANA.

PARAMARIBO.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugar	$55,615 38
Cocoa	40,490 38
Molasses	7,416 00
Pickled limes	109 51
Coffee	699 46
Lime juice	458 55
Gold-dust	1,237 22
Cedar	291 50
Mahogany	12 10
Ballata	234 94
Total	106,565 64

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar	$48,068 13
Cocoa	75,403 63
Molasses	3,078 36
Pickled limes	306 56
Lime juice	522 44
Gold-dust	10,914 88
Ballata	290 14
Cocoanuts	86 27
Old copper	200 13
Total	138,870 54

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugar	$5,568 64
Cocoa	168,627 34
Pickled limes	247 01
Lime juice	2,724 84
Gold-dust	40,117 79
Ballata	1,636 41
Logs (cedar)	388 78
Hides	214 58
Total	219,325 39

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugar	$7,833 24
Cocoa	15,905 94
Pickled limes	28 94
Gold-dust	37,791 64
Ballata	202 90
Molasses	2,196 97
Total	63,959 63

HENRY BARRETT,
Consul.

PARAMARIBO, *December 31, 1884.*

BRITISH GUIANA.

DEMERARA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugar	$960,224 43
Molasses	644 91
Brandy	245 73
Balsam copaiba	108 20
Wine	25 40
Rum	16 49
Cassaripe	7 94
Total	961,273 10

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar	$149,067 87
Molasses	1,892 70
Old copper	120 04
Old brass	139 53
Cocoanuts	180 00
Total	151,400 14

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugar	$50,935 27
Tonca beans	4,458 89
Limes and oranges	8 58
Total	55,402 74

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugar	$371,923 83
Molasses	206 20
Ballota	372 40
Brandy	344 61
Balsam copaiba	225 04
Madeira wine	50 10
Green-heart strips	22 33
Total	373,144 51

PH. FIGYELMESY.
Consul.

DEMERARA, *December 31, 1884.*

BRAZIL.

BAHIA AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Aracaju and Penedo.)

BAHIA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugars	$1,337,935 21
Coffee	141,404 53
Cocoa	16,823 46
Hides	13,118 23
Rosewood	13,107 80
Rubber	9,909 64
Brazil-wood	2,849 39
Carbon	2.203 96
Tulip-wood	1,082 62
Zebra-wood	791 56
Piassava	1,102 83
Total	1,540,329 23

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar	$1,974,227 55
Rosewood	42,102 33
Hides	39,656 89
Cocoa	12,146 37
Brazil-wood	9,195 19
Rubber	5,822 98
Jacoranda	2,961 89
Carbon	1,768 20
Coffee	1,630 06
Zebra-wood	730 55
Total	1,190,242 01

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugar	$173,435 91
Cocoa	90,495 70
Rubber	11,276 19
Carbon	6,996 84
Hides	6,562 70
Rosewood	1,944 50
Total	290,711 84

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugar	$181,982 88
Cocoa	101,859 75
Rubber	9,838 57
Coffee	9,406 77
Brazil-wood	6,181 68
Carbon	2,438 19
Total	311,707 84

JOHN B. WEAVER,
Consul.

BAHIA, *December* 31, 1884.

PARA AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Manaos and Maranhao.)

PARA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Brazil nuts	$68,925 00
Balsam copaiba	2,075 00
Deer-skins	9,838 00
India rubber	2,279,055 00
Skins (goat and sheep)	16,200 00
Uracu	1,240 00
Guarana	1,945 00
Annatto paste	700 00
Tapioca	400 00
Manaca	131 00
Jarina	600 00
Canepe	875 00
Snakes	18 00
Total	2,382,002 00

Quarter ending June 30.

India rubber	$1,067,825 00
Brazil nuts	92,000 00
Deer-skins	13,460 00
Capivara or water-hog skins	2,000 00
Guarana	2,350 00
Chili hats	2,250 00
Balsam copaiba	3,600 00
Sarsaparilla	625 00
Annatto paste	1,925 00
Drugs	675 00
Miscellaneous	892 00
Total	1,187,602 00

Quarter ending September 30.

India rubber	$841,209 16
Brazil nuts	53,359 94
Deer-skins	10,740 83
Hides	3,158 08
Sarsaparilla	2,463 20
Balsam copaiba	1,265 40
Coca leaves	1,026 60
Drugs and roots	662 45
Tonka beans	477 55
Annatto paste	381 57
Tropical plants	188 80
Old books	39 50
Total	914,973 08

Quarter ending December 31.

India rubber	$1,638,593 00
Brazil nuts	27,155 00
Deer-skins	5,885 00
Salt hides	5,224 00
Balsam copaiba	501 00
Tonka beans	530 00
Roots and leaves	57 00
Total	1,677,945 00

ROBT. D. CLAYTON,
Consul.

PARA, *December 31, 1884.*

PERNAMBUCO AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Ceara, Maceio, Natal, and Paraiba.)

PERNAMBUCO.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugar	$1,724,971 73
Skins	73,008 11
Total	1,797,979 84

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar	$386,402 17
Skins	76,799 00
India rubber	718 08
Wax	420 57
Copper	57 12
Total	464,396 94

Quarter ending September 30.

Skins	$51,103 92
Sugar	11,632 71
Old iron	2,353 48
India rubber	642 63
Dry hides	629 65
Rum	45 90
Bones	28 68
Total	66,436 97

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugar	$1,732,583 57
Skins (goat and sheep)	67,620 85
Ostrich feathers	240 00
Wax	191 03
Total	1,800,635 45

HENRY L. ATHERTON,
Consul.

PERNAMBUCO, *December* 31, 1884.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Quarter ending March 31.

Coffee, 489,882 bags	$7,185,449 19
Rosewood, 246 pieces and 48 logs	3,956 74
Ipecacuanha, 40 packages	2,480 62
Crystals (crude), 45 packages	961 19
Jewelry:	
Solid gold, 1 case (re-exportation)	1,250 09
Plated, 1 case (re-exportation)	80 00
Watches, 1 package (re-exportation)	505 42
Fish bladders, 14 bags	378 00
Total	7,195,061 16

Quarter ending June 30.

Coffee, 463,892 bags	$5,483,786 23
Sugar, 8,096 bags	35,145 52
Rosewood, 488 logs	6,824 95
Rosewood, 126 pieces	1,269 83
Ipecacuanha, 28 seroons	1,453 06
Fish bladders, 25 bags	887 71

Hides (dry), 100	$428 73
Furniture, 6 cases	380 19
Goiabada, 1 case	241 45
Coffee (ground), 10 boxes	141 10
Crystals, 2 packages	58 95
Total	5,530,617 72

Quarter ending September 30.

Coffee, 683,525 bags	$7,609,322 11
Ipecacuanha, 81 seroons	5,247 55
Iron (scrap), 600 tons	4,376 17
Rosewood, 144 logs	2,146 26
Sugar, 334 bags	1,043 79
Trunks, 47 (re-exportation)	746 40
Engine, 1 (re-exportation)	609 50
Printed matter, 2 boxes	275 08
Glue, 6 bales	242 28
Rubber, 16 bags	236 36
Tapioca, 25 barrels	225 06
Paints, 10 cases (re-exportation)	222 75
Plants, 3 cases	180 40
Books, 1 box (re-exportation)	90 00
Total	$7,624,964 71

Quarter ending December 31.

Coffee, 784,106 bags	$8,243,757 16
Living plants, 5 cases	138 06
Glass vials, 1 case	180 00
Rosewood, 104 logs	1,668 25
Tapioca, 20 barrels	206 62
Radway's Ready Relief, 10 cases (re-exportation)	420 00
Total	8,246,370 09

C. C. ANDREWS,
Consul-General.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *December* 31, 1884.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Quarter ending March 31.

Dry cattle hides	$313,562 40
Hair	64,258 66
Wool	24,835 38
Shinbones	268 95
Old brass	347 60
Fish bladders	191 64
Total	403,464 63

Quarter ending June 30.

Hides	$340,363 79
Wool	57,623 13
Hair	40,544 27
Horns and hornpiths	5,574 33
Glue stock	399 46
Nutria skins	434 96
Total	444,939 94

Quarter ending September 30.

Dry hides	$254,889 21
Salted hides	38,806 12
Hair	5,534 08
Wool	5,586 54
Horns	1,463 82

Hornpiths	$425 69
Shinbones	297 49
Glue stock	7,260 45
Fish bladders	223 45
Total	314,486 85

Quarter ending December 31.

Dry hides	$193,776 53
Hair	31,620 37
Shinbones and hornpiths	309 00
Glue stock	3,206 64
Fish bladders	202 88
Total	229,115 42

BECKFORD MACKEY,
Consul.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, *December* 31, 1884.

SANTOS AND AGENCY.

(Agency? Desterro.)

SANTOS.

Quarter ending March 31.

Coffee, 33,326 bags (60 kilograms each)	$488,829 25

Quarter ending June 30.

Coffee, 86,447 bags (60 kilograms each)	$1,106,014 40
Old iron rails, 600 tons	6,960 00
Total	1,112,974 40

Quarter ending September 30.

Coffee, 202,956 bags (60 kilograms each)	$2,324,106 16
Old iron rails, 600 tons	6,960 00
Total	2,331,066 16

Quarter ending December 31.

Coffee, 11,969,628 pounds	$1,015,976 41

WM. T. WRIGHT,
Consul.

SANTOS, *December* 31, 1884.

URUGUAY.

MONTEVIDEO.

Quarter ending March 31.

Dry hides, 85,548	$349,006 82
Dry kips, 10,275	20,362 51
Horse-hair, 82 bales	28,178 19
Ostrich feathers, 1 case	268 33
Hide-cuttings, 34 bales	1,449 71
Wool, 1,261 bales	222,177 91
Medicinal root, 97 seroons	7,607 63
Bones, 705 tons	19,166 19
Total	648,217 29

Quarter ending June 30.

Dry hides, 104,341	$444,322 60
Salted hides, 1,544	88,970 65
Dry kips, 21,121	44,418 67
Wool, bales, 1,706	265,740 92
Hair, bales, 172	56,708 78
Hide-cuttings, bales, 30	1,386 65
Bones, tons, 1,161	29,525 55
Ostrich feathers, cases, 3	1,340 17
Horns, 658	216 30
Linseed, bags, 118	535 51
Total	933,165 80

Qurater ending September 30.

Dry hides, 118,056	$500,402 96
Dry kips, 19,103	37,279 35
Wool, bales, 146	13,706 22
Hide-cuttings, bales, 28	1,404 15
Horse-hair, bales, 52	16,100 03
Nutria-skins, bales, 3	927 72
Ostrich feathers, cases, 5	2,227 42
Bones, tons, 550	13,857 95
Total	585,905 80

A. L. RUSSELL,
Consul.

MONTEVIDEO, *December* 31, 1884.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BUENOS AYRES.

Quarter ending March 30.

Dry hides and kips	$798,490 07
Goat-skins	121,527 95
Nutria-skins	108,342 21
Wool	86,111 84
Linseed	65,577 95
Horse-hair	44,326 95
Carpincho-skins	29,673 30
Stag-skins	8,812 94
Hide-cuttings	7,181 91
Ostrich feathers	6,811 01
Rags	447 21
Otter-skins	246 04
Sundries	139 58
Total	1,277,688 96

Quarter ending June 30.

Dry ox and cow hides and kips	$560,490 28
Wool	283,087 94
Nutria-skins	73,024 86
Horse-hair	69,458 25
Goat-skins	66,868 45
Ostrich feathers	12,660 82
Hide-cuttings	5,265 28
Carpincho-skins	1,058 78
Stag-skins	596 18
Calf-skins (baled)	139 81
Sundries	20 00
Total	1,072,670 65

Quarter ending September 30.

Dry ox and cow hides	$380,202 16
Salted ox and cow hides	50,493 14
Wool	252,191 09
Horse-hair	88,656 93
Goat-skins	43,126 52
Nutria-skins	18,250 02
Bones and bone ash	11,148 75
Feathers, ostrich	4,127 91
Hide-cuttings	3,528 76
Horns and horn-piths	1,223 56
Stag-skins	422 25
Seal-skins	170 51
Total	853,541 60

Quarter ending December 31.

Dry ox and cow hides and kips	$773,619 93
Dry horse-hides	69 99
Wool	109,919 94
Hair	39,347 09
Ostrich feathers	9,025 17
Goat-skins	50,272 37
Nutria-skins	43,124 15
Stag-skins	5,303 87
Chinchilla-skins	448 82
Hide-cuttings	3,591 36
Old iron	4,353 75
Quebracho wood	1,438 80
Paper stock	381 89
Total	1,040,897 13

E. L. BAKER,
Consul.

BUENOS AYRES, *December* 31, 1884.

ROSARIO.

[The following statements for the second, third, and fourth quarters of 1883 were only received at the Department on June 1, 1884. They are published here to keep up the record of the consulate.]

Quarter ending June 30, 1883.

Crushed bones, 1,010½ tons	$27,230 47
Goat-skins, 68 bales	26,390 28
Hide-cuttings, 92 bales	2,340 11
Sheep-skins, 15 bales	1,060 87
Carpincho-skins, 18 bundles	937 05
Dry ox and cow hides, 4,205	19,407 33
Total	77,366 11

Quarter ending September 30, 1883.

Cordoba wool, 139 bales	$15,874 52
Dry ox and cow hides, 6,003	30,574 37
Hide-cuttings, 54 bales	1,406 82
Nutria-skins, 5 bales	1,852 08
Goat-skins, 15 bales	5,879 62
Deer-skins, 9 bundles	285 48
Dry horse-hides, 50	55 23
Old iron, 40 tons	465 00
Crushed bones, 714 tons	19,947 38
Total	76,340 50

Quarter ending December 31, 1883.

Dry ox and cow hides, 5,000	$23,860 95
Goat-skins, 23 bales	8,423 29
Nutria-skins, 20 bales	6,964 21
Goat and nutria skins, 40 bales	14,301 55
Stag and deer skins, 15 bales	2,715 98
Chinchilla-skins, 1 case	669 24
Total	56,935 22

ALANSON S. HALL,
Consul.

ROSARIO, *December* 31, 1883.

Quarter ending March 31.

Dry hides and kips, 15,901	$57,384 02
Dry hides, 1,027; hide-cuttings, 71 bales	5,126 23
Hide-cuttings, 100 bales	2,487 14
Nutria-skins, 7 bales	2,189 62
Goat-skins, 18 bales	5,480 06
Wool, 18 bales	1,728 39
Dry hog-skins, 1,705	1,193 58
Block-tin, 80 bars	640 00
Total	76,229 04

Quarter ending June 30.

Goat-skins, 200 bales	$72,898 52
Nutria-skins, 60 bales	18,795 87
Hair, 41 bales	9,622 84
Wool, 207 bales	21,022 70
Hide-cuttings, 71 bales	2,318 45
Dry hides and kips, 9,406	30,830 55
Crushed bones, 1,434⅝ tons	37,455 43
Dry hides, 50; carpincho-skins, 44 bundles	1,387 13
Dry salted hides, 140; wool, 98 bales	10,183 69
Yellow wax, 1 case	130 13
Total	204,645 31

Quarter ending September 30.

Dry ox and cow hides and kips	$96,195 95
Nutria-skins	14,002 27
Wool	14,155 40
Goat-skins	12,960 29
Sinews and hide-cuttings	2,036 23
Total	139,350 14

Quarter ending December 31.

Goat-skins	$14,897 85

WILLIS E. BAKER,
Consul.

ROSARIO, *December* 31, 1884.

CHILI.

COQUIMBO.

Quarter ending December 31.

Chinchilla-skins, 924 dozen	$1,750 00
Vicuna-wool rugs, 12	706 00
Total	2,456 00

J. GRIERSON,
Consul.

COQUIMBO, *December* 31, 1884.

PERU.

CALLAO AND AGENCIES.

[Agencies: Cerro de Paseo and Lima.]

CALLAO.

Quarter ending March 31.

Earthenware, Peruvian antiquities, 6 packages	$350 00
Goat-skins, 8 bales	1,143 50
Peruvian antiquities, 2 barrels, 1 package	50 00
Coca leaves, 6 bales	336 06
Coca bitters, 2 cases	30 00
Dry salt hides, 58; goat-skins, 192	395 00
Total	2,004 56

Quarter ending June 30.

Household effects, in use	$300 00
Coca leaves, 10 bales	556 50
Peruvian antiquities, 9 cases	60 00
Goat-skins, 2 bales	100 00
Books and electro-plates, used, 3 cases	300 00
Goat-skins, 3 bales	518 50
Bitters, 2 cases	32 00
Peruvian antiquities, 5 packages	50 00
Total	1,917 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Omnibus and harness, 1	$280 00
Peruvian antiquities, 1 case	100 00
Coca leaves, 22 bales	605 20
Coca leaves, 1 bale	23 75
Total	1,008 95

Quarter ending December 31.

Paintings and photos, personal effects	$80 60
Old iron, 264½ tons	2,802 50
Peruvian silver soles, 9,000	7,315 20
Total	10,198 30

H. M. BRENT,
Consul.

CALLAO, *December 31, 1884.*

IQUIQUE AND AGENCY.

[Agency: Arica.]

IQUIQUE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Nitrate of soda	$926,564 27
Iodine	12,293 75
Total	938,858 02

Quarter ending September 30.

Nitrate of soda	$399,461 62
Iodine	20,626 48
Total	420,088 10

Quarter ending December 31.

Nitrate of soda	$182,585 31
Iodine	76,836 19
English coal	2,684 00
Scrap-iron	2,310 72
Coca (erythroxylon)	64 93
Lentils	234 47
Total	264,715 62

J. W. MERRIAM,
Consul.

IQUIQUE, *December* 31, 1884.

LAMBAYEQUE AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Chimbote, Eten, Lobos de Afuera, Pacasmayo, Payta, and Tumbez.)

LAMBAYEQUE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Dried hides, 277; goat skins, 1,236; calf-skins, 11	$1,516 44

Quarter ending June 30.

Dried ox-hides, 668	$2,014 86
Air-pump, 1 box	200 00
Total	2,214 86

Quarter ending September 30.

Dry ox-hides, 545; goat-skins, 9 bales	$2,248 02

Quarter ending December 31.

Dry ox-hides, 286	$982 00
Goat-skins, 1,188	1,188 00
Total	2,170 00

W. H. FRY,
Consul.

LAMBAYEQUE, *December* 31, 1884.

PAYTA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

	Soles.
Goat-skins (163 bales), 35,671 pounds	19,736.92
Hides (313), 7,875 pounds	1,465.05
Peruvian pottery, 180 pieces	310.00
Total	21,511.97
Equivalent in American gold	$17,209 58

Quarter ending June 30.

Goat-skins (163 bales), 35,766 pounds	$15,506 97
Hides (690), 19,597 pounds	2,708 53
Total	18,215 50

Quarter ending September 30.

Goat-skins (281 bales), 65,024 pounds	$30,225 84
Hides (944), 28,459 pounds	3,707 20
Total	33,933 04

Quarter ending December 31.

Goat-skins (220 bales), 44,748 pounds	$22,779 32
Hides (203), 5,409 pounds	649 58
Total	23,428 90

EMILIO CLARY,
Consular Agent.

PAYTA, *December 31, 1884.*

ECUADOR.

GUAYAQUIL AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Bahia de Caraquez and Esmeraldas.)

GUAYAQUIL.

Quarter ending March 31.

Rubber, 187,386 pounds	$85,533 22
Cocoa, 94,325 pounds	13,303 60
Hides, 187,682 pounds	27,780 67
Coffee, 23,115 pounds	2,527 78
Sarsaparilla, 2,200 pounds	434 70
Bark, 3,637 pounds	525 72
Deer-skins, 320 pounds	63 82
Goat-skins, 220 pounds	60 72
Telegraph machines manufactured in the United States returned, 10 cases	345 00
Total	130,595 23

Quarter ending June 30.

Rubber, 115,441 pounds	$41,729 96
Hides, 183,225 pounds	28,199 60
Cocoa, 345,185 pounds	48,896 03
Bark, 37,938 pounds	5,716 59
Coffee, 7,524 pounds	824 36
Deer-skins, 118 pounds	70 72
Goat-skins, 117 pounds	70 72
Indigo, 3,759 pounds	5,209 50
Metal ore, 150 pounds	13 80
Copper tank, 1	69 00
Total	130,800 28

Quarter ending September 30.

Cocoa, 296,160 pounds	$40,043 85
Rubber, 145,803 pounds	52,029 57
Hides, 592,690 pounds	92,190 46
Goat-skins, 1,901 pounds	438 89
Deer-skins, 200 pounds	41 40
Bark, 30,469 pounds	3,180 02
Coffee, 105,267 pounds	10,043 26
Machinery, 2 boxes	138 00
Metal ore, 100 pounds	17 25
Baggage, 1 box	
Total	198,122 70

Quarter ending December 31.

Bark, 16,235 pounds	$2,062 22
Cocoa, 106,130 pounds	13,911 75
Coffee, 101,996 pounds	8,911 76
Hides, 398,227 pounds	60,893 62
Rubber, 176,553 pounds	62,478 72

Sheep-skins, 189 pounds	$48 30
Goat-skins, 11 pounds	1 14
Sarsaparilla, 281 pounds	58 79
Preserved fruits	24 84
Total	148,391 14

MARTIN REINBERG,
Vice-Consul-General.

GUAYAQUIL, *December* 31, 1884.

BAHIA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Rubber, 50,803 pounds	$21,499 00
Cocoa, 17,810 pounds	2 120 00
Coffee, 14,655 pounds	1,465 00
Ivory nuts, 18,400 pounds	528 59
Hides, 21,113 pounds	2,815 41
Total	28,428 00

Quarter ending June 30.

Rubber, 11,242 pounds	$3,604 73
Cocoa, 46,236 pounds	5,517 50
Hides, 19,113 pounds	2,450 50
Coffee, 1,190 pounds	115 92
Ivory nuts, 1,800 pounds	58 40
Total	11,747 05

Quarter ending September 30.

Cocoa, 38,205 pounds	$4,350 06
Rubber, 16,591 pounds	4,971 05
Hides, 18,355 pounds	2,344 63
Ivory nuts, 13,964 pounds	365 96
Total	12,031 70

Quarter ending December 31.

Rubber, 32,563 pounds	$10,229 42
Cocoa, 5,840 pounds	747 08
Hides, 11,321 pounds	1,305 67
Balsam-wood, 128 pounds	15 36
Total	12,297 53

E. T. GODDARD,
Consular Agent.

BAHIA, ECUADOR, *December* 31, 1884.

ESMERALDAS AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Rubber, 45,360 pounds	$19,195 00
Ivory nuts, 1,048,313 pounds	30,086 00
Deer-skins, 7 pounds	1 12
Hides, 6,057 pounds	798 00
Cocoa, 450 pounds	54 00
Gold-dust, 10⅞ pounds	2,565 00
Platinum, 6 ounces	48 00
Total	52,747 12

Quarter ending June 30.

Rubber, 47,403 pounds	$18,013 14
Hides, 9,954 pounds	1,493 10
Cocoa, 9,325 pounds	1,398 75
Deer-skins, 7 pounds	3 50
Gold-dust	3,168 00
Ivory nuts, 1,078,863 pounds	43,154 52
Total	67,231 01

Two quarters ending December 1, 1884 (*from July* 1 *to December* 31).

Hides, 8,316 pounds	$1,031 18
Rubber, 61,782 pounds	21,630 00
Cocoa 2,,225 pounds	284 80
Total	22,945 98

P. P. PRIAS,
Merchant.

ESMERALDAS, *December* 31, 1884.

MANTA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Hides, 42,584 pounds	$5,219 30
Rubber, 4,149 pounds	2,955 61
Coffee, 825 pounds	65 76
Cotton, 953 pounds	91 08
Ivory nuts, 3,428 pounds	94 61
Total	8,426 36

Quarter ending June 30.

Hides, 33,207 pounds	$4,605 92
Rubber, 101 pounds	45 91
Cocoa, 1,981 pounds	257 25
Total	4,909 08

Quarter ending September 30.

Hides, 22,394 pounds	$2,877 26
Cocoa, 334 pounds	36 86
Rubber, 85 pounds	22 08
Total	2,936 20

L. E. SANCHEZ,
Consular Agent.

MANTA, *Deeember* 31, 1884.

THE WEST INDIES.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

CONSULATES AND AGENCIES.

THE BAHAMAS:

Nassau: Dunmore Town, Governor's Harbor, Green Turtle Cay, Mathewtown.

BERMUDA:

Hamilton.

TURK'S ISLAND:

Turk's Island: Cockburn Harbor, Salt Cay.

JAMAICA:

Kingston: Falmouth, Milk River, Montego Bay, Port Antonio, Savannah-la-Mar, St. Ann's Bay.

ANTIGUA:

Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, Portsmouth.

BARBADOES:

St. Lucia.

TRINIDAD.

THE BAHAMAS.

NASSAU AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Dunmore Town, Governor's Harbor, Green Turtle Cay, and Mathewtown.)

NASSAU.

Quarter ending March 31.

Cascarilla bark	$184 03
Fruit	178 92
Salt	226 00
Sponges	31,392 96
Tomatoes	332 00
Tortoise-shell	615 14
Wrecked goods	1,246 28
Miscellaneous	600 00
Total	34,775 33

Quarter ending June 30.

Dye-woods	$2,972 10
Mahogany (wrecked here)	6,304 50
Old metal and junk	1,534 06
Pineapples	5,741 10
Raw hides	2,078 00
Salt	986 00
Shells	900 00
Sponges	33,336 51
Turtles, alive	751 00
Whisky (returned to United States)	1,398 00
Sundries	1,572 27
Total	57,573 54

Quarter ending September 30.

Fruit	$1,175 20
Hides, raw	511 00
Junk and old iron	775 60
Pineapples:	
Green	9,196 40
Preserved and jam	38,941 10
Sponges	25,430 20
Sundries	1,064 51
Whisky	586 00
Turtle	243 00
Wood, dye, &c	194 00
Total	78,117 01

Quarter ending December 31.

Oranges	$7,077 59
Other fruit	1,578 50
Preserved fruit	1,178 17
Sponges	17,504 88
Tobacco (re-exported)	4,979 50
Turtle	320 00
Wood	440 00
Sundries	1,010 87
Total	34,089 51

THOMAS J. McLAIN, JR.,
Consul.

NASSAU, *December 31, 1884.*

DUNMORE TOWN AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Apples, pine	$0 32
Bananas and pumpkins	222 55
Coral, sea	4 00
Cocoanuts and plants	4 00
Fans, sea	2 00
Limes and grape fruit	40 25
Oranges	422 00
Shells, worked	21 00
Shells, conch	19 55
Salt	80 00
Sapodillas	33 50
Tomatoes	73 50
Total	922 67

Quarter ending June 30.

Apples, pine	$1,261 25
Bananas	90 00
Cocoanut plants	4 50
Grape fruit	30
Oranges	10 80
Shells, queen, conch	8 40
Straw hats	2 50
Shells, sea	6 00
Shells, common conch	20 00
Sea fans	6 00
Sapodillas	13 75
Tomatoes	6 75
Total	1,430 25

Quarter ending September 30.

Apples, pine	$4,622 00
Bananas	2 25
Grass baskets	4 00
Limes	9 00
Old lead	16 00
Old iron	350 00
Old brass	460 00
Old copper	96 00
Shells, conch, and sea fathers	45 50
Sand lillies	1 00
Shell work	11 25
Shell, turtle	15 00
Total	5,632 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Apples, pine	$38 00
Bananas	315 75
Cocoanuts	20 00
Oranges	1,145 00
Sea-shells	9 00
Sea-coral	2 00
Sugar-canes	24 00
Sapodillas	5 00
Tomatoes	23 22
Total	1,581 97

HENRY S. HIGGS,
Consular Agent.

DUNMORE TOWN, *December 31, 1881.*

INAUGUA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Guano (or cave earth), 164 tons	$4,920 00

JOHN I SARGENT,
Consular Agent.

GOVERNOR'S HARBOR.

Quarter ending June 30.

Pineapples	$17,416 00

CHAS. A. BETHEL,
Consular Agent.

June 30, 1884.

GREEN TURTLE CAY AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Bananas	$160 00
Pineapples	7 70
Shells	80 00
Lilies	8 50
Sponge	2 00
Salt	48 00
Oranges	19 50
Tomatoes	50
Cocoanuts	1 00
Crab-wood, &c	11 00
Total	338 20

Quarter ending June 30.

Potatoes and bananas, &c	$21 25
Pineapples	9,707 90
Old brass	103 30
Turtle	24 12
Shells, &c	17 00
Wood	20 00
Total	9,893 57

Quarter ending September 30.

Pineapples	$10,769 50
Shells, &c	169 75
Bananas and water-melons, &c	24 65
Total	10,963 89

Quarter ending December 31.

Oranges and pineapples, &c	$1,423 91
Shells and coral	172 09
Cocoanuts	13 00
Old brass, $35; iron, $2; junk, $5	42 00
Lilies, $14.50; turtle, $8	22 50
Sugar-canes, $9; potatoes, $2	11 00
Crab-wood	9 00
Chickens	34 50
Baskets, &c	7 75
Sponge	1 60
Turtle-backs	2 50
Furniture, &c	15 25
Total	1,755 01

WILLIAM ROBERTS,
Consular Agent.

GREEN TURTLE CAY, *December 31*, 1884.

MATHEWTOWN AGENCY.

Quarter ending September 30.

John Boyd, 7,300 bushels salt	$584 00
John Boyd, 10 tons iron	100 00
Edward Blake, 4,911 bushels salt	370 72
Ethel, 5,952 bushels salt	448 94
Total	1,503 66

J. I. SARGENT,
Consular Agent.

MATHEWTOWN, *September* 30, 1884.

BERMUDA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Vegetables	$43,136 60
Liquors	6,143 88
Old iron	199 54
Total	49,480 02

Quarter ending June 30.

Vegetables	$361,190 20
Whisky	3,966 12
Alcohol	7,300 28
Liquors	93 76
Licorice paste	890 07
Lily bulbs	131 99
Beans	111 53
Cordials	14 89
Arrowroot	836 57
Soda apparatus	50 70
Total	374,586 11

Quarter ending September 30.

Lily bulbs	$1,506 24
Spirits	20,139 43
Arrowroot	1,125 73
Old metal	256 70
Vegetables	398 31
Total	23,426 41

CHAS. M. ALLEN,
Consul.

HAMILTON, *September* 30, 1884.

TURK'S ISLAND.

TURK'S ISLAND AND AGENCIES.

[Agencies: Cockburn Harbor and Salt Cay.]

TURK'S ISLAND.

Quarter ending March 31.

Salt, in bulk, 39,921 bushels	$2,664 85
Guano, 693 tons	6,937 00
Sponge, 20 bales	188 49
Coffee, 28 bags; cocoa, 4 bags (wrecked goods)	381 43
Total	10,171 77

Quarter ending June 30.

Salt, in bulk, 65,553 bushels	$4,165 99
Guano, 1,535 tons	14,787 00
Sponge, 14 bales	115 13
Sperm-oil	137 30
Furniture, 93 pieces	410 50
Total	19,615 92

Quarter ending September 30.

Salt, in bulk, 81,036 bushels	$5,064 02
Guano, 1,547 tons	10,676 00
Sponge, 31 bales	362 29
Logwood, 44 tons (wrecked goods)	2,625 00
Total	18,727 31

Quarter ending December 31.

Salt, in bulk, 147,750 bushels	$9,759 47
Logwood, 350 tons (wrecked goods)	3,505 00
Sponge, 41 bales	279 15
Total	13,343 62

N. K. SAWYER, *Consul.*

TURK'S ISLAND, *December* 31, 1884.

COCKBURN HARBOR AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Salt, 160,979 bushels	$9,529 73

Quarter ending June 30.

Salt, 32,460 bushels	$1,956 10

Quarter ending September 30.

Salt, 159,378 bushels	$9,528 91

Quarter ending December 31.

Salt, 149,594 bushels	$9,374 70
Old metal, 1,559 pounds	62 36
Total	9,437 06

J. H. TATEM,
Consular Agent.

COCKBURN HARBOR, *December* 31, 1884.

SALT CAY AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Salt in bulk, 123,696 bushels	$7,467 76

Quarter ending June 30.

Salt in bulk, 116,236 bushels	$7,025 93

Quarter ending September 30.

Salt in bulk, 252,730 bushels	$16,264 39

Quarter ending December 31.

Salt in bulk, 215,646 bushels	$14,702 54
Totaal	$9,437 06

ALEXIS W. HARRIOTT,
Consular Agent.

SALT CAY, *December* 31, 1884.

JAMAICA.

KINGSTON AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Falmouth, Milk River, Montego Bay, Port Antonio, Port Morant, St. Ann's Bay, Savannah-la-Mar.)

KINGSTON.

Year ending September 30, 1884.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				
	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total for the year.
Annatto	$1,338 70	$7,154 80	$857 86	.....	$9,351 36
Bananas	9,964 39	17,419 97	37,568 54	$17,948 66	82,901 56
Cocoa	270 00	891 89	2,192 63	.....	3,354 52
Cocoanuts	.....	653 07	331 95	.....	985 02
Coffee	39,837 84	74,915 70	21,378 17	8,653 48	144,785 19
Cigars	.....	307 00	.....	531 04	838 04
Ginger	172 38	1,940 80	9,115 35	1,310 54	12,539 07
Goat-skins	2,615 73	2,388 52	2,140 15	2,304 86	9,449 26
Logwood	.....	1,367 96	4,633 56	.....	6,001 52
Miscellaneous	2,621 35	1,417 57	1,616 68	614 10	6,269 70
Old metal	210 71	782 93	64 55	.....	1,058 19
Oranges	69,177 97	36,756 30	16,970 57	17,753 72	140,658 56
Pimento	12,892 20	4,711 07	7,958 28	3,796 35	29,357 90
Rum	6,813 93	2,745 79	196 48	2,341 30	12,097 50
Sticks	1,562 93	1,481 68	1,228 76	1,557 28	5,830 65
Sugar	25,447 71	63,287 95	77,767 03	58,236 24	224,738 93
Tropical fruits, n. o. s	.....	.....	5,296 75	1,306 34	6,603 09
Total in United States gold	172,925 84	218,223 00	189,317 31	116,353 91	696,820 06
Total preceding year	178,594 68	114,691 34	117,296 20	119,060 63	529,642 85
Increase	.....	103,531 76	72,021 11	.....	167,177 21
Decrease	5,668 84	.....	.....	2,706 72	.....

GEO. E. HOSKINSON,
Consul.

KINGSTON, *December* 31, 1884.

FALMOUTH AGENCY.

Quarter ended December 31.

Sugar	$732 42	
Logwood	1,134 25	
Coffee	56 75	
Goat skins	14 57	
Pimento	7,188 44	
		$9,126 43

Quarter ended March 31.

Sugar		$2,105 50

Quarter ended June 30.

Sugar	$38,258 07	
Ox-hides	368 74	
Lime-juice	77 69	
Coffee	37 35	
Ginger	53 31	
Beeswax	29 63	
Toys	4 86	
		$38,829 65

Quarter ended September 30.

Ox-hides	$594 50	
Beeswax	181 60	
		$776 10
Total		50,837 68

ROBERT NUNES,
Consular Agent.

FALMOUTH, *December* 31, 1884.

MILK RIVER AGENCY.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	
Annatto	$5 26	$330 05	$29 19	.....	$364 50
Coffee	3,501 20	8,242 81	1,824 93	.....	13,568 94
Ginger	.....	868 17	929 50	.....	1,797 67
Goat-skins	.....	.....	.....	$155 07	155 07
Logwood	.....	6,744 35	7,739 61	.....	14,483 96
Oranges	17,323 84	13,727 98	.....	19,113 76	50,165 58
Pimento	3,856 28	41 36	.....	463 28	4,360 92
Sticks	.....	.....	.....	118 04	118 04
Wax	.....	.....	29 19	142 16	171 35
Total	24,686 58	29,954 72	10,552 42	19,992 31	85,186 03

MONTEGO BAY AGENCY.

Annatto	.....	$491 12	$85 68	.....	$576 80
Bananas	$3,111 68	10,703 62	13,556 96	$236 79	27,609 05
Bitterwood	.....	.....	124 19	38 93	163 12
Cocoanuts	.....	571 50	7 04	218 05	796 59
Cocoa	.....	.....	3 89	.....	3 89
Coffee	2,417 37	26,065 86	5,617 93	.....	34,101 16
Ginger	49 98	8,832 73	4,083 03	1,871 27	14,837 01
Hides and skins	153 97 70 71 224 68	47 96	244 92	83 58	601 14
Limes	.....	.....	111 05	.....	111 05
Logwood	.....	656 08	64 23	47 44	767 75
Old metal	5 56	240 17	.....	56 77	302 50
Lime juice	.....	100 02	.....	.....	100 02
Oranges	.....	13,313 19	2,382 34	2,304 57	18,000 10
Miscellaneous	.....	125 37	3,780 87	73 76	3,980 00
Pimento	2,916 04	2,776 12	3,518 64	6,627 86	15,838 66
Sugar	155 67	14,687 80	35,665 48	13,116 12	63,625 07
Total	8,880 98	78,611 54	69,246 25	24,675 14	181,413 91

PORT ANTONIO AGENCY.

Bananas	$82,790 00	$81,730 00	$274,276 52	$113,840 00	$552,636 52
Cocoanuts	14,211 00	13,305 00	12,162 12	15,218 00	54,896 12
Oranges	17,551 00	6,337 00	4,450 40	173 00	28,511 40
Pimento	20,938 00	1,270 00	.....	.....	22,208 00
Sugar	.....	.....	43 10	1,160 00	1,203 10
Tropical fruits, n. o. e	10 00	.....	236 28	50 00	296 28
Miscellaneous	35 00	104 00	60 24	.....	199 24
Total	135,535 00	102,746 00	291,228 66	130,441 00	659,950 66

PORT MORANT AGENCY.

Articles.	Quarter ending— March 31, 1884.	Quarter ending— June 30, 1884.	Quarter ending— September 30, 1884.	Total.
Bananas	$897 31	$10,170 04	$4,157 90	$15,225 25
Cocoanuts	249 60	2,016 00	2,577 98	4,843 58
Oranges	.....	995 04	.....	995 04
Pine apples	.....	55 68	.....	55 68
Total	1,146 91	13,236 76	6,735 88	21,119 55

ST. ANN'S AGENCY.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Annatto	.....	$28 12	$173 97	$67 80	$269 89
Bananas	$4,171 16	6,557 60	.....	.....	10,728 76
Cocoanuts	2,539 95	509 17	7 00	194 66	3,350 78
Coffee	1,693 27	6,678 16	4,376 93	.....	12,748 36
Condensed lime and orange juice	145 99	963 56	450 00	291 99	1,851 54
Hides and skins	.....	10 94	90 75	373 79	475 48
Ginger	.....	5,570 19	8,027 90	1,583 55	15,181 64
Logwood	.....	457 45	.....	440 65	898 10
Oranges	1,672 81	1,183 28	487 86	38 86	3,382 81
Pimento	20,249 49	7,179 14	595 69	4,966 66	32,990 98
Sugar	22,249 40	7,051 33	27,435 24	30,069 65	86,850 62
Tropical fruits, n. o. e	.....	.....	86 50	24 80	111 30
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	199 68	35 86	235 54
Total	52,767 07	36,288 94	41,931 52	38,088 27	169,075 80

SAVANNAH-LA-MAR AGENCY.

Annatto	.....	$362 51	$94 12	.....	$456 63
Beeswax	.....	123 72	31 13	.....	154 85
Coffee	.....	635 96	.....	.....	635 96
Ginger	.....	2,067 70	2,022 79	$180 00	4,270 49
Hides and skins	$14 29	26 09	219 59	.....	259 97
Honey	.....	197 09	33 44	.....	230 53
Old metal	.....	.....	134 75	.....	134 75
Oranges	2,566 10	.....	.....	.....	2,566 10
Pimento	3,023 26	126 96	.....	1,434 21	4,584 43
Sugar	.....	36 49	67,520 76	77,638 27	145,195 52
Total	5,603 65	3,576 52	70,056 58	79,252 48	158,489 23

RÉSUMÉ OF JAMAICA.

Summary statement of the declared value of exports from the consular district of Kingston, Jamaica.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Kingston	$172,925 84	$218,223 00	$189,317 31	$116,353 91	$696,820 06
Port Morant	.....	1,146 91	13,236 76	6,735 88	21,119 55
Port Antonio	135,535 00	102,746 00	291,228 66	130,441 00	659,950 66
St. Ann's Bay	52,767 07	36,288 94	41,931 52	38,088 27	169,075 80
Falmouth	9,126 43	2,105 50	38,829 65	776 10	50,837 68
Montego Bay	8,880 98	78,611 54	69,246 25	24,675 14	181,413 91
Savanah-la-Mar	5,603 65	3,576 52	70,056 58	79,252 48	158,489 23
Milk River	24,686 58	29,954 72	10,552 42	19,992 31	85,186 03
Total	409,525 55	472,653 13	724,399 15	416,315 09	2,022,892 92

ANTIGUA.

ANTIGUA AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, and Portsmouth.)

ANTIGUA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugar	$24,939 68
Junk	124 58
Tortoise-shell	64 10
Total	25,128 36

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar	$292,327 30
Molasses	13,457 06
Pineapples	82 50
Total	305,866 86

Quarter ending September 30.

Muscovado sugar	$160,694 16
Molasses	8,333 86
Total	169,028 02

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugar (Muscovado)	$79,098 92

CHESTER E. JACKSON,
Consul.

ANTIGUA, *December 31, 1884.*

ANGUILLA AGENCY.

Quarter ending June 30.

Coarse salt, 4,353 bushels	$365 25

Quarter ending September 30.

Coarse salt, 12,075 bushels	$971 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Coarse salt, 5,019 bushels	$420 75

WAGER REY,
Consular Agent.

ANGUILLA, *December 31, 1884.*

DOMINICA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Muscovado sugar	$17,330 59
Concentrated lime-juice	983 97
Bay leaves	329 75
Oil of limes	34 40
Total	18,698 71

Quarter ending June 30.

Muscovado sugar	$106,085 81
Laurel leaves	264 11
Concentrated lime-juice	263 46
Total	106,613 38

Quarter ending September 30.

Muscovado sugar, 1,045,876 pounds	$27,009 31
Concentrated lime-juice, 164 hogsheads	9,042 92
Oranges, 1,210 boxes	1,291 32
Laurel leaves, 16 bales	298 24
Ginger, 35 barrels	70 00
Total	37,711 79

Quarter ending December 31.

Fruit	$4,193 07
Concentrated lime-juice	3,832 76
Muscovado sugar	1,552 30
Bay leaves	1,137 04
Oil of limes	62 72
Total	10,777 89

WM. STEDMAN.
Consular Agent.

DOMINICA, *December 31, 1884.*

MONTSERRAT AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugar	$19,207 46
Molasses	1,300 71
Tamarinds	107 61
Concentrated lime-juice	1,414 50
Total	22,030 28

Quarter ending June 30.

Fresh limes, 72 boxes	$181 16
Raw sugar, in tierces and barrels	12,522 94
Molasses, in puncheons	275 50
Fresh limes	106 82
Raw sugar	9,024 74
Fresh limes	106 82
Raw sugar	3,783 16
Molasses, in puncheons	694 40
Raw sugar	12,590 12
Total	39,285 66

Quarter ending September 30.

Concrete and Muscovado sugar	$27,681 92
Molasses	80 00
Limes	298 63
Tamarinds	124 86
Total	28,185 41

Quarter ending December 31.

Fruit	$127 50
Sugar	3,466 45
Lime-juice	4,133 90
Total	7,727 85

RICHARD HANNAM,
Consular Agent.

MONTSERRAT, *December 31, 1884.*

NEVIS AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugar:	
4 hogsheads, 7,920 pounds	$237 60
12 barrels, 3,200 pounds	89 60
41 barrels, 10,847 pounds	347 10
11 barrels, 2,816 pounds	90 11
68 barrels, 17,585 pounds	527 55
10 barrels, 2,600 pounds	78 00
3 hogsheads, 7,620 pounds 8 hogsheads, 20,954 pounds 3 hogsheads, 7,876 pounds ½ hogshead, 1,100 pounds	1,113 85
45 barrels, 10,789 pounds	323 67
6 hogsheads, 12,000 pounds	360 00
60 barrels, 12,000 pounds	360 00
21 hogsheads, 48,310 pounds 7 hogsheads, 16,921 pounds 1 hogshead, 2,254 pounds 13 hogsheads, 35,545 pounds 20 half-hogsheads, 23,540 ponnds	3,417 39
116 barrels, 31,320 pounds	939 60
80 barrels, 20,808 pounds	520 20
7 half-hogsheads, 9,324 pounds	233 10
106 barrels, 27,521 pounds	725 63
Total	9,463 40

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar and molasses	$64,652 05
Tamarinds, 30 barrels	106 34
Goat-skins, 2 packages	51 00
Total	64,809 39

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugar	$19,863 19
Molasses, 40 puncheons	547 04
Tamarinds, 1 barrel	4 00
Total	20,414 23

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugar	$3,871 91

HENRY B. HUGHES,
Consular Agent.

NEVIS, *December* 31, 1884.

PORTSMOUTH AGENCY.

Quarter ending December 31.

Oranges, bananas, and cocoanuts	$130 94

A. D. RIVIERE,
Consular Agent.

BARBADOES.

BARBADOES AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: St. Lucia and St. Vincent.)

BARBADOES.

Quarter ending March 31.

Aloes	$1,150 66
Empty ale-kegs	17 98
Falernum	8 62
Hides	228 65
Molasses	25,210 52

Miscellaneous	$164 84
Old metals	1,395 47
Sugar	27,366 80
Skins	84 54
Tar	625 59
Total	56,253 67

Quarter ending June 30.

Aloes	$601 45
Arrowroot	178 64
Empty ale-kegs	18 30
Old rope	38 70
Sugar and molasses	751,889 55
Succades	13 00
Skins	493 52
Tar	141 68
Total	753,374 84

Quarter ending September 30.

Hides	$586 08
Sugar and molasses	463,340 71
Skins	320 28
Total	464,247 07

Quarter ending December 31.

Horns and bones	$96 00
Skins and hides	778 86
Sugar	76,524 43
Tar	362 69
Total	77,761 98

ROB'T Y. HOLLEY,
Consul.

BARBADOES, *December* 31, 1884.

ST. LUCIA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugar	$87,645 99
Logwood	9,763 00
Total	97,408 99

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar	$301,601 88
Logwood	55,708 00
Old copper	224 00
Whale-oil	105 88
Total	357,639 76

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugar	$123,001 57

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugar	$5,756 00

WM. PETER,
Consular Agent.

ST. LUCIA, *December* 31, 1884.

TRINIDAD.

Quarter ending March 31.

Asphalt	$23,479 00
Bitters	8,594 70
Cocoa	41,363 94
Dried hides	702 16
Cocoanuts	20,278 01
Billiard balls	59 00
Skins	137 00
Tonca beans	12,763 72
Lager-beer kegs	27 50
Molasses	5,298 49
Sugar	83,531 59
Total	196,235 11

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar	$1,645,908 12
Molasses	876 52
Asphalt	11,042 10
Cocoa	250,307 38
Rum	82 30
Carboys	73 25
Bird-skins	102 50
Bitters	16,033 74
Patent medicines	92 50
Beer kegs	20 00
Pineapples and plants	451 29
Oranges	24 50
Cocoanuts	18,665 41
Nutmegs	91 54
Types	151 30
Parasites	245 75
Hides	290 25
Soda-water machine	52 90
Sundries, household effects	902 75
Total	1,945,414 10

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugar	$592,580 68
Cocoa	63,623 99
Asphalt	11,097 50
Cocoanuts	9,916 29
Molasses	17,820 07
Bitters	11,263 84
Tamarinds	442 10
Parasites	212 11
Old metal	102 19
Hides	125 30
Carboys	129 00
Divi divi	88 74
Lard oil	410 00
Tonca beans	169 56
Total	707,981 37

Quarter ending December 31.

Cocoa	$79,051 40
Tonca beans	58,415 64
Orchids	100 70
Hats	777 83
Sugar	143,529 74
Wood	27 50
Molasses	19,570 74
Asphalt	8,775 60

Cocoanuts	$11,414 32
Bitters	18,273 44
Chocolate	68 34
Pineapple plants	10 37
Lime juice	366 75
Sundries	188 50
Machinery	52 50
Total	340,623 37

JOHN TOWLER,
Consul.

TRINIDAD, *December* 31, 1884.

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

GUADELOUPE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Muscovado sugar, 1,579,824 kilograms	$107,609 24
Usine sugar, 2,170,933 kilograms	207,842 85
Total	315,452 09

Quarter ending June 30.

Muscovado sugar, 4,823,696 kilograms	$282,112 86
Usine sugar, 5,197,259 kilograms	385,913 70
Total sugar exports to United States	668,026 56
Exported in American vessels, 4,708,403 kilograms	301,514 51
Exported in foreign vessels, 5,312,552 kilograms	366,512 05
Total	668,026 56

Quarter ending December 31.

Muscovado sugar, 278,026 kilograms	$13,055 99

CHARLES BARTLETT,
Consul.

GUADELOUPE, *December* 31, 1884.

POINTE-A-PITRE AGENCY.

Quarter ending September 30.

Muscovado sugar	$83,622 85
Usine sugar	42,982 57
Total	126,605 42

CHARLES BARTLETT,
Consul at Guadeloupe.

MARTINIQUE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugar	$340,749 25

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar	$541,705 25
Tamarinds in sirup	305 00
Total	542,010 25

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugar	$170,719 08
Tamarinds	231 60
Total	170,950 68

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugar, muscovado	$90,741 88
Zinc, copper, brass, and lead	352 00
Tamarinds	342 16
Oranges	26 00
Cocoa	310 00
Hides	9 50
Total	91,781 54

W. H. GARFIELD,
Consul.

MARTINIQUE, *December* 31, 1884.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

ST. THOMAS.

Quarter ending March 31.

Phosphate of lime	$1,562 50
Tortoise-shell	526 00
Bay oil	173 00
Bay rum	3,980 10
Total	6,241 60

Quarter ending June 30.

Phosphate of lime	$2,165 00
Old metal	602 26
St. Croix rum	807 05
Bay rum	5,554 88
Sundries	295 52
Bay oil	173 00
Total	9,597 71

Quarter ending December 30.

Bay oil and bay rum	$433 75
Bay spirit	173 95
Bay rum	1,404 03
Sundries	85 07
Total	2.096 80

Quarter ending December 31.

Merchandise	$989 87
Bay water	1,134 06
Bay rum	2,401 64
Bay oil	178 25
Cigars	500 00
Total	5,203 82

V. V. SMITH,
Consul.

ST. THOMAS, *December* 31, 1884.

DUTCH WEST INDIES.

CURAÇAO AND AGENCY.

[Agency: Bonaire.]

CURAÇAO.

Quarter ending March 31.

Hides, skins, wool, &c	$74,946 52
Dyewoods	11,149 22
Coffee	13,671 49
Salt	4,180 00
Guano	3,200 00
Miscellaneous	3,700 57
	110,847 80
Charges	1,811 22
Total	112,659 02

Quarter ending June 30.

Hides, skins, wool, &c	$69,856 42
Dyewoods	13,031 30
Coffee	28,679 80
Salt	2,250 00
Guano	6,400 00
Miscellaneous	2,567 89
	122,785 41
Charges	1,445 25
Total	124,230 66

Quarter ending September 30.

Hides, skins, and wool	$66,159 46
Dyewoods	11,225 65
Coffee	21,310 48
Salt	3,200 00
Guano	14,000 00
Miscellaneous	5,179 39
	121,074 98
Charges	826 12
Total	121,901 10

Quarter ending December 31.

Hides, skins, wool, &c	$80,209 11
Dyewoods, &c	4,129 53
Coffee	11,863 84
Salt	10,168 80
Guano	6,853 40
Miscellaneous	4,682 17
	117,906 85
Charges	737 85
Total	118,644 70

L. B. SMITH,
Consul.

CURAÇOA, *December* 31, 1884.

BONAIRE AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Salt, 10,000 barrels	$3,008 00

Quarter ending June 30.

Salt, 20,943 barrels in bulk	$5,319 08
Redwood, 80 tons	1,804 80
Total	7,123 88

Quarter ending September 30.

Salt, 8,000 barrels	$2,011 60

Quarter ending December 31.

Salt, 10,000 barrels	$3,008 00

L. C. BOYÉ,
Consular Agent.

BONAIRE, *December* 31, 1884.

SPANISH WEST INDIES.

CUBA.

BARACOA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Fruit	$85,925 81
Cocoanut oil	5,548 89
Total	91,474 70

Quarter ending June 30.

Fruits	$467,501 68
Cocoanut oil	2,739 89
Tobacco	370 96
Cigars	91 71
Total	470,704 24

Quarter ending September 30.

Fruits	$164,337 29
Cocoanut oil	16,546 27
Cigars	113 40
Total	180,996 96

Quarter ending December 31.

Three invoices cocoanut oil	$8,099 54
Twenty-seven invoices fruits	65,677 17
Total	73,776 71

DATUS E. COON,
Commercial Agent.

BARACOA, *December* 31, 1884.

CARDENAS.

Quarter ending March 31.

Forty-five thousand seven hundred hogsheads sugar; 954 bags sugar; 365 hogsheads melada; 290 boxes sugar; 29,219 hogsheads molasses; 3,189 tierces molasses; 519 tierces honey; 3,989 logs mahogany and cedar—$3,597,748.91.

Quarter ending June 30.

Fifty-six thousand one hundred and seventy-eight hogsheads sugar; 7,309 bags sugar; 39,089 hogsheads molasses; 4,244 tierces molasses; 222 tierces honey; 2,929 logs mahogany and cedar; 45 hogsheads asphaltum—$3,879,839.06.

Quarter ending September 30.

20,894 hogsheads sugars; 580 bags; 532 hogsheads molasses; 49 tierces molasses; 16 tierces honey; 3 hogsheads asphaltum; 2,548 logs mahogany and cedar; 1 ice machinery—$1,028,056.01.

Quarter ending December 31.

6,838 hogsheads sugar; 1,180 hogsheads melado; 3,500 used tiles; 1,200 feet rough lumber; 20 seroons of plantains; 11 tierces honey; 110 hogsheads asphaltum; 5,258 logs mahogany and cedar—$338,228.18.

JOSEPH A. NUNEZ,
Commercial Agent.

CARDENAS, *December* 31, 1884.

CIENFUEGOS AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Trinidad de Cuba and Zaza.)

CIENFUEGOS.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugar	$1,704,662 28
Molasses	69,239 61
Tobacco	24,557 19
Miscellaneous	2,739 63
Total	1,801,198 71

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar	$1,843,045 91
Molasses	93,870 93
Tobacco	27,110 65½
Miscellaneous	5,578 60
Total	1,969,606 09½

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugar	$210,690 59
Molasses	8,570 91
Tobacco	540 75½
Miscellaneous	2,559 16
Total	222,361 41½

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugar	$89,391 50
Molasses, 12 hogsheads	455 44
Tobacco, 21 bales	591 13
Miscellaneous	4,418 87
Total	94,856 94

J. B. CARBÓ,
Vice-Consul.

CIENFUEGOS, *December* 31, 1884.

TRINIDAD DE CUBA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugar	$279,570 55
Molasses	17,255 00
Manure	2,549 43
Honey	13,766 74
Cedar and mahogany	6,650 57
Total	319,792 29

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar	$345,443 29
Molasses	44,600 26
Honey	6,149 00
Total	396,198 55

Quarter ending September 30.

Muscat sugar	$91,150 09
Muscat molasses	1,673 78
One piano	200 00
Total	93,023 87

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugar	$13,145 92
Cedar wood	4,577 84
Total	17,723 76

JOSÉ PALAN,
Consular Agent.

TRINIDAD DE CUBA, *December 31, 1884.*

ZAZA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Cedar and mahogany	$19,710 00
Tobacco (leaf)	764 00
Total	20,474 00

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar	$61,982 00
Timber	21,635 00
Tobacco (leaf)	1,036 00
Total	84,653 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Raw sugar	$110,424 00
Mahogany and cedar wood	22,556 00
Tobacco (leaf)	218 00
Total	133,198 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugar	$28,139 00
Mahogany and cedar wood	15,319 00
Total	43,458 00

S. R. BALLESTA,
Consular Agent.

ZAZA, *December 31, 1884.*

HAVANA.

Fractional quarter commencing April 18 and ending June 30.

Asphaltum	$643 37
Drugs	2,171 07
Fruit	73,679 40
Hides (salted)	13,777 69
Honey	185 80
Horses	138 99
Molasses	172,218 89
Old metal and junk stores	12,401 15
Cigars and cigarettes	760,714 87
Sponges	4,172 35
Sugars	1,427,480 06
Sundries	20,190 87
Tobacco	795,308 80
Woods—789 logs cedar, 75 logs mahogany	7,987 51
Total	3,291,070 82
Total in United States gold	3,061,460 00

Fractional quarter from July 1 to August 11.

Asphaltum	$2,659 62
Cigars and cigarettes	404,432 19
Fruits	40,542 27
Hides, salted	12,794 63
Junk stores	1,993 29
Melada	304 20
Sponges	2,948 87
Sugar	803,243 12
Sundries	12,929 84
Tobacco	428,443 14
Wax	540 90
Total in Spanish gold	1,710,832 07
Total in United States gold	1,555,301 80

Quarter ending December 31.

Animals for Key West	$382 56
Cedar logs	1,207 75
Cigars, cigarettes, and cut tobacco	995,520 16
Fruit, oranges, pineapples, &c	11,028 86
Glue-stock—hoofs and horns, &c	3,376 01
Hemp—from S. S. City of Merida, from Merida, burned in port August 29	8,330 00
Hides	45,912 69
Jellies, sweets, &c	3,124 68
Metal, old iron, copper, and castings	7,797 07
Mineral ores, asphaltum	12,298 80
Narrow-gauge railway material for Key West	6,790 00
Sugar	1,158,747 03
Sundries, provisions, &c., principally for Key West	37,340 05
Sponges	14,989 42
Printed matter, in Spanish	106 85
Tobacco, 18,274 bales of leaf	977,174 69
Total	3,284,126 62

RAMON D. WILLIAMS,
Consular-General.

HAVANA, *December* 31, 1884.

MATANZAS.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugar	$2,953,438 02
Molasses	458,190 01
Tobacco	10,464 80
Cigars	327 89
Old iron	695 56
Total	3,423,116 28

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar	$2,718,106 67
Molasses	648,468 71
Tobacco	5,405 77
Asphaltum	3,905 10
Honey	1,022 04
Rum	22 63
Total	3,376,930 92

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugar	$607,183 66
Mahogany	4,750 12
Total	611,933 78

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugar	$169,453 54
Mahogany and cedar	1,941 20
Total	171,394 74

DAVID VICKERS,
Consul.

MATANZAS, *December 31, 1884.*

SAGUA LA GRANDE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugar	$1,858,960 92
Melado	21,714 77
Molasses	108,232 21
Honey	1,728 56
Tobacco	344 33
Total	1,990,980 79

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar	$2,127,340 00
Molasses	226,396 80
Melada	52,875 77
Honey	1,328 40
Tobacco	3,059 91
Cigars	45 60
Total	2,411,046 48

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugar	$549,642 82
Molasses	621 00
Specie	3,416 49
Total	553,680 31

From October 1 to October 30, inclusive, 1884.

Sugar, 1,293 hogsheads	$53,449 40
Mahogany, 16,000 feet	939 66
Total	54,389 06

From October 31 to December 31.

Sugar	$116,475 61
Old copper	910 42
Cigars	60 00
Total	117,446 03

CLARENCE C. FORD,
Commercial Agent.

SAGUA LA GRANDE, *December 31, 1884.*

SAN JUAN DE LOS REMEDIOS.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugar	$849,048 15

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugar, 2,828 hogsheads	$112,492 52
Tobacco, 49 bales	1,412 32
Cedar, 70 M feet	2,259 52
Total bound to port of New York	116,164 36

RECAPITULATION.

American vessels	$60,096 82
British vessels	56,067 54
Total	116,164 36

JAMES H. SPRINGER,
Commercial Agent.

SAN JUAN DE LOS REMEDIO, *December 31, 1884.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Guantanamo, Manzanillo, and Santa Cruz.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Four quarters ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Sugar	$17,645 36	$258,112 58	$383,485 32	$128,100 46	$787,343 72
Fruits, preserves and chocolate	2,864 99	3,714 51	5,597 30	4,180 17	16,356 95
Tobacco and cigars	7,658 83	5,093 82	695 63	.....	13,448 28
Mahogany and others	18,774 16	12,277 30	12,272 66	5,838 76	49,162 88
Phosphate	.....	148 82	.....	.....	148 82
Precipitated copper	.....	.....	5,387 23	.....	5,387 23
Molasses	.....	.....	27,192 55	.....	28,192 55
Iron ore	.....	.....	.....	10,698 38	10,698 38
Total United States Gold	46,943 32	289,347 03	434,630 69	148,817 77	909,738 81
Total preceding year	118,889 79	109,314 81	599,912 90	352,408 82	180,526 32
Increase	.....	180,032 22	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	71,946 47	.....	165,282 21	203,591 05	270,787 51

JOHN C. LANDREAU,
Consul.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *December 31, 1884.*

GUANTANAMO AGENCY.

Year ending September 30, 1884.

Articles.	Quarter ending—			
	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.
Sugar	$239,527 40	$332,737 39	$589,003 39	$585,318 33
Honey		854 00		
Cedar and mahogany		427 19	341 75	2,480 44
Total	259,527 40	334,018 58	589,345 14	587,798 77

RAMON NAVARRO,
Consular Agent.

GUANTANAMO, *December* 31, 1884.

MANZANILLO AGENCY.

Year ending September 30, 1884.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December, 1883.	March, 1884.	June, 1884.	September, 1884.	
Sugar	$27,520	$206,792	$297,608	$33,450	$565,370
Molasses	1,473	8,866	13,534	4,475	28,348
Melada		6,112		651	6,763
Tobacco	13,863			2,936	16,799
Mahogany	3,823	3,610	508		7,941
Cedar	8,257	11,452	4,492	1,880	26,121
Honey		1,921	91	50	2,062
Cocuswood		202	391	96	689
Lancewood spars		1,238	1,370	304	2,912
Palm leaves			1,886	820	2,706
Tortoise shell				1,214	1,214
Total	54,936	240,233	319,880	45,876	660,925
Comparing with last year	11,200	47,533	212,442	58,286	329,461
Increase	43,736	192,700	107,438		331,464
Decrease				12,410	

WM. A. STAKEMANN,
Consular Agent.

MANZANILLO, *December* 31, 1884.

SANTA CRUZ AGENCY.

Quarter ending September 30.

Mahogany and cedar-wood	$18,349 16

JOHN C. HENCKE,
Consular Agent.

SANTA CRUZ, *December* 31, 1884.

PORTO RICO.

MAYAGUEZ.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugar	$184,193 69
Molasses	67,309 28
Coffee	16,812 83
Oranges	6,280 44

Cocoanuts	$9,355 85
Phosphates	10,806 15
Annotto seed	1,142 88
Pineapples	57 63
Bananas	53 82
Old metals	14 22
Honey	36 46
Total	296,062 98

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar	$302,890 93
Molasses	76,744 55
Coffee	13,519 91
Pineapples	6,744 85
Cocoanuts	4,419 49
Oranges	982 06
Hides	2,258 64
Annotto seed	442 50
Honey	292 55
Total	408,295 48

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugar	$113,244 36
Molasses	21,325 96
Cocoanuts	3,189 43
Hides	2,524 95
Tortoise shell	834 65
Rum	54 78
Walking-sticks	41 09
Total	141,215 22

Quarter ending December 31.

Coffee (all for transshipment to Europe)	$17,326 91
Sugar	11,655 39
Molasses	689 23
Phosphates from Mona Island	3,272 80
Hides, salted	2,644 00
Cocoanuts	2,504 18
Oranges	1,545 01
Rum	4 85
Total	39,642 37

G. E. HUBBARD,
Commercial Agent.

MAYAGUEZ, *December* 31, 1884.

SAN JUAN AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Aguadilla, Arecibo, Guayama, Naguabo, and Viequez.)

SAN JUAN.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugar, 1,425 hogsheads	$100,291 67
Molasses, 86 puncheons	2,143 80
Total	102,435 47

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar	$228,226 88
Molasses	23,001 00
Hides	138 83
Total	251,366 71

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugar	$262,425 00
Molasses	2,449 00
Centrifugal sugar	56,867 00
Bay rum	1,310 20
One coper carboy	79 00
Total	323,130 20

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugar, 1,542 hogsheads	$75,862 00
Molasses, 103 puncheons	2,181 00
Rum, 83 casks	2,529 00
Centrifugal sugar, 3,242 bags	29,826 00
Total	110,398 00

EDW. CONROY,
Consul.

SAN JUAN, *December* 31, 1884.

AGUADILLA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Coffee	$43,886 80
Sugar	80,429 85
Molasses	8,202 03
Total	132,500 68

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar	$170,849 58
Molasses	7,389 87
Coffee (transit)	3,412 58
Annotto	228 08
Cotton (transit)	954 58
Total	182,834 69

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugar	$37,373 28

Quarter ending December 31.

Coffee	$47,053 22
Wood	35 00
Total	47,088 22

AUG. GANSLANDT,
Consular Agent.

AGUADILLA, *December* 31, 1884.

ARECIBO AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugars	$114,322 09
Molasses	15,173 36
Total	129,495 45

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugars	$189,162 46
Molasses	22,446 76
Satinwood	1,858 45
Total	213,467 67

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugars	$186,597 89
Molasses	9,928 42
Coffee	33 47
Satinwood	2,831 87
Specie	1,998 13
Total	201,389 78

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugars	$49,162 09
Molasses	8,818 25
Coffee	17,305 68
Satinwood	447 38
Total	75,733 40

FERNANDO FERNANDEZ,
Consular Agent.

ARECIBO, *December* 31, 1884.

ARROYO AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugars	$58,234 44
Molasses	79,108 47
Bay water	4,130 66
Total	141,473 57

Quarter ending June 30.

Molasses	$111,613 43
Sugars	199,608 80
Bay water	2,992 80
Ginger	72 34
One horse	25 00
Total	314,312 37

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugars	$130,076 95
Molasses	67,738 99
Bay water	4,970 67
Total	202,786 61

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugar, 210,690 pounds	$5,849 62
Molasses, 54,557 gallons	9,929 94
Bay water, 2,219 gallons	1,488 40
Total	17,267 96

J. C. McCORMICK,
Consular Agent.

ARROYO, *December* 31, 1884.

FAJARDO AGENCY.

Quarter ending June 30.

Molasses	$13,930 00
Do	8,720 00
Total	22,650 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugars	$177,823 00
Molasses	33,603 00
Total	211,426 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugar	$25,607 00
Molasses	1,302 00
Total	26,909 00

TEOBALDO MELTZ,
Consular Agent.

FAJARDO, *December* 31, 1884.

NAGUABO AGENCY.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total for the year.
Sugar and molasses	$142,627 20	$40,415 46	$413,287 38	$213,388 85	$809,718 89
Total in United States gold	142,627 20	40,415 46	413,287 38	213,388 85	809,718 89
Total for preceding year	197,644 20	236,563 97	675,146 83	626,857 77	1,736,212 77
Increase		196,148 51			
Decrease	55,017 00		261,859 45	413,468 92	926,493 83

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugar and molasses	$35,190 41

W. HADDOCKS,
Consular Agent.

NAGUABO, *December* 31, 1884.

HAYTI.

CAPE HAYTIEN AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Gonaives and Port de Paix.)

CAPE HAYTIEN.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total for year.
Beeswax	$27 83				$27 83
Cocoa	4,628 32	$869 40	$6,819 96	$1,308 91	13,626 59
Coffee	54,930 02	79,946 39	69,933 13	11,219 30	215,028 84
Hides		2,233 81	4,768 82	3,090 74	10,093 37
Honey	25 00	4,916 99	1,873 55	232 65	7,048 19
Horns				33 50	33 50
Logwood	142,937 69	90,387 30	48,663 29	113,511 65	395,499 93
Mahogany	33 40				33 40
Peppers	748 84		30 11	65 26	844 21
Goat-skins	2,462 15	2,490 08	3,625 77	4,444 74	13,022 74
Tortoise-shell	38 73				38 73
Total in U. S. gold	205,831 98	179,843 97	135,714 63	133,906 75	655,297 33
Total for preceding year	144,304 38	107,819 75	98,081 04	86,203 14	436,408 31
Increase	61,527 60	72,024 22	37,633 59	47,703 61	218,889 02

Quarter ending December 31.

Cocoa	$9,512 52
Coffee	57,760 98
Hides	2,676 12
Honey	73 00
Logwood	51,942 17
Oranges	21 50
Peppers	220 86
Goat-skins	2,187 91
Total	124,395 06

STANISLAS GOUTIER,
Consul.

CAPE HAYTIEN, *December* 31, 1884.

GONAIVES AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Logwood	$49,290 97
Skins	181 72
Total	49,475 69

Quarter ending June 30.

Logwood	$29,334 35
Coffee	5,432 47
Goat-skins	1,204 60
Mexican silver	570 00
Total	36,541 42

Quarter ending September 30.

Logwood	$51,492 75
Coffee	1,165 75
Goat-skins	935 47
Total	53,593 97

Quarter ending December 31.

Logwood	$63,994 60
Coffee	1,651 55
Goat-skins	1,025 37
Total	66,675 52

JOHN D. METZGER,
Consular Agent.

GONAIVES, *December* 31, 1884.

PORT DE PAIX AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Logwood	$57,937 30
Coffee	28,174 75
Pickled limes	92 50
Cocoa	63 00
Hides and skins	38 25
Beeswax	26 00
Manila	10 20
Total	86,342 00

Quarter ending June 30.

Logwood	$29,452 51
Coffee	2,077 70
Total	31,530 21

Quarter ending September 30.

Logwood	$36,394 00
Honey	126 00
Beeswax	54 00
Total	36,574 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Logwood	$61,540 68
Coffee	4,002 00
Total	65,542 68

A. SCHUMACHER,
Acting Consular Agent.

PORT DE PAIX, *December* 31, 1884.

PORT AU PRINCE AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Aux Cayes, Jacmel, Jeremie, Miragoane, Petit Goâve.)

PORT AU PRINCE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Coffee, 643,450 pounds	$73,735 26
Cocoa, 101,514 pounds	11,036 21
Logwood, 4,170,900 pounds	38,287 35
Lignum-vitæ, 73,000 pounds	371 76
Gum-gaïac, 4,700 pounds	621 99
Goat-skins, 10,133 pounds	3,741 24
Hides, 11,189 pounds	1,411 30
Honey, 15,966 gallons	6,512 96
Sirup, 16,200 pounds	399 25
Crude sugar, 27,050 pounds	1,482 13
Old iron, 60 tons	602 50
Total	138,201 95

N. B.–Soap to the value of $2,100.16, imported from Boston, U.S., returned thither, same being unfit for and not salable in this market.

Quarter ending June 30.

Coffee, 461,120 pounds	$47,563 10
Logwood, 3,905,000 pounds	35,037 31
Crude sugar, 186,554 pounds	10,041 13
Gum guaiac, 8,551 pounds	1,065 30
Honey, 10,920 gallons	4,907 71
Hides, 8,008 pounds	1,027 81
Goat-skins, 8,209 pounds	2,858 79
Beeswax, 405 pounds	92 31
Mahogany	58 75
Household furniture *	3,024 50
Old brass, 580 pounds	44 93
Mineral ore †	210 00
India rubber †	46 85
Total	105,978 49

Quarter ending September 30.

Coffee, 136,514 pounds	$11,776 32
Logwood, 4,242,700 pounds	39,296 13
Honey, 5,400 gallons	2,600 93
Hides, 11,323 pounds	1,546 00
Goat-skins, 18,695 pounds	6,617 27
Lignum-vitæ gum, 11,640 pounds	1,170 88

* Already in use. † Salvaged goods.

Orange peels, 6,850 pounds	$171 47
Crude sugar, 65,211 pounds	3,134 47
Mahogany	681 50
Limes	25 00
Total	67,019 97

N. B.—Twenty-five quarter casks, said to have contained beer imported from the United States, returned thither empty; value, $65.

Quarter ending December 31.

Coffee, 736,892 pounds	$66,233 80
Logwood, 4,004,000 pounds	34,476 53
Honey, 1,290 gallons	601 25
Hides, 18,805 pounds	2,339 70
Goat-skins, 25,949 pounds	9,404 52
Lignum-vitæ gum, 4,722 pounds	614 13
Orange peels, 3,711 pounds	79 75
Crude sugar, 11,127 pounds	461 08
Cocoa, 16,546 pounds	1,670 48
Cotton seeds, 965 pounds	14 70
Old copper, 300 pounds	67 50
Mahogany	452 50
Limes	25 25
Total	116,541 19

JOHN MERCER LANGSTON,
Consul-General.

PORT AU PRINCE, *December* 31, 1884.

SAN DOMINGO.

PUERTO PLATA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Goat-skins	$1,998 70
Hides	2,795 10
Sugar	6,261 67
Molasses	2,080 00
Honey	1,168 11
Divi divi	600 56
Mahogany	1,905 11
Satin-wood	590 50
Lignum-vitæ	2,316 00
Fustic	500 00
Miscellaneous	992 30
Total	21,208 05

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar	$55,184 64
Molasses	1,920 00
Hides	7,858 50
Goat-skins	2,412 50
Honey	1,347 12
Mahogany	1,931 04
Tobacco	985 35
Dye-woods	760 00
Fruits	317 00
Miscellaneous	27 75
Total	72,743 90

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugar	$40,022 69
Molasses	7,084 09
Honey	1,563 20
Hides	10,020 30
Goat-skins	1,795 60
Mahogany	4,759 20
Old metal	1,820 14
Miscellaneous	1,039 50
Total	68,104 63

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugar	$13,030 87
Hides	7,692 60
Goat-skins	2,668 25
Honey	1,682 30
Molasses	1,120 00
Miscellaneous	824 95
Total	27,018 97

THOS. SIMPSON,
Consul.

PUERTO PLATA, *December 31, 1884.*

SAN DOMINGO AND AGENCIES.

[Agencies: Azua and Macoris.]

SAN DOMINGO.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugar, 9,491,301½ pounds	$398,355 71
Molasses, 86,574 gallons	8,519 77
Honey, 22,312 gallons	9,470 35
Hides, 11,193 pounds	1,468 29
Goat-skins, 234 pounds	93 60
Coffee, 8,704 pounds	870 40
Gum, lig., 250 pounds	55 00
Mahogany, 1,988 feet	109 34
Lignum-vitæ, 61 tons	744 00
Satin-wood, 1½ tons	45 00
Wax, 597 pounds	143 28
Charges	32,829 85
Total	452.704 59

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar, 13,645,290½ pounds	$531,834 88
Molasses, 25,680 gallons	4,275 00
Honey, 12,605 gallons	5,021 35
Logwood, $\frac{600}{2240}$ ton	977 50
Lignum-vitæ, $44\frac{1237}{2240}$ tons	595 93
Espinillo, 375 feet	46 87
Mahogany, 6,336 feet	557 49
Mora, $21\frac{218}{2240}$ tons	228 00
Mahogany crutches, 9,187 feet	975 35
Cocoa, 12,655 pounds	1,581 87
Hides, 46,702 pounds	6,008 71
Wax, 3,622 pounds	407 75
Goat-skins, 695 pounds	278 00
Miscellaneous	199 95
Charges	39,148 47
Total	592,137 12

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugar, 3,895,230½ pounds	$144,138 56
Molasses, 42,595 gallons	5,533 55
Honey, 7,405 gallons	2,803 25
Hides, 40,011½ pounds	5,194 76
Goat-skins, 1,969 pounds	724 60
Turtle-shell, 343 pounds	1,093 25
Turtle-nails, 100 pounds	50 00
Lignum-vitæ, 88,000 pounds	440 00
Merchandise, 3 boxes	160 00
Old rigging, 28 packages	53 00
Clay, 8 boxes	8 00
Trunk, 1	20 00
Wax, 3,251 pounds	856 76
Machinery, 1 box	20 00
Lig. gum, 385 pounds	67 75
Charges	8,406 93
Total	169,570 41

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugar, 1,688,500½ pounds	$59,270 54
Molasses, 7,382 gallons	1,107 30
Honey, 6,310 gallons	2,625 95
Hides, 26,850 pounds	3,366 00
Goat-skins, 33½ doz	120 85
Coffee, 5,800 pounds	493 00
Lignumvitæ, 30.97 tons	649 85
Mahogany, 12,191 feet	1,088 72
Mahogany crutche, 3,400 pounds	1,080 00
Logwood, 116¾ tons	933 00
Fustic, 9½ tons	76 00
Glass, 1 box American merchandise	35 00
Machinery, 3 boxes American merchandise	120 00
Charges	2,796 20
Total	73,762 41

H. C. C. ASTWOOD,
Consul.

SAN DOMINGO CITY, *December* 31, 1884.

AZUA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

161 barrels honey, 6,350 gallons	$3,430 00
2,365 pieces lignumvitæ, 130.175 tons	1,889 82
127 ox hides, weighing 3,302 pounds	451 65
2,188 packages sugar, weighing 354,491 pounds	13,091 84
9 packages, containing 61 dozen goat-skins, weighing 740 pounds	296 00
10 packages gum guaiac, weighing 891 pounds	147 63
Total	19,306 94

Quarter ending June 30.

80 barrels beeswax, 12,654 pounds	$3,483 59
200 bags coffee, 22,300 pounds	2,793 30
354 ox hides, 7,654 pounds	969 42
5,147 sacks sugar, 549,600 pounds	16,842 87
147 boxes gum guaiac, 14,019 pounds	3,490 18
88 barrels honey, 4,400 gallons	2,264 00
724 pieces lignumvitæ, 32 tons	780 81
Total	30,624 17

Quarter ending September 30.

3,342 packages sugar, 1,273,202 pounds	$50,943 67
33 packages goat-skins, 2,674 pounds	1,056 60
69 ox hides, 1,563 pounds	218 82
12 barrels honey, 400 gallons	200 00
2 packages gum guaiac, 128 pounds	32 20
263 sticks lignumvitæ, 18,750 pounds	106 18
9 pieces cart wheels of American manufacture for repairs	120 00
Total	52,677 47

H. CHANDRUC,
Consular Agent.

AZUA, *December* 31, 1884.

MACORIS AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Centrifugal sugar, 1,194,094 pounds	$52,631 76
Molasses, 6,600 gallons	1,340 14
Honey, 211 barrels	4,715 13
Total	58,687 03

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar, 4,822,396 pounds	$195,023 36
Molasses, 14,990 gallons	4,796 80
Honey, 110 barrels	2,900 11
Total	202,720 27

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugar, centrifugal, 755,832 pounds	$27,737 31
Molasses, 84 hogsheads	3,757 00
Concentrado, 32,200 pounds	990 00
Muscobado, 143,738 pounds	5,390 18
Honey, 475 gallons	180 50
300 hides, 6,160 pounds	616 00
4 pieces of old sails	74 80
Total, Mexican money	38,745 79
Total in United States money	43,395 28

Quarter ending December 30.

Centrifugal sugar, 212,520 pounds	$7,438 20
Muscobado sugar, 126,490 pounds	4,743 37
Molasses sugar, 3,445 pounds	86 12
4 railway switches	160 00
Total	12,427 69

JAMES W. MELLOR,
Consular Agent.

MACORIS, *December* 31, 1884.

EXPORTS DECLARED IN ASIA.

ASIATIC TURKEY.

PLAESTINE, SYRIA, AND ASIA MINOR.

PALESTINE.

JERUSALEM AND AGENCIES.

Six months ending June 30.

Curiosities from the Holy Land, articles of olive wood	$49 40

E. HARDEGG,
Consular Agent.

JERUSALEM, *December* 31, 1884.

SYRIA.

BEIRUT AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Aintab, Aleppo, Alexandretta, Damascus, Haifa, Latakia, Marash, Sidon, Tarsus, and Tripoli.)

BEIRUT.

Quarter ending March 31.

Bitumen	$3,224 90
Dates	378 87
Oriental sundry goods	538 26
Total	4,742 03

Quarter ending June 30.

Licorice-root	$2,577 22

Quarter ending September 30.

Unwashed wool	$12,158 28
Licorice-root	9,260 61
Bitumen	2,870 10
Oriental sundry goods	780 43
Perfumed soap	16 64
Total	25,086 06

Quarter ending December 31.

Licorice-root	$4,287 52
Unwashed wool	12,711 35
Oriental sundry goods	102 56
Total	17,101 43

JOHN T. ROBESON,
Consul.

BEIRUT, *December* 31, 1884.

ASIA MINOR.

SMYRNA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Almonds	$572 64
Carpets and rugs	13,476 26
Emery stone	21,053 96
Figs	2,492 94
Goat-skins	1,991 62
Gum tragacanth	2,099 26
Licorice root	195,241 73
Nut galls	2,462 06
Opium	41,817 83
Pine nuts	252 19
Rags	4,734 81
Raisins	110 42
Sponges	284 26
Storax	944 82
Sundries	171 25
Wool	6,702 77
Total	294,318 82

Quarter ending September 30.

Carpets and rugs	$56,588 88
Emery stone	10,044 91
Figs	234,618 87
Gum tragacanth	3,847 46
Hemp seed	857 81
Licorice root	132,503 85
Nut galls	1,149 94
Opium	36,281 98
Rags	720 60
Raisins	9,506 89
Sundries	341 04
Wool	267,564 69
Yellow berries	4,608 05
Total	758,634 97

Quarter ending December 31.

Canary seed	$612 54
Carpets and rugs	15,669 34
Emery stone	15,084 33
Figs	164,770 55
Gum tragacanth	4,311 91
Hemp seed	7,189 28
Licorice root	149,312 20
Millet	580 45
Olive oil	4,760 22
Opium	229,598 85
Pine nuts	759 38
Raisins	21,197 70
Soap	611 68
Sundries	747 90
Tobacco	396 42
Wool	42,325 26
Total	657,828 01

E. J. DAVEE,
Vice and Acting Consul.

SMYRNA, *December 31, 1884.*

ADEN.

Quarter ending March 31.

Coffee	$241,576 60
Skins	158,610 73
Feathers	601 91
Gum arabic	733 61
Total	401,322 85

Quarter ending June 30.

Coffee	$174,101 67
Skins	220,436 14
Gum arabic	431 13
Gum myrrh	219 12
Feathers	445 76
Total	395,633 81

Quarter ending September 30.

Skins	$91,500 64
Coffee	54,212 48
Feathers	280 65
Total	145,993 77

Quarter ending December 31.

Coffee	$146,186 05
Skins	80,524 75
Japanese cabinet work	27 92
Total	226,738 92

JOS. A. JONES,
Consul.

ADEN, *December* 31, 1884.

MUSCAT.

Quarter ending—	Articles.	Amount.
December 31, 1881	Dates	$40,185 69
March 31, 1882	do	24,231 96
June 30, 1882	do	24,307 39
September 30, 1882	do	242 55
December 31, 1882	do	83,878 30
March 31, 1883	do	32,862 88
June 30, 1883	do	31,415 95
September 30, 1883	do	2,170 75
December 31, 1883	do	69,160 66
March 31, 1884	Persian rugs and dates	16,780 44
Total		325,236 57

A. MACKIRDY,
Vice-Consul.

MUSCAT, *December* 31, 1884.

BRITISH INDIA.

BOMBAY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Cardamoms	$3,182
Carpets	1,951
Chutnirs	516
Dates	84,948
Ginger	934

Linseed	$2,933
Wool	420
Woodwork	1,846
Miscellaneous	5,150
Total	101 880

B. F. FARNHAM.
Consul.

BOMBAY, *March* 31, 1884.

CALCUTTA AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Akyab, Bassein, Chittagong, Madras, Moulmein, and Rangoon.)

CALCUTTA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Drugs	$1,486,162 80
Fishing-rods	2,838 00
Gunny bags	338,197 20
Gunny cloth	121,011 60
Hides	440,038 00
Jute	222,728 80
Jute butts and rejections	904,806 80
Linseed	527,363 20
Oil	11,516 80
Rags and paper stock	24,220 40
Rubber	9,071 60
Saltpeter	108,282 40
Silk and seersucker piece goods	7,056 40
Skins	269,738 40
Seeds (other than linseed)	49 20
Tea	19,966 40
Miscellaneous	22,668 40
Total	4,515,716 40

Quarter ending June 30.

Drugs	$148,986 00
Fishing-rods	4,149 20
Gunny bags	268,297 80
Gunny cloth	70,035 40
Hides	319,409 60
Jute	15,520 00
Jute butts and rejections	341,602 80
Linseed	811,660 00
Oil	13,885 20
Rags and paper stock	28,791 40
Rubber	16,834 00
Saltpeter	106,328 80
Silk and seersucker piece goods	4,588 40
Skins	135,869 20
Seeds (other than linseed)	2,714 80
Tea	19,051 40
Miscellaneous	15,935 60
Total	2,323,662 60

Quarter ending September 30.

Drugs	$104,784 80
Fishing-rods	4,315 20
Gunny bags	81,823 60
Gunny cloth	95,612 20
Hides	191,452 40
Jute	46,728 00
Jute butts and rejections	167,023 60
Linseed	454,755 20

Oil	$4,666 40
Rags and paper stock	31,222 00
Rubber	10,554 40
Saltpeter	27,108 00
Silk and seersucker piece goods	1,762 00
Skins	139,305 60
Seeds (other than linseed)	8,288 40
Tea	3,335 20
Miscellaneous	18,047 60
Total	1,390,784 60

Quarter ending December 31.

Drugs	$671,094 17
Fishing-rods	2,354 80
Gunny bags	494,037 50
Gunny cloth	90,752 15
Hides	213,030 17
Jute	370,543 12
Jute butts and rejections	999,626 93
Linseed	534,725 75
Oil	2,786 00
Rags and paper stock	39,661 60
Rope	1,971 20
Rubber	9,181 20
Saltpeter	101,959 25
Silk and seersucker piece goods	6,348 40
Skins	188,815 65
Seeds (other than linseed)	10,107 60
Tea	8,547 60
Miscellaneous	6,734 70
Total	3,752,277 79

J. A. LEONARD,
Consul-General.

CALCUTTA, *December* 31, 1884.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO.

Quarter ending March 31.

Cinnamon	$5,618 00
Coffee	17,736 00
Coir yarn and fiber	5,408 00
Cocoanut oil	110,866 00
Citronella oil Essential oil	14,970 00
Plumbago	69,663 00
Deer-horns	581 00
Medicinal seeds	819 00
Total	225,661 00

Quarter ending June 30.

Cinnamon	$1,025 00
Coffee	8,499 00
Coir yarn and fiber	17,765 00
Cocoanut oil	110,866 00
Citronella oil Essential oil	25,837 00
Plumbago	71,098 00
Ebony	437 00
Drugs	123 00
Total	362,165 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Cardamoms	$303 00
Cinnamon	2,415 00
Coffee	4,557 00
Coir yarn and fiber	15,141 00
Cocoanut oil	176,059 00
Citronella oil / Essential oil	12,071 00
Plumbago	13,786 00
Timber	372 00
Medicinal seeds	288 00
Precious stones	144 00
Total	225,136 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Cardamoms	$455 00
Coffee	5,411 00
Coir yarn and fiber	5,293 00
Cocoanut oil	166,645 00
Cocoa	103 00
Citronella oil / Essential oil	7,683 00
Plumbago	59,830 00
Medicinal seeds	686 00
Total	246,106 00

W. MOREY,
Consul.

COLOMBO, *December* 31, 1884.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Penang.)

SINGAPORE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Tin	$286,317 44
Black pepper	263,412 20
White pepper	4,604 73
Gambier	74,518 46
Cutch	3,992 08
Rattans	133,896 55
Tapioca (flake, pearl, and flour)	33,987 56
Sago (pearl)	513 59
Sago (flour)	12,569 74
Nutmegs	63,848 47
Cloves' stems	74 29
Mace	1,888 76
Gum copal	28,548 32
Gum benjamin	2,274 64
Gum damar	3,007 80
Borneo rubber	5,502 98
Gutta-percha	6,108 20
Coffee	627 78
Mother-of-pearl shells	5,531 55
Buffalo hides	1,957 75
Cinnamon	1,572 56
Essential oil (citronella Kayu Putch)	3,016 29
Sticklac	706 35
Canes	144 90
China cloth	136 07
Total	938,759 06

Quarter ending June 30.

Tin	$193,745 44
Gambier	85,778 88
Black pepper	257,010 83
White pepper	11,463 27
Cutch	2,823 90
Rattans	198,744 58
Coffee	2,192 85
Nutmegs	29,115 26
Mace	2,105 36
Tapioca (flake, pearl, and flour)	25,551 47
Sago (flour)	17,768 78
Sago (pearl)	1,438 63
Gutta-percha	11,795 49
Gum copal	20,340 59
Gum damar	5,141 97
Gum benjamin	1,817 66
Buffalo hides	2,749 72
Cubebs	8,341 19
Gamboge	2,690 67
Dragon's blood	248 00
Mother-of-pearl shells	7,975 85
Essential oils (nutmeg and citronella)	11,579 19
Malacca canes	596 57
Total	901,016 15

Quarter ending September 30.

Tin	$272,884 47
Gambier	167,832 59
Black pepper	31,777 55
White pepper	2,690 65
Rattans	196,232 27
Nutmegs	25,278 08
Mace	104 71
Tapioca (flake, pearl, and flour)	14,024 80
Sago (flour)	4,549 70
Sago (pearl)	1,097 67
Cutch	6,933 70
Gum copal	18,518 24
Gum damar	606 81
Gamboge	1,501 83
Cubebs	6,067 39
Coffee	2,922 97
Gutta-percha	3,828 26
Borneo rubber	3,784 53
Mother-of-pearl shells	3,735 53
Buffalo hides	2,993 92
Essential oils (citronella and nutmegs)	6,737 85
Dragon's blood	424 61
Malacca, Pantianak and Billiton canes	892 30
China grass cloth	32 49
Total	775,452 92

Quarter ending December 31.

Tin	$205,905 18
Gambier	154,713 39
Black pepper	1,901 31
Rattans	120,871 36
Nutmegs	32,369 80
Tapioca (flake, pearl, and flour)	35,059 60
Sago (flour)	4,232 40
Sago (pearl)	904 06
Gum copal	26,214 15
Gum damar	7,630 52
Gum benjamin	895 22
Coffee	5,487 21
Gutta-percha	5,125 52
Borneo and India rubber	21,489 77

Buffalo hides	$3,002 90
Mother-of-pearl shells	853 45
Dragon's blood	783 00
Essential oil (nutmegs)	82 63
Tea	39 46
Total	627,560 93

A. G. STUDER,
Consul.

SINGAPORE, *December* 31, 1884.

PENANG AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Tin	$109,288 55
Sugar	37,973 87
Nutmegs	26,629 70
Black pepper	14,643 88
Rattans	4,812 57
White pepper	2,791 55
Mace	1,805 97
Malacca canes	48 34
Total	197,994 43

Quarter ending June 30.

Tin	$109,104 56
Pepper	19,207 82
Sugar	18,283 83
Nutmegs	6,196 35
Rattans	1,612 80
Penang lawyers (walking-sticks)	69 12
Pepper-dust	50 25
Total	154,524 73

Quarter ending September 30.

Tin	$165,534 83
Sugar	28,301 35
Nutmegs	15,471 47
Indigo	14 34
Total	209,321 99

Quarter ending December 31.

Tin	$80,532 34
Nutmegs	2,791 62
Total	83,323 96

JOS. HEIM,
Consular Agent.

PENANG, *December* 31, 1884.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MANILA AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Cebu.)

MANILA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Hemp	$938,249
Sugar	1,117,142
Coffee	2,568
Hide cuttings	6,457

Hats	$5,671
Cigars	4,979
Indigo	4,275
Pearl shells	512
Timber	195
Sundries	211
Total	2,080,259

Quarter ending June 30.

Hemp	$475,258
Sugar	897,769
Hats	10,314
Hides	7,678
Cigars	2,521
Indigo	22,685
Ihlang	528
Coffee	382
Plants	77
Total	1,417,212

Quarter ending December 31.

Hemp	$1,106,593
Sugar	225,971
Hats	19,985
Cigars	5,737
Hides	4,886
Pearl shells	2,541
Essence ihlang	2,316
Sapan-wood	125
Total	1,368,154

JULIUS G. VOIGT,
Consul.

MANILA, *December* 31, 1884.

CEBU AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugar	$312,682 82
Hemp	125,145 20
Sapan-wood	35 00
Total	437,863 02

Quarter ending June 30.

Hemp	$97,936 69
Sugar	228,406 53
Total	326,343 22

Quarter ending September 30.

Hemp	$159,388 08
Sugar	140,037 02
Sapan-wood	180 89
Total	299,605 99

Quarter ending December 31.

Hemp	$301,207 70
Sugar	137,109 30
Sapan-wood	261 72
Total	438,578 72

C. R. B. PICKFORD,
Consular Agent.

CEBU, *December* 31, 1884.

DUTCH INDIA.

BATAVIA AND PADANG.

Quarter ending March 31.

Coffee	$2,208,638 97
Sugar	343,548 00
Spices	163,435 18
Rattans	24,618 20
Hides	6,251 55
Gum dammar and copal	105,872 65
Pepper	4,743 00
Agal bags and twine	2,458 98
Total—guilders	2,859,566 53
Total—dollars	1,149,545 74

Quarter ending June 30.

Coffee	$1,914,770 63
Spices	95,785 36
Rattans	57,509 31
Hides	2,026 52
Gum dammar, copal, &c	22,151 04
Cassia	12,176 89
Cubebs	18,531 73
Java hats	1,771 90
Total	2,124,723 38
Total—dollars	854,138 80

Quarter ending September 30.

Coffee	$1,229,150 08
Sugar	149,244 00
Nutmegs	35,682 99
Cubebs	9,536 91
Cassia	11,249 00
Mace	14,996 00
Gum dammar	9,385 50
Gietan	11,605 00
Bamboo hats	7,491 11
Rattans	11,331 00
Hides	2,900 00
India rubber	30,305 00
Total in guilders	1,522,876 59
Total in dollars	612,196 39

Quarter ending December 31.

Coffee	$1,530,935 05
Rattans	25,260 00
Hats	19,354 49
Gum copal and dammar	32,761 86
Nutmegs	25,623 83
Cassia	11,797 95
Sugar	138,078 00
Rice	28,884 00
Birds of Paradise skins	393 00
Miscellaneous	1,023 50
Total in guilders	1,814,111 68
Total in dollars	729,272 90

OSCAR HATFIELD,
Consul.

BATAVIA, *December 31, 1884.*

JAPAN.

KANAGAWA AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Hakodadi.)

KANAGAWA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Silk	$1,143,522 93
Tea	246,430 36
Curios	55,196 18
Fish-oil, wax, &c	47,837 51
Cocoons	19,888 68
Straw-braid	11,392 30
Miscellaneous	5,817 77
Hides	5,351 87
Paper	4,246 40
Grease and tallow	2,414 26
Menthol	2,054 89
Plants and bulbs	1,353 94
Vegetable-oil	1,162 91
Fans	878 57
Rape-seed oil	731 47
Books	532 77
Bamboo	445 00
Total	1,549,168 81

Quarter ending June 30.

Tea	$1,810,788 00
Silk	461,829 34
Curios	80,501 86
Fish-oil	20,883 06
Straw-braid	14,566 87
Miscellaneous	6,340 00
Rags	4,885 84
Menthol	3,227 76
Paper	1,874 81
Sesamum oil	466 27
Pheasant skins	326 60
Isinglass	268 74
Ginger	217 65
Total	2,406,176 80

Quarter ending September 30.

Silk	$2,010,859 68
Tea	1,541,385 28
Curios	159,986 29
Straw-braid	59,927 78
Fish-oil	4,854 73
Menthol	3,834 39
Whalebone	3,227 58
Miscellaneous	2,885 45
Paper	1,416 24
Cocoons	1,272 90
Bulbs	866 37
Pheasant skins	614 39
Midyn-ami	295 05
Rags	283 50
Isinglass	194 33
Bamboo	139 50
Total	3,792,043 37

Quarter ending December 31.

Silk	$1,967,792 27
Tea	449,077 28
Straw-braid	90,672 29
Curios	64,966 34
Cocoons	57,301 50
Silk-worm eggs	43,995 35
Rags	26,164 86
Brimstone (from Hakodadi)	22,978 15
Miscellaneous	9,243 48
Menthol	4,420 74
Electrical machinery	3,011 42
Fans	1,615 97
Plants and bulbs	1,515 93
Soy	998 17
Paper	909 55
Bamboo	409 45
Wax	365 87
Lubricating oil	330 22
Total	2,745,768 84

THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
Consul General.

KANAGAWA, *December* 31, 1884.

NAGASAKI.

Quarter ending March 31.

Tea	$9,084 53
Merchandise	338 90
Total	9,423 43

Quarter ending June 30.

Japan tea, half chests, 6.99	$4,823 68

Quarter ending September 30.

Tea	$20,387 47
Hides	1,926 00
Porcelain	18 50
Sundries	226 10
Total	22,558 07

Quarter ending December 31.

Tea	$19,081 14
Furs	642 50
Silk	1,668 05
Total	21,391 69

ALEXANDER C. JONES,
Consul.

NAGASAKI, *December* 31, 1884.

HIOGO.

Quarter ending March 31.

Tea, 1,044,947 pounds and 32.52 parcels	$234,788 08
Curios, 626 cases	16,638 31
Shells, 289 packages	2,621 02
Camphor, 5,330 tubs	87,567 40
Rags, 4,392 bales	30,757 33
Gall nuts, 65 cases	1,325 39
Rape-seed oil, 530 cases	2,670 00
Miscellaneous, 231 cases	6,568 81
Wax vegetable, 60 cases	1,015 98

Camphor oil, 294 cases	$761 41
Fans, 60 cases	1,234 32
Bamboos, 66 bdls	474 82
Fish oil, 500 cases	1,550 00
	387,972 85

Quarter ending June 30.

Tea, 4,761,095 pounds	$1,036,542 68
Curios, 487 cases	10,727 33
Antimony, 170 cases	1,782 01
Bamboo, 143 packages	2,023 56
Cotton rags, 1,848 bales	14,196 55
Camphor, 2,555 tubs	37,656 22
Camphor oil, 265 cases	694 72
Wax vegetable, 135 cases	3,345 42
Fans, 32 cases	1,611 91
Miscellaneous, 620 cases	9,316 45
	1,117,896 85

Quarter ending September 30.

Tea, 6,913,800 pounds	$1,562,380 91
Curios, 1,982 cases	37,344 21
Rugs, 7,005 bales	52,079 97
Shells, 448 packages	3,184 81
Bamboos, 426 packages	1,548 13
Antimony, 138 cases	973 05
Wax vegetable, 25 cases	646 98
Camphor, 2,041.08¾ parcels	25,468 80
Rape-seed oil, 400 cases	1,408 50
Fish oil, 500 cases	1,336 50
Miscellaneous, 610 cases	13,154 75
Total	1,699,526 61

Quarter ending December 31.

Tea, 1,982,717 pounds	$387,769 39
Curios, 1,289 cases	17,337 28
Camphor, 4,558 tubs	59,922 78
Rags, 8,951 bales	68,987 73
Fans, 546 cases	9,620 84
Bamboos, 1,171 packages	2,674 02
Antimony, 200 cases	1,938 32
Vegetable wax, 225 cases	6,079 98
Shells, 152 bales	1,362 38
Sundries, 1,306 cases	18,269 23
Total	573,961 95

T. McF. PATTON, *Consul.*

HIOGO AND OSAKE, *December* 31, 1884.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

Quarter ending March 31.

Merchandise, 3 cases	
Gamboge, 33 cases	$1,151 37
Gamboge, 68 cases	2,492 10
Total	4,643 47

Quarter ending June 30.

One case of cigars, clothing, books, and personal effects	$145 60

JOHN A. HALDERMAN,
Consul-General.

BANGKOK, *June* 30, 1884.

CHINA.

AMOY AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Tamsui and Keelung.)

AMOY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Formosa Oolong	$4,709 33
Amoy Oolong	14,701 65
Foo-chow Congon	8,956 56
Personal effects for private use	300 00
Total	28,667 54

Quarter ending June 30.

Formosa Oolong	$670,202 88
Amoy Oolong	140,713 86
Formosa and Amoy Oolong	131 00
Foo-chow Oolong	1,158 46
Total	812,206 20

Quarter ending September 30.

Formosa Oolong	$1,789,238 97
Amoy Oolong	238,185 89
Formosa and Amoy Oolong	52,254 73
Total	2,079,679 59

Quarter ending December 31.

Formosa Oolong	$687,789 47
Amoy Oolong	274,729 11
Foo-chow Congon	27,628 10
Foo-chow, Souchong, and Congon	101 83
Formosa and Amoy Oolong	61,198 17
Formosa Congon	4,370 58
Foo-chow Souchong	8,000 54
Manila cigars and cheroots	37 88
Total	1,063,855 68

ELWELL GOLDSBOROUGH,
Consul.

AMOY, *December 31, 1884.*

CANTON AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Hoikow, Kiungchow, Pakhoi, and Swatow.)

CANTON.

Quarter ending March 31.

Cassia	$3,700 00
Chinaware	8,250 00
Fire-crackers	55,500 00
Ginger	1,200 00
Ink	300 00
Matting	28,750 00
Palm-leaf fans	2,950 00
Paper	3,400 00
Preserves	3,425 00
Raw silk	124,950 00

Silk goods	$107,000 00
Tea	1,000 00
Wooden ware	6,150 00
Sundries	447 36
Total	347,322 36

Quarter ending June 30.

Cassia	$16,913 15
Chinaware	3,930 36
Fire-crackers	79,652 46
Grass cloth	316 54
Ink	54 83
Ivory ware	1,126 30
Lacquered ware	93 00
Matting	21,007 09
Palm-leaf fans	1,562 98
Paper	2,219 85
Preserves	12,245 39
Raw silk	99,824 76
Silk piece-goods	167,319 04
Sundries	96 90
Tea	221 44
Twine	175 77
Wooden ware	4,352 30
Total	411,112 16

Quarter ending September 30.

Cantharides	$840 72
Cassia	5,645 17
China-ware	8,556 13
Fire crackers	78,464 57
Grass cloth	856 69
Joss-sticks	114 78
Lanterns	748 50
Matting	141,184 80
Palm-leaf fans	18,804 10
Paper	724 80
Poto-oil	108 92
Preserves	3,613 16
Raw silk	194,614 24
Silk piece goods	262,777 69
Straw cuffs	1,694 89
Sundries	317 99
Tea	456 82
Wooden-ware	6,301 79
Total	725,825 73

Quarter ending December 31.

Bamboo canes	$4,278 23
Bird cages	72 70
Cantharides	1,133 24
Cassia	423 89
China-ware	5,416 45
Cotton goods	724 99
Feather fans	3,120 98
Fire-crackers	142,490 18
Ginger	1,580 54
Grass-cloth	725 00
Human hair	1,246 40
Ink	118 11
Ironware	17 70
Ivory-ware	100 00
Joss-sticks	806 99
Lacquer-ware	88 80
Matting	127,949 46
Palm-leaf fans	9,263 88

Paper	$3,482 90
Preserves	8,485 56
Raw silk	76,947 22
Rhubarb	459 32
Silk piece goods	76,560 21
Split rattan	169 75
Soy	1,577 72
Sundries	4,549 00
Straw goods	701 58
Tea	1,446 55
Wooden-ware	1,562 99
Total	475,500 34

CHARLES SEYMOUR,
Consul.

CANTON, *December* 31, 1884.

CHEFOO.

Quarter ending March 31.

Straw braid, 887 bales	$46,087 41

Quarter ending June 30.

Pongee silk, 16 pieces	$70 70
Straw braid, 553 bales	27,606 60
Total	27,677 30

Quarter ending September 30.

Straw braid, 707 bales	$32,713 16

Quarter ending December 31.

Straw braid, 938 bales	$48,984 44
Pongee silk, 1,300 pieces	4,455 73
Curiosities, 3 cases	543 18
Total	53,983 35

A. R. PLATT,
Consul.

CHEFOO, *December* 31, 1884.

FOO-CHOW.

Quarter ending March 31.

Tea, 9,535 pounds	$2,454 52
Personal effects and sundries	833 50
Total	3,288 02

Quarter ending June 30.

Tea, 462,030 pounds	$112,967 81
Sundries	63 00
Total	113,030 81

Quarter ending September 30.

Tea, 2,420,999 pounds	$656,021 68
Personal effects	801 50
Total	656,823 18

Quarter ending December 31.

Tea, 935,437 pounds	$167,707 05
Personal effects and curios	197 50
Paper, canes, and pictures	241 67
Total	168,146 22

J. C. A. WINGATE,
Consul.

FOO-CHOW, *December* 31, 1884.

HANKOW.

Quarter ending June 30.

Tea, 3,186.87 piculs	$115,157 42

ISAAC F. SHEPARD,
Consul.

HANKOW, *June* 30, 1884.

NINGPO.

Quarter ending September 30.

Tea	$106 77

EDWIN STEVENS,
Consul.

NINGPO, *September* 30, 1884.

SHANGHAI.

Quarter ending March 31.

Carpet, wool	$12,216 46
Cow-hides	117,114 72
Gall-nuts	6,851 09
Goat-skins	15,111 16
Musk	34,087 92
Rhubarb	9,775 97
Silk	382,738 74
Sleigh robes	62,829 73
Sundries	4,901 36
Straw braid	127,911 03
Tea	363,828 01
Total	1,137,366 19

Quarter ending June 30.

Cow-hides	$197,434 99
Goat-skins	24,790 82
Musk	28,249 37
Rhubarb	15,742 09
Silk	229,682 73
Straw braid	117,413 22
Sundries	19,571 11
Tea	784,927 94
Wool	66,630 17
Total	1,984,442 44

Quarter ending September 30.

Furs	$23,811 37
Gall-nuts	9,617 05
Musk	8,416 33
Rhubarb	5,525 80
Robes	98,226 74
Silk	1,070,558 74
Straw braid	262,695 34
Straw hats	1,953 49
Sundries	12,040 37
Tea	2,135,009 02
Wool	24,989 21
Total	3,652,843 46

Quarter ending December 31.

Furs	$23,217 20
Gall-nuts	17,976 43
Goat-skins	57,556 64
Hats	2,053 87
Musk	25,914 65

Silk	645,977 08
Straw braid	225,327 90
Sundries	10,766 16
Sleigh robes	57,470 10
Teas	1,520,983 12
Wool	57,446 96
Total	2,644,690 11

J. STAHEL,
Consul-General.

SHANGHAI, *December* 31, 1884.

TIEN-TSIN.

Quarter ending June 30.

Straw braid	$72,990 75
Camel's wool	17,033 34
Sheep's wool	10,649 84
Raw goat-skins	5,871 75
Horse hair	1,259 65
Total	107,805 33

Quarter ending September 30.

Straw braid	$50,466 51
Goat-skin rugs	810 19
Cow-hides	730 48
Sheep's wool	5,989 02
Curios	2,852 34
Total	60,848 54

Quarter ending December 31.

Straw braid	$49,717 87
Sheep wool	10,213 31
Goat-skin rugs	4,836 23
Raw goat-skins	714 80
Total	65,482 21

GEO. T. BROMLEY,
Consul.

TIEN-TSIN, *December* 31, 1884.

HONG-KONG.

Quarter ending December 31.

Sundries	$85,920 00
Provisions	130,323 00
Rice	236,819 00
Tea	38,978 00
Clothing	66,353 00
Shoes	16,625 00
Oil	63,609 00
Silk	195,496 00
Silk goods	112,967 00
Fire-crackers	128,612 00
Tobacco	9,322 00
Matting	149,085 00
Medicine	17,698 00
Sugar	24,345 00
Crude opium	17,901 00
Cassia	85,370 00
Chinaware	5,812 00
Pepper	2,780 00
Paper	8,032 00
Rattan	6,868 00
Hats	3,745 00
Fish-net	1,125 00

Fans	$4,408 00
Nutmegs	443 00
Camphor wood trunk	250 00
Sago	307 00
Tapioca flour	3,128 00
Wine	4,103 00
Curios	235 00
Patna	9,644 00
Preserves	3,513 00
Cigars	11,621 00
Total	1,445,437 00

Quarter ending March 31.

Sundries	$45,889 00
Provisions	63,907 00
Rice	264,453 00
Tea	43,134 00
Clothing	22,566 00
Shoes	14,617 00
Oil	83,987 00
Silk	139,683 00
Silk goods	49,941 00
Fire-crackers	7,861 00
Tobacco	10,534 00
Matting	29,154 00
Medicines	13,288 00
Sugar	11,700 00
Prepared opium	40,962 00
Crude opium	17,346 00
Cassia	34,613 00
Chinaware	1,631 00
Paper	4,938 00
Rattan	480 00
Coffee	2,925 00
Fish-net	760 00
Fans	2,074 00
Nutmegs	211 00
Camphor wood trunk	627 00
Sago	1,259 00
Tapioca flour	4,025 00
Wine	6,232 00
Curios	406 00
Patna	6,562 00
Cigers	6,048 00
Gin	116 00
Total	931,929 00

Quarter ending June 30.

Sundries	$79,120 00
Provisions	114,155 00
Rice	317,734 00
Tea	81,123 00
Clothing	37,568 00
Shoes	15,425 00
Oil	96,132 00
Silk	127,784 00
Silk goods	95,115 00
Fire-crackers	22,320 00
Tobacco	16,639 00
Matting	32,179 00
Medicine	11,051 00
Sugar	162,951 00
Prepared opium	000,000 00
Crude opium	52,825 00
Cassia	27,114 00
Chinaware	5,628 00
Paper	12,320 00

Rattan	$2,379 00
Coffee	7,362 00
Human hair	3,704 00
Pepper	3,263 00
Fish-net	196 00
Fans	200 00
Nutmegs	803 00
Camphor wood trunk	928 00
Sago	652 00
Tapioca flour	20,894 00
Wine	9,986 00
Personal effects	1,500 00
Treasure	1,840 00
Curios	515 00
Patna	10,628 00
Preserves	204 00
Cigars	230 00
Rifles	5,206 00
Gin	165 00
Slipper	320 00
Total	1,377,558 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Sundries	86,500 00
Provisions	104,317 00
Rice	206,559 00
Tea	35,780 00
Clothing	81,362 00
Shoes	27,100 00
Oil	88,152 00
Silk	135,404 00
Silk goods	139,419 00
Fire-crackers	45,584 00
Tobacco	7,200 00
Matting	77,181 00
Medicine	9,567 00
Sugar	1,120 00
Prepared opium	84,285 00
Crude opium	61,040 00
Chinaware	4,000 00
Pepper	7,420 00
Paper	6,618 00
Rattan	2,514 00
Hats	340 00
Fans	101 00
Nutmegs	610 00
Camphor wood trunk	1,780 00
Tapioca flour	22,604 00
Wine	2,414 00
Preserves	2,474 00
Curios	1,880 00
Human hair	1,200 00
Patna	5,060 00
Persian	6,150 00
Cigars	2,000 00
Total	1,257,735 00

JNO. S. MOSBY,
Consul.

HONG-KONG, *December* 31, 1884.

AUSTRALASIA.

(Comprising the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.)

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Apples, dried*	$182 44
Butter presses*	237 67
Coal	9,891 88
Eucalypti oil and seeds	129 28
Objects of natural history	1,007 69
Sewing machine parts*	1,725 66
Wool, greasy	1,370 26
Total	14,544 88

Quarter ending June 30.

Conch grass	$238 16
Eucalyptus globula	206 43
Skins	2,810 95
Tin	4,002 63
Wool	31,520 24
Total	38,778 41

Quarter ending September 30.

Skins, 40 bales	$3,750 40

Quarter ending December 31.

Eucalyptus extract	$200 14
Kangaroo leather	184 82
Kangaroo skins	1,887 39
Statuary	681 31
Type-writer	76 00
Wool	497,600 00
Total	500,629 66

O. M. SPENCER,
Consul-General.

VICTORIA, *December* 31, 1884.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY AND AGENCY.

(Agencies: Newcastle and Brisbane.)

SYDNEY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Australian boghead mineral	$18,583 07
Butter (from America)	13,108 11
Coal	35,004 46
Hides	2,645 00
Olive oil (American goods)	2,162 46
Opium	44,461 15

* Of American manufacture, re-exported.

Provisions (American goods)	$434 22
Seeds, coach grass	153 36
Shells:	
Mother of pearl	16,699 35
Tortoise	879 57
Soap stock	8,820 10
Tin	183,305 05
Wool	69,754 13
Total	396,010 03

Quarter ending June 30.

Brushware (American goods)	$75 57
Coal	39,898 16
Hides	14,174 54
Horsehair	236 34
Machine cups (American goods)	700 57
Paint (American goods)	1,548 99
Pearl shell	7,626 36
Pine trees	52 99
Seed	56 51
Soap stock	969 51
Tin	152,534 86
Total	217,874 40

Quarter ending September 30.

Coal	$71,235 16
Hides	13,318 87
Medicines	2,797 01
Opium	72,019 24
Paints	3,479 73
Pearl shell	970 48
Plants	245 42
Sausage casings	707 36
Seeds	22 70
Shale	3,075 62
Skins	2,036 03
Soap stock	685 44
Tin	159,529 53
Wheat	386 72
Wool	12,989 49
Total	343,498 80

From the consular district of Brisbane, Queensland:

Druggists' extracts	101 34

CHARLES KAHLO,
Consul.

SYDNEY, *December* 31, 1884.

NEWCASTLE AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Coal	25,334 tons.	$69,664 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Coal	$141,394 00

NEWCASTLE.

Quarter ending December 31.

Coal	$128,121 00
Nuggets of tin	1,240 00
Total	129,361 00

ALEXANDER BROWN,
Consular Agent.

NEWCASTLE, *December* 31, 1884.

TASMANIA.

HOBART.

Quarter ending June 30.

Smelted tin	$1,858 20
Ingots, tin, 301	4,157 79
	6,015 99

A. G. WEBSTER,
Consul.

HOBART, *June* 30, 1884.

NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Christ Church, Dunedin, Monganui, Russell, Wellington.)

Quarter ending March 31.

Kawri gum	$341,413 00
Grass seed	227 00
Fungus	1,070 00
Gold bullion	67,812 00
Total	410,522 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Kawri gum	$290,074 25
Sundries	172 94
Blood restorer	194 67
One stallion	389 33
Total	290,831 19

Quarter ending December 31.

Kawri gum	$200,700 00
Grass seed	1,180 00
Three cases small cylinders (dentists')	150 00
One hundred and thirty-one empty quicksilver flasks	63 00
One case stationery	100 00
One case stationery	100 00
One bale and 2 cases stationery	307 00
Total	202,600 00

G. W. GRIFFIN,
Consul.

AUCKLAND, *December 31*, 1884.

OTAGO AGENCY.

Quarter ending September 30.

Seeds (assorted)	$17 62
Grass seeds	695 87
Do	146 66
Total	$860 15

H. DRIVER,
Consular Agent.

OTAGO, *September 30*, 1884.

EXPORTS DECLARED IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA.

MOSCOW.

Year ending September 30, 1884.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December 31.	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	
Wools and fleeces	$49,500 00	$36,369 79	$41,683 59	$76,991,03	$204,544 41
Camel hair and horse hair	39,785 71	49,580,21	.....	76,749 86	166,115 78
Whisky, liqueurs, and champagne	.....	.....	.....	336 33	336 33
Leather uppers, skins, and shoes	.....	.....	.....	408 34	408 34
Wine	.....	.....	.....	15 98	15 98
Handkerchiefs, shirts, and linen	.....	.....	.....	314 44	314 44
Mustard	.....	.....	.....	24 38	24 38
Russian crash	.....	.....	.....	21,234 55	21,234 55
Equipages and springs	.....	.....	.....	1,063 14	1,063 14
Perfumery and soaps	.....	.....	.....	635 44	635 44
Bon bons, marmalades, &c	.....	.....	.....	158 41	158 41
Samovars (tea machines)	.....	.....	.....	142 71	142 71
Woolen and cotton goods, threads, bands, and stuffs	.....	.....	.....	205 13	205 13
Gold and silver leaf, embroidery, drapery, &c	.....	170 05	.....	1,863 86	2,033 91
Miscellaneous	2,260 00	.....	115 46	4,485 70	6,861 16
Albumin, egg	2,375 00	.....	.....	.....	2,375 00
Hemp	.....	2,924 10	.....	.....	2,924 10
Hair and goat skins and sheep and goats	.....	.....	32,095 56	.....	32,095 56
Total	93,920 71	89,044 15	73,894 61	184,629 30	441,488 77
Total in preceding year	68,510 57	78,121 45	59,189 01	120,884 79	326,705 82
Increase	25,410 14	10,922 70	14,705 60	63,744 51	114,782 95

Quarter ending December 31.

Wool and fleeces	$145,021 35
Camel hair	34,429 77
Leather goods: Boots, shoes, &c	415 75
Wine, liqueurs, &c	95 63
Cutlery	171 99
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cigarette-paper, &c	182 60
Ladies' handwork: Swan down, lace, &c	1,059 03
Sugar and confectionery	44 89
Cloths, tricot, flannel, &c	438 72
Chemicals, medicines, perfumes, &c	2,735 97
Silver and gold leaf, gold work, &c	142 68
Wheat, flour, grain, &c	10 14
Miscellaneous	743 11
Total	185,491 63

A. G. VAN RIPER,
Consul.

MOSCOW, *December* 31, 1884.

ODESSA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Wool, 99 bales	$4,880 20

Quarter ending June 30.

Wool from Odessa, 45 bales	$1,909 59
Wool from Rostoff-on-Don, 375 bales	14,510 81
Total	16,420 40

Quarter ending September 30.

Wool, 4,239 bales (from Rostoff-on-Don)	$205,488 83
Wool, 3,981 bales (from Odessa)	191,960 93
Bristles, 105 pounds	142 50
2 samovars, old	26 65
Total	397,618 91

Quarter ending December 31.

Wool (Rostoff-on-Don)	$779,815 67
Wool (Odessa)	59,223 36
Total	839,039 03

GEORGE SCOTT,
Consul.

ODESSA, *December* 31, 1884.

ST. PETERSBURG AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Cronstadt, Reval, and Riga.)

ST. PETERSBURG.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December 31.	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	
Bristles	$80,506 92	$43,137 83	$63,362 40	$45,815 19	$232,822 34
Bronze and malachite goods	4,777 98	747 88	666 87	1,913 30	8,106 03
Crash, canvas duck, &c	13,621 00		8,327 50	58,267 65	80,216 15
Drugs and medicinal seeds	1,752 35	647 21		3,182 66	5,582 22
Hair—camel, cow, horse	15,704 06			7,708 33	23,412 39
Isinglass, fish-glue, &c	1,474 97	2,513 73	6,733 44	3,686 80	14,408 94
Machinery	8,105 00	750 00			8,855 00
Platina, iridium, &c	4,880 38	8,482 93	8,970 90	11,998 14	34,332 35
Rope and cordage	16,774 52	1,644 50	23,962 92	7,657 00	50,038 94
Sheet-iron	41,527 10		4,647 19	241,206 87	287,381 16
Tow, flax, oakum, &c	22,700 52	261 04	19,861 75	35,761 11	78,584 42
Vestments, &c		1,266 31			1,266 31
Various	283 33	322 50	10,512 93	1,197 45	12,316 21
Total	212,108 13	59,773 93	147,045 90	418,394 50	837,322 46
Total in preceding year	121,715 40	62,594 30	110,171 52	450,658 08	745,139 30
Increase	90,392 73		36,874 38		92,183 16
Decrease		2,820 37		32,263 58	

Quarter ending December 31.

Bristles	$32,302 80
Bronzes, malachite goods, &c	1,924 65
Crash, duck canvas, &c	6,056 75
Drugs and medicinal seeds	3,720 93
Hair, cattle	2,462 50
Isinglass, fish bladders	10,183 29

Plating, iridium, &c	$10,944 11
Rope, cordage, &c	27,710 00
Tow, flax, and oakum	42,879 20
Various	932 20
Total	139,116 43
Total in same quarter of 1883	212,108 13
Decrease	72,991 70

EDGAR STANTON,
Consul-General.

ST. PETERSBURG, *December* 31, 1884.

RIGA AGENCY.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Hemp and codilla	$54,322 25	$9,605 66		$4,050 65	$67,978 56
Liqueurs	761 60	785 40	$761 60	261 80	2,570 40
Cattle hair	4,048 34		371 69	395 53	4,815 56
Oakum		167 95			167 95
Gloves				4,793 86	4,793 86
Total	59,132 19	10,559 01	1,133 29	9,501 84	80,326 33
Total in preceding year	14,646 80	16,885 35	11,479 16	41,028 11	84,039 42
Increase	44,485 39				
Decrease		6,326 34	10,345 87	31,526 27	3,713 09

Quarter ending December 31.

Horse hairs	$6,104 27
Kids' hairs	595 98
Wool	1,658 65
Calf-skins	345 68
Gloving-skins	152 14
Tow	4,001 80
Hemp	765 15
Total	13,623 67

N. P. A. BOMBOLDT,
Consular Agent.

RIGA, *December* 31, 1884.

WARSAW.

Year ending September 30.

Polish books printed	$470 33
Flax textiles	88 45
Total	558 78
Total in preceding year	1,453 00
Decrease	894 22

JOSEPH RAWICZ,
Consul.

WARSAW, *September* 30, 1884.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

SWEDEN.

GOTHENBURG AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Malmo.)

GOTHENBURG.

Quarter ending March 31.

Iron	$157,483 44
Matches	71,900 25
Bessemer metal	6,712 52
Calf-skins	3,021 73
Punch	978 95
Steel	8,713 22
Wood pulp	2,875 52
Anchovies, &c	59 69
Personal property	35 00
Total	251,780 32
Same quarter 1883	230,574 54
Increase	21,205 78

Quarter ending June 30.

Iron	$482,307 07
Bessemer metal	10,626 86
Bessemer steel in ingots	116 49
Steel, rivet wire rods	1,124 02
Matches	29,398 97
Punch	429 75
Salted veal-skins	2,554 62
Wood pulp	5,189 13
Salted cow-hides	919 45
Clock	13 16
Watch with chain	26 32
Calf-skins	707 82
Total	533,413 96
Same quarter 1883	370,673 54
Increase	162,740 42

Quarter ending September 30.

Iron	$436,972 28
Steel	2,753 26
Bessemer metal	13,541 66
Matches	33,741 90
Salted skins	3,237 21
Wood pulp	2,037 16
Punch	374 86
Empty petroleum barrels	13,326 09
Total	505,984 42
Same quarter 1883	409,263 14
ncrease	96,721 28

Quarter ending December 31.

Iron	$173,455 68
Matches	12,096 50
Wood pulp	6,907 38
Empty petroleum barrels	2,822 68
Swedish punch	1,901 46

Salted skins	$1,675 33
Calf-skins	437 05
Bessemer metal	1,432 95
Porter	529 03
Anchovies	108 35
Brandy	66 98
Books	42 75
Total	201,476 14
Same quarter 1883	431,033 44
Decrease	229,557 30

SIDNEY W. COOPER,
Consul.

GOTHENBURG, *December* 31, 1884.

MALMO AGENCIES.

Quarter ending March 31.

Matches	$2,390 73

Quarter ending June 30.

Matches	$4,403 18
Wicks	18 41
Chalk	20 12
Total	4,441 71

Quarter ending September 30.

Matches	$80 38

Quarter ending December 31.

Matches	$4,001 42
Wood pulp	306 76
Total	4,308 18

PET. M. FLENSBURG,
Consular Agent.

MALMO, *December* 31, 1884.

STOCKHOLM AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Christiansted, Gefle, Norrköping, Söderhamn, and Sundsvall.)

STOCKHOLM.

Quarter ending March 31.

Books	$187 50
Glassware	251 50
Iron:	
Bar	60,032 21
Billets	140 03
Nail rods	9,324 33
Rivet wire rods	75,883 26
Screw rods	246 83
Knives and razors	834 72
Matches	3,078 53
Reindeer skins	4,474 51
Separater parts	4,457 39
Total	158,910 97

Quarter ending June 30.

Books and pictures	$1,928 55
Calf-skins	428 80
Effects of gold	129 44

Glass bottles		$223 78
Human hair and cigars		113 63
Iron:		
Bars and bundles		195,819 72
Billets and ingots		2,950 73
Martin metal		218 02
Nail rods		12,094 21
Rivet wire rods		148,682 87
Rough bars		9,587 59
Screw wire rods		2,674 15
Steel		160 14
Parts of separaters		5,591 72
Razors and knives		615 00
Reindeer skins		2,263 76
Safety matches		407 86
Total		383,889 97

Quarter ending September 30.

Books		$3,141 46
Empty petroleum barrels		5,162 92
Iron:		
Bars and bundles		325,078 80
Nail rods		13,120 03
Pig		13,969 84
Rivet wire rods		207,376 45
Rough bars		44,119 92
Scrap		643 20
Steel		818 25
Parts of separaters		2,265 67
Safety matches		1,211 12
Sundries		1,367 87
Total		618,275 53

Quarter ending December 31.

Books		$4,291 17
Calf-skins		609 93
Empty petroleum barrels		2,816 54
Iron and steel:		
Bars and bundles	$171,916 92	
Coils of steel	618 75	
Pig	7,973 53	
Rivet wire rods	119,334 50	
Scrap	1,276 96	
Steel wire rods	660 30	
		301,780 96
Matches		1,564 12
Razors and knives		631 89
Sundries		797 47
Total		312,495 08

NERE A. ELFWING,
Consul.

STOCKHOLM, *December* 31, 1884.

GEFLE AGENCY.

Quarter ending June 30.

Wire rods, to Boston, kilograms, 50,750	$3,159 00
Steel wire, to Boston, kilograms, 698	127 84
Total	3,286 84

Quarter ending December 31.

Flat wire, Bessemer steel, to Boston, kilograms, 772	$126 24

JOHN RETTIG,
Consul.

GEFLE, *December* 31, 1884.

NORWAY.

BERGEN AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Drontheim and Stavanger.)

BERGEN.

Year ending December 31.

Cod-liver oil	$9,828 81
Herring	19,653 55
Brisling (sprat)	6,593 47
Dried codfish (stockfish)	24,847 86
Salted codfish	3,752 64
Anchovies	2,018 07
Skins and furs	8,660 22
Books	3,899 85
Silver wares	173 30
Matches	1,492 87
Empty barrels	2,215 73
Iron ore	355 25
Cheese	802 30
Pictures	350 00
Miscellaneous	464 14
Total	85,108 06

Quarter ending March 31.

Cod-liver oil	$1,704 05
Stockfish	500 50
Salted codfish	376 65
Herring	12,947 04
Brisling (sprat)	201 00
Anchovies	146 13
Cheese	497 99
Sundries	140 00
Total	16,513 36

Quarter ending June 30.

Cod-liver oil	$21,591 09
Salted codfish	239 80
Herring	25,727 63
Brisling (sprat)	425 00
Cheese	243 10
Books	1,397 04
Furs	253 00
Empty petroleum barrels	57 45
Sundries	413 25
Total	50,347 36

Quarter ending September 30.

Cod-liver oil	$9,678 97
Codfish, dried and salted	17,900 44
Brisling (sprat) salted	924 38
Anchovies	806 20
Cheese	269 94
Books	1,239 49
Total	30,819 42

Quarter ending December 31.

Cod-liver oil	$17,530 75
Stockfish	15,671 28
Salted codfish	1,217 40
Herring	11,758 28
Brisling (sprat)	1,533 02

Anchovies	$2,581 62
Cheese	1,540 64
Books	278 18
Sundries (fresh berries)	356 93
Total	52,468 10

F. G. GADE,
Consul.

BERGEN, *December* 31, 1884.

CHRISTIANIA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Wood pulp	$8,130 98
Matches	2,987 03
Cod-liver oil	3,043 00
Books	1,482 79
Cheese	721 57
Anchovies	350 14
Nitrated cotton	459 20
Nails	336 27
Paintings	313 56
Sundries	169 80
Total	17,994 34

Quarter ending June 30.

Wood pulp	$27,523 03
Books and periodicals	1,708 25
Matches	161 73
Cod-liver oil	1,521 38
Specimens of natural history	274 12
Cheese	197 99
Fish (herrings, anchovies, dried fish)	95 40
Rags	1,099 10
Total	32,586 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Wood pulp	$22,623 96
Books and periodicals	1,400 20
Cod-liver oil	1,691 64
Cheese	918 01
Brandy and punch	240 97
Personal effects	1,116 48
Empty petroleum barrels	6,355 14
Sundries	194 47
Total	34,540 87

Quarter ending December 31.

Wood pulp	$25,804 37
Books and periodicals	3,177 01
Cod-liver oil	3,081 34
Cheese	1,170 20
Fresh cranberries	336 35
Salted fish and herrings	765 80
Anchovies	595 96
Preserved food, &c	112 02
Antiquities	177 23
Manilla ropes	223 77
Empty petroleum barrels	2,505 66
Rags	1,840 17
Sleigh	32 16
Jackets of skin	119 78
Total	39,941 82

GERH. GADE,
Consul.

CHRISTIANIA, *December* 31, 1884.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN.

Quarter ending March 31.

Eggs	$120,292 00
Cabbage	14,742 74
Skins	11,343 90
Rags	6,180 34
Old iron	3,832 40
Stamps	2,239 14
Cherry cordial	428 46
Porcelain	355 20
Butter	294 44
Seeds	243 34
Books	109 88
Sundries	2,377 66
Total	162,439 50

Quarter ending June 30.

Hides and skins	$42,019 72
Fish bladders	790 60
Stamps	3,752 00
Eggs	12,998 00
Vells	5,360 00
Rags	2,948 00
Books	276 04
Old iron	7,236 00
Oil painting	206 09
Sundries	2,027 81
Total	77,614 26

Quarter ending September 30.

Matches	$448 90
Skins	20,100 00
Rags	3,100 00
Books	404 90
Stamps	2,948 00
Cherry cordial	426 93
Leather goods	301 50
Eggs	10,559 20
Terra cotta	393 15
Kid gloves	428 80
Porcelain	354 82
Eider-down quilts	3,843 68
Fish bladders	2,927 08
Iron	1,340 00
Vells	2,010 00
Clay	359 77
Paper	493 11
Sundries	540 80
Total	50,980 64

Quarter ending December 31.

Eggs	$109,880 00
Cabbage	6,030 00
Rags	10,720 00
Books	107 70
Stamps	3,099 00
Cherry cordial	991 60
Leather goods	187 60
Terra cotta	26 80
Skins and hides	22,780 00
Fish bladders	6,030 00
Cauliflower seeds	3,886 00
Sundries	953 28
Total	164,691 98

HENRY B. RYDER,
Counsel.

COPENHAGEN, *December 31, 1884.*

GERMANY.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

[The district of the consulate-general of Frankfort-on-the-Main embraces the following consular districts and agencies: Aix-la-Chapelle and agency at Burtscheid; Barmen, Cologne, Crefeld, Dusseldorf, Elberfeld, Frankfort, Kehl, Mannheim, Mayence; Munich and agency at Augsburg; Nuremberg and agency at Fürth; Sonneberg and Stuttgart. Following the statements in detail for the several consulates and agencies a consolidated statement of the whole, prepared by the consul-general at Frankfort, is given.]

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Burtscheid.)

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

Year ending September 30, 1884, *including agency at Burtscheid.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total value.
	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	
Woolen cloth	$318,271 20	$224,619 92	$310,051 14	$349,726 78	$1,202,669 04
Glass	51,478 79	46,131 18	49,310 71	22,997 78	169,918 46
Gloves	25,771 95	25,214 14	2,215 40	49,858 61	103,060 10
Paper	10,928 00	6,565 42	9,908 36	5,958 52	33,360 30
Fancy goods	10,515 10	9,110 63	.....	.....	19,625 73
Spelter, lead	7,979 66	17,671 50	12,743 53	17,955 85	56,350 54
Pins, needles	4,739 00	6,326 84	7,661 85	7,317 83	26,045 52
Iron, steel	968 18	36,764 76	60,746 80	33,856 40	132,336 14
Linen, cotton goods	.....	10,644 90	1,727 71	4,928 22	17,300 83
Plush	.....	.....	4,415 37	1,399 14	5,814 51
Chemicals	.....	.....	4,112 45	1,383 91	5,496 36
Wine, vinegar	.....	.....	913 31	823 93	1,737 24
Iron wire	.....	.....	4,238 51	.....	4,238 51
Miscellaneous	1,633 22	3,670 29	1,633 67	1,737 22	8,674 40
Total	432,285 10	386,719 58	469,678 81	497,944 19	1,786,627 68
Total for the year ending September 30, 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,661,776 45
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	124,851 23

Quarter ending December 31.

Woolen cloths	$283,376 29
Glass (looking and rough)	31,922 73
Gloves (woolen and kid)	14,766 58
Paper	7,030 07
Spelter and lead	15,234 76
Plush	722 23
Pins and needles	6,101 95
Linen and cotton goods	1,566 69
Chemicals	2,339 84
Wine	120 43
Miscellaneous	1,632 58
Total	420,653 18

GEO. F. LINCOLN,
Consul.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, *December* 31, 1884.

BARMEN.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total for the year.
Yarns	$17,376 75	$13,846 45	$10,878 85	$19,958 99	$62,061 04
Braids, bindings, and trimmings	202,851 53	219,974 39	233,766 03	239,124 69	895,716 64
Buttons and button stuffs	65,640 90	86,482 51	58,506 39	74,954 44	285,584 24
Dress and piece goods:					
Velvets	.....	3,715 73	4,409 14	11,387 19	19,512 06
Silk and silk mixed	33,607 96	59,404 44	62,224 29	62,030 89	217,267 58
Woolen and woolen mixed	183,946 44	153,344 56	223,881 15	204,423 48	765,595 63
Dyes and chemicals: Aniline, alizarine, &c	52,261 88	44,819 55	69,462 48	27,057 59	193,601 50
Hat bands and ribbons	215,409 93	128,668 77	96,557 58	91,971 42	532,607 70
Plushes	.....	39,826 56	12,445 77	19,831 79	72,104 12
Metal goods:					
Brass, bronze and fancy	16,852 36	35,342 43	30,690 43	39,907 17	122,792 39
Hardware and cutlery	88,620 38	91,324 91	89,722 22	97,718 94	367,386 45
Iron and steel	62,190 35	98,407 59	210,059 07	282,138 43	652,795 44
Provisions, Hams, sausages, &c	4,329 27	3,856 86	2,344 80	4,339 91	14,870 84
Various	6,788 71	5,774 42	15,135 21	11,908 13	39,606 47
Total	949,876 46	984,789 17	1,120,083 41	1,186,753 06	4,241,502 10
Total in preceding year	956,448 77	921,045 02	1,146,608 04	904,969 62	3,929,071 45
Increase	.....	63,744 15	.....	281,783 44	312,430 65
Decrease	6,572 31	.....	26,524 63	.....	.....

Comparative statement for quarters ending December 31, 1884 and 1883.

Articles.	Quarter ending December 31, 1884.	Quarter ending December 31, 1883.
Yarns	$7,596 53	$17,376 75
Braids, bindings, and trimmings	196,837 31	202,851 53
Buttons and button stuffs	31,765 27	65,640 90
Dress and piece goods:		
Velvets	870 96	.....
Silk and silk mixed	30,631 86	33,607 96
Woolen and woolen mixed	148,187 27	183,946 44
Dyes and chemicals: Aniline, alizarine, &c	41,030 11	52,261 88
Hat bands and ribbons	136,972 54	215,409 93
Plushes	5,200 45	.....
Metal goods:		
Brass, bronze, and fancy	28,040 12	26,852 36
Hardware and cutlery	65,040 61	88,620 38
Iron and steel	360,836 06	62,190 35
Machines	1,955 27	.....
Provisions: Hams, sausages, &c	3,849 22	4,329 27
Various	1,407 32	6,788 71
Total	1,060,220 90	949,876 46
Total in preceding year	949,876 46	.....
Increase	110,344 44	.....

WOLFGANG SCHOENLE,
Consul.

BARMEN, *December 31, 1884.*

COLOGNE.

Year ending December 31.

Articles.	Quarter ending— March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	December 31, 1884.	Total for the year.
Books and stationery	$4.876 87	$5,253 00	$1,543 47	$735 42	$12,408 76
Chemical apparatus	264 89	397 76	3,725 53	2,846 08	7,234 26
Cologne water	7,676 30	4,874 67	4,820 95	25,762 56	23,134 48
Dyes, chemicals, colors, paints	20,005 67	22,782 89	27,485 76	78,604 00	98,878 32
Iron	46,706 98	55,684 77	53,730 10	76,157 28	232,279 13
Leather, hides, skins	29,335 08	44,412 62	26,929 58	20,203 65	120,880 23
Machinery	2,299 56	205 27	1,548 11	714 00	5,466 94
Mineral water	40,058 48	154,689 29	125,095 32	49,063 82	368,906 91
Porcelain, earthen and glassware	2,620 58	1,477 83	25,007 29	12,349 02	41,454 72
Portland cement	.....	5,884 55	1,238 57	.....	7,123 12
Prismatic powder	.....	.....	3,150 82	.....	3,150 82
Silk hair-nets	1,113 66	169 39	628 92	.....	1,911 97
Silk ribbons, velvet plush	77,032 78	114,379 52	270,834 27	44,676 51	506,923 08
Soap	578 32	2,397 47	11.341 70	1,566 30	5,883 79
Steel	18,268 38	209,993 70	127,098 64	62,662 74	448.023 46
Sundries	4,394 13	6,334 08	8,807 08	7,962 99	27,498 28
Trimmings	.....	.....	663 91	.....	663 91
Wine, beer, liquors	20,442 06	38,551 42	31,934 02	37,062 66	127,990 16
Total	275,673 74	660,783 23	715,584 04	380,367 03	2,039,813 04
Total for the preceding year	331,278 18	559,294 10	479,972 63	279,798 13	1,650,343 04
Increase	.....	101,489 13	235,611 41	101,568 90	389,470 00
Decrease	55,604 44	.....	.....	.....	.....

FREDERICK A. HERBERTZ,
Vice-Consul.

COLOGNE, *December* 31, 1884.

CREFELD AND AGENCY AT ESSEN.

Quarter ending March 31.

Articles.	Quarter ending— March 31, 1884.	March 31, 1883.	Total year ending March 31, 1884.	Total year ending March 31, 1883.
Articles of art, oil paintings, &c	$1,054 10	$1,743 72	$10,167 75	$5,767 70
Buttons and button stuffs	3,644 75	560 29	14,706 01	10,149 82
Canvas for embroidery	127 88	.....	708 52	1,229 98
Cotton goods	6,900 93	2,711 81	28,236 40	12,304 21
Chemicals and dyes	6,028 73	6,103 43	32,803 73	57,064 47
Liquors and wines	1,359 10	4,039 34	22,671 78	18,667 54
Miscellaneous	19,468 39	272 73	27,292 71	227 73
Plush goods	42,631 00	6,927 46	390,834 29	1,347,612 20
Paper ware and labels	15,410 29	14,223 75	62,876 81	80,083 35
Ribbons:				
Velvet	76,380 65	33,658 75	284,636 45	60,569 73
All silk	1,543 98	.....	2,467 40	8,176 55
Half silk	3,880 12	3,025 89	22,537 54	32,106 60
Silk goods	93,438 46	82,400 93	253,572 10	190,881 11
Silk and cotton mixed goods	148,323 20	216,275 90	730,791 32	1,127,379 39
Steel and iron machinery, wires, &c	.....	603 33	2,309 17	4,245 60
Steel rails, steel blooms, forgings, &c	41,805 62	76,784 07	277,768 76	752,150 93
Velvet goods	581,596 38	389,088 12	2,410,597 88	1,525,847 57
Woolen goods	51,415 71	967 48	281,083 53	4,717 73
Total	1,095,009 29	839,387 00	4,856,062 15	5,239,227 21
Total during preceding year	839,387 0 0	.....	5,239,227 21	.....
Increase	255,622 29	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	383,165 06	.....

Quarter ending June 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— June 30, 1884.	Quarter ending— June 30, 1883.	Total year ending June 30, 1884.	Total year ending June 30, 1883.
Articles of art, oil paintings, &c	$1,527 64	$3,541 28	$8,154 11	$9,308 98
Buttons and button-stuffs	2,750 54	4,283 16	13,173 39	11,925 65
Canvas for embroidery	.....	377 48	331 04	1,045 82
Cotton goods	15,026 11	4,324 89	38,937 62	15,303 34
Chemicals and dyes	7,778 95	5,566 13	35,016 75	50,098 56
Liquors and wines	4,048 50	5,557 00	21,163 88	20,161 65
Miscellaneous	25,710 68	.....	53,003 39	272 73
Plush goods	160,513 81	90,286 29	461,061 81	880,567 43
Paper-ware and labels	6,671 75	15,397 33	54,151 23	76,635 37
Ribbons:				
Velvet	6,578 95	12,604 53	278,610 87	69,524 70
All silk	.....	.....	2,466 67	8,176 55
Half silk	3,352 05	5,063 91	20,825 68	34,661 04
Silk goods	34,797 08	29,726 82	258,642 36	198,320 52
Silk and cotton-mixed goods	274,459 28	243,558 42	861,692 18	1,087,565 01
Steel and iron machinery, wires, &c	.....	628 32	1,680 85	2,391 90
Steel rails, steel blooms, forgings, &c	42,586 57	75,115 04	245,240 29	504,033 37
Velvet goods	810,277 91	607,350 64	2,613,525 15	1,819,224 30
Woolen goods	87,125 45	62,588 42	305,620 56	67,306 15
Total	1,483,205 27	1,165,969 66	5,273,297 83	4,746,523 67
Total during preceding year	1,165,969 66	.....	4,746,523 67	.....
Increase	317,235 61	.....	526,744 16	.....

Quarter ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— September 30, 1884.	Quarter ending— September 30, 1883.	Total year ending September 30, 1884.	Total year ending September 30, 1883.
Articles of art, oil paintings, &c	$1,006 02	$1,969 97	$7,190 16	$9,863 83
Buttons and button-stuffs	6,560 36	3,954 90	15,778 85	9,873 10
Canvas for embroidery	153 45	203 16	281 33	580 64
Cotton goods	10,695 84	11,710 90	37,922 56	22,319 19
Chemicals and dyes	9,479 36	13,771 18	30,724 93	43,946 27
Liquors and wines	5,593 35	2,570 40	24,166 83	17,182 83
Miscellaneous	40,419 31	.....	93,442 70	272 73
Plush goods	264,561 77	191,761 50	533,862 08	431,475 23
Paper-ware and labels	12,609 50	16,643 94	50,116 79	64,610 32
Ribbons:				
Velvet	10,004 03	89,441 77	199,173 13	147,425 76
All silk	.....	459 74	2,006 93	4,494 20
Half silk	5,302 93	7,149 00	18,979 61	19,944 10
Silk goods	56,377 75	84,400 31	230,619 80	235,344 17
Silk and cotton-mixed goods	215,475 96	240,891 98	836,276 16	956,515 60
Steel and iron machinery, wires, &c	.....	1,332 42	348 43	2,694 97
Steel rails, steel blooms, forgings, &c	44,303 17	74,096 84	215,446 62	318,744 75
Velvet goods	1,045,273 23	903,946 47	2,754,851 91	2,203,045 60
Woolen goods	41,244 92	69,843 99	277,021 49	133,399 89
Total	1,769,060 95	1,714,148 47	5,328,210 31	4,621,733 18
Total during preceding year	1,714,148 47	.....	4,621,733 18	.....
Increase	54,912 48	.....	706,477 13	.....

Quarter ending December 31.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1884.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	Total year ending December 31, 1884.	Total year ending December 31, 1883.
Articles of art, oil paintings, &c	$1,578 19	$3,602 40	$5,165 95	$10,857 37
Buttons and button-stuffs	10,216 54	2,823 20	23,172 19	11,621 55
Canvas for embroidery	368 80	.....	650 13	580 64
Cotton goods	3,398 21	5,299 68	36,021 09	24,047 28
Chemicals and dyes	4,891 98	7,437 89	28,179 02	32,878 43
Liquors and wines	4,153 77	13,185 88	15,154 72	25,352 02
Miscellaneous	195 16	7,824 32	85,793 54	8,097 05
Plush goods	58,483 85	66,155 50	526,190 43	355,130 75
Paper-ware and labels	8,670 52	15,425 25	43,362 06	61,690 27
Ribbons:				
Velvet	6,289 22	106,209 50	99,252 85	241,914 55
All silk	.....	462 95	1,543 98	923 42
Half silk	.....	6,444 51	12,535 10	21,683 31
Silk goods	44,417 29	46,006 51	229,030 58	242,534 57
Silk and cotton-mixed goods	152,187 24	198,017 72	790,445 68	898,744 02
Steel and iron machinery, wire, &c	315 83	348 43	315 83	2,912 50
Steel rails, steel blooms, forgings, &c	46,875 43	86,751 26	175,570 79	312,747 21
Velvet goods	361,196 36	317,704 39	2,798,343 88	2,218,089 62
Woolen goods	70,261 82	97,235 41	250,046 09	230,635 30
Total	773,500 21	980,934 80	5,120,773 91	4,700,439 86
Total during preceding year	980,934 80	.....	4,700,439 86	.....
Increase	.....	.....	420,334 05	.....
Decrease	207,434 59	.....	.....	.....

J. S. POTTER,
Consul.

CREFELD, *December 31, 1884.*

DUSSELDORF.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	Quarter ending— March 30, 1884.	Quarter ending— June 30, 1884.	Quarter ending— September 30, 1884.	Total.
Ammunition, caps and cartridges	$6,467 56	$6,240 83	$2,528 21	$2,519 87	$17,756 47
Articles of art, oil paintings, chromos, &c	6,608 31	616 42	373 35	1,154 30	8,752 38
Artist colors	2,875 50	4,230 70	.....	.....	7,106 20
Braids, bindings, and trimmings	667 05	3,304 12	2,991 43	2,265 04	9,227 64
Books	.....	.....	.....	398 94	398 94
Buttons and button-stuffs	5,888 23	3,040 72	4,645 05	2,830 66	16,404 66
Dextrine and starch	14,335 13	5,072 57	.....	.....	19,407 70
Dress and piece goods:					
Italian cloths	11,505 97	12,174 63	12,153 86	16,117 50	51,951 96
Woolen and woolen mixed	30,910 71	12,491 43	25,085 80	12,290 81	80,778 75
Silk and cotton mixed goods	4,244 88	9,063 30	5,564 60	7,299 75	26,172 53
Colors and ultramarine (blue)	8,661 05	4,059 47	12,559 97	13,171 34	38,451 83
Glassware	.....	.....	4,998 98	.....	4,998 98
Liquors—wines, spirits, beer, &c	486 15	602 38	246 21	474 87	1,809 61
Metal goods:					
Hardware and cutlery	7,439 08	1,260 69	6,120 38	11,057 98	25,878 13
Steel (Bessemer)	64,190 76	123,686 54	250,839 41	245,818 27	684,534 98
Machinery	3,309 05	4,781 59	2,700 44	1,589 60	12,380 68
Mineral water (natural)	6,261 09	.....	5,805 97	2,630 80	14,697 86
Miscellaneous	1,644 66	3,574 16	5,611 96	3,984 93	14,815 71
Potato flour	.....	2,078 22	.....	.....	2,078 22
Total	175,495 18	196,277 77	342,225 62	323,604 66	1,037,603 23
Total for same quarter in preceding year	340,412 57	419,483 90	410,195 33	173,548 20	1,343,640 00
Increase	.....	.....	.....	150,056 46	.....
Decrease	164,917 39	223,206 13	67,969 71	.....	306,036 77

DUSSELDORF.

Quarters ending December 31, 1884, *and* 1883.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1884.	December 31, 1883.
Ammunition, caps and cartridges	$4,491 01	$6,467 56
Articles of art, oil-paintings, chromos, &c	909 45	6,608 31
Artist colors	2,911 85	2,875 50
Braids, bindings, and trimmings	575 92	667 05
Bottles, glass	4,545 46	.....
Buttons and button stuffs	8,041 32	5,888 23
Chemicals	2,299 60	.....
Dextrine and starch	.....	14,335 13
Dress and piece goods:		
Italian cloths	16,982 65	11,505 97
Woolen and woolen mixed	21,353 28	30,910 71
Silk and cotton mixed goods	4,956 99	4,244 88
Liquors, wines, spirits, beer, &c	.....	486 15
Metal goods:		
Hardware and cutlery	8,892 36	7,439 08
Steel rods	234,199 27	64,190 76
Machinery	.....	3,309 05
Mineral water (natural)	.....	6,261 09
Miscellaneous	4,011 09	1,644 66
Ultramarine blue	3,161 71	8,661 05
Total	317,331 96	.....
Total for same quarter in preceding year	.....	175,495 18
Increase	141,836 78	.....

WILLIAM D. WAMER,
Consul.

DUSSELDORF, *December* 31, 1884.

ELBERFELD.

Quarter ending March 31.

Braids, bindings, and trimmings	$9,305 29
Buttons and button stuff	10,183 70
Dress and piece goods:	
Cotton	313 60
Silk and silk mixed	51,193 33
Wool and wool mixed	92,882 22
Dyes and chemicals	30,063 93
Hat-bands and ribbons	37,203 65
Metal goods:	
Hardware and cutlery	161,965 63
Iron and steel	2,231 25
Various	2,192 30
Total	397,534 90

Quarter ending June 30.

Braids, bindings, and trimmings	$2,113 38
Buttons and button stuff	3,163 68
Dress and piece goods:	
Cotton	139 62
Silk and silk mixed	150,921 77
Wool and wool mixed	78,909 43
Dyes and chemicals	49,846 87
Hat-bands and ribbons	25,624 16
Hardware and cutlery	102,904 13
Liquors	47 62
Various	2,791 67
Total	416,462 33

Quarter ending September 30.

Braids, bindings, and trimmings	$4,493 66
Buttons and button stuff	9,274 07
Dress and piece goods:	
Cotton	4,469 62
Silk and silk mixed	275,221 81
Wool and wool mixed	161,383 20
Dyes and chemicals	92,701 44
Hat-bands and ribbons	33,740 06
Metal goods:	
Hardware and cutlery	189,958 75
Steel	4,280 20
Various	1,640 74
Total	777,163 55

Quarter ending December 31.

Braids, bindings, and trimmings	$5,450 75
Buttons and button stuffs	9,403 75
Dress and piece goods:	
Cotton	74 35
Silk and silk mixed	110,109 87
Wool and wool mixed	67,350 35
Dyes and chemicals	55,846 70
Hat-bands and ribbons	45,555 20
Metal goods:	
Hardware and cutlery	122,635 05
Steel	1,190 48
Various	1,218 27
Total	418,834 77

ALBERT RHODES,
Consul.

ELBERFIELD, *December 31, 1884.*

KEHL.

Year ended December 31.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	December 31, 1884.	
Books, stationery, printed engravings	$11,062 85	$6,249 35	$15,204 35	$7,988 95	$40,505 50
Clocks	456 05	2,166 25	863 60	1,682 55	5,168 45
Cotton textures and yarns	15,884 75	9,976 70	12,554 95	24,923 65	63,340 05
Drugs, chemicals, paints, colors	10,306 60	16,008 15	26,729 95	30,567 75	83,612 45
Glassware (watch and spectacle glasses, crystals)	20,448 55	17,835 75	19,957 80	21,657 35	79,899 45
Hair nets	10,554 70	3,560 10	2,973 05	2,891 80	19,979 65
Hops				29,671 20	29,671 20
Household goods		955 00	809 50	215 20	1,979 70
Leather and hides	30,582 10	74,469 20	92,049 75	81,630 15	278,731 20
Machinery	857 15				857 15
Paper articles, buttons, papier mâché ware	8,731 20	10,214 90	10,699 00	9,459 70	39,104 80
Paper hangings	7,835 15				7,835 15
Pasteboard goods	2,806 50	2,164 95	2,958 90	1,484 05	9,414 40
Porcelain and stoneware	308 75	589 10	1,013 25	565 70	2,476 80
Silk goods, plushes, ribbons	101,344 70	45,150 15	65,094 20	36,436 00	248,025 05
Snuff	2,713 95	1,707 65	1,529 05	1,509 55	7,460 20
Sauer-kraut	2,032 90				2,032 90
Terrines de foie gras (goose-liver pastries)	1,882 00			9,308 65	11,190 65
Wine, beer, and brandies	334 60	1,469 95	595 55	2,174 15	4,574 25
Wire textures			861 55	277 60	1,139 15
Sundries	1,133 55	2,033 15	4,227 05	3,547 95	10,941 70
Total in United States gold	229,276 05	194,550 35	258,121 50	265,991 95	947,939 85
Total for preceding year	280,682 90	236,781 00	350,165 65	373,595 05	1,241,224 60
Decrease	51,406 85	42,230 65	92,044 15	107,603 10	293,284 75

FRANK W. BALLOU,
Consul.

KEHL, *December 31, 1884.*

MANNHEIM.

Year ended September 30.

Articles.	Quarters ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total for the year.
Asphaltum, cement	$11,460 00	$3,374 15	.....	$7,258 85	$22,093 00
Books, prints, church decorations, and articles of art	131 05	464 25	$368 05	136 90	1,100 25
Bed feathers	.....	.....	3,431 65	.....	3,431 65
Clocks and clock materials	1,090 10	.....	.....	898 80	1,988 90
Cotton dress goods, velvets, and furnishings	3,567 50	4,551 80	9,886 85	5,669 40	23,675 55
Drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, colors, &c.	258,684 95	186,437 20	356,026 95	351,238 50	1,152,387 60
Empty petroleum barrels	4,107 12	.....	.....	.....	4,107 12
Furniture	181 20	.....	.....	.....	181 20
Glass, plate and mirrors	.....	.....	.....	681 75	681 75
Gold ware, mostly jewelry	600 00	.....	123 15	233 95	957 10
Household goods	1,987 15	.....	1,868 00	90 00	3,945 15
Land produce, fruits	5,186 50	8,908 00	67 00	3,337 15	17,498 65
Leather, mostly calf, kid, and morocco, and hides	82,617 90	59,327 30	85,295 75	43,562 50	270,803 45
Machinery, cutlery, and other hardware	940 65	305 75	2,354 25	1,635 05	5,235 80
Musical works and instruments	556 35	801 70	845 90	2,866 15	5,070 10
Paper ware	1,368 75	2,692 50	399 25	376 10	4,836 60
Porcelain ware	.....	.....	.....	1,215 45	1,215 45
Rags	.....	4,142 15	.....	.....	4,142 15
Rubber goods	.....	1,419 65	249 20	4,853 55	6,522 40
Smokers' articles	2,415 25	1,258 60	2,296 50	128 20	6,098 55
Silk dress goods, plushes, ribbons, thread, and twist	.....	.....	798 10	.....	798 10
Stones	1,483 85	728 40	.....	.....	2,212 25
Wines and brandies	35,123 80	51,680 50	44,333 80	26,576 60	157,714 70
Woolen and worsted cloths and clothing	.....	258 35	1,732 50	.....	1,990 85
Miscellaneous	.....	503 85	366 90	306 25	1,177 00
Total in United States gold	411,502 12	326,854 15	510,443 90	451,065 15	1,699,865 32
Total for preceding year	592,579 10	538,790 13	396,858 10	469,224 12	1,997,451 47
Increase	.....	.....	113,585 80	.....	.....
Decrease	181,076 98	211,936 00	.....	18,158 97	297,586 15

Quarter ended December 31.

Asphaltum	$3,748 90
Clocks and clock materials	432 00
Cotton dress-goods, velvets, and furnishings	2,629 75
Drugs, chemicals, colors, paints, oils, &c	335,926 50
Glass, plate, and mirrors	2,667 15
Household goods	50 00
Land produce, fruits, &c	12,104 50
Leather, mostly calf, kid, and morocco, and skins	68,862 50
Machinery, cutlery, and other hardware	1,313 25
Musical instruments and works	285 95
Paper ware	1,566 85
Procelain ware	189 05
Rubber goods, mostly combs and fancy articles	1,359 80
Smoker's articles	1,066 10
Wines and brandies	69,908 50
Woolen and worsted cloths	5,149 20
Miscellaneous	1,633 06
Total	508,893 06

R. W. WOLFFSOHN,
Consul.

MANNHEIM, *December* 31, 1884.

MAYENCE.

The amount of exports to the United States declared at this office in 1883 was in value $1,302,423.65, against $1,880,886.48 in 1882. The direct importations are insignificant, owing to the distant situation of Mayence from the sea-board, and I am unable to procure statistics.

The decrease in the exports is due in part to the fact, that during the latter part of the year many merchants, who had been accustomed to having their invoices authenticated at this office, were compelled to present the same at the consulate-general at Frankfort, as my right to certify to invoices, coming from Prussia, was denied. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, the value of the shipments to the United States amounted to $1,138,123.31, against $1,838,737.97, during that ending June 30, 1883.

The following tables show the exports during the calendar and fiscal years, namely:

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the district of the commercial agency of the United States at Mayence to the United States during the calendar year ending December 31, 1883, *as compared with that ending December* 31, 1882.

Articles.	Value.	
	1883.	1882.
Wine	$522,978 23	$564,998 57
Agate ware, jewelry, and imitation jewelry	239,891 96	442,297 63
Leather	205,084 66	333,151 48
Chemicals	99,931 87	70,421 95
Hops	59,282 69	224,450 48
Portland cement	51,587 06	19,016 10
Colors	42,603 45	69,650 02
Glue	18,395 86	34,373 74
Mineral water	13,920 60	19,745 35
Clay and brier pipes	11,291 48	34,501 99
Preserved fruit and vegetables	8,558 47	21,678 70
Cattle hair	6,087 23	5,975 76
Oil paintings	4,890 90	6,455 27
Isinglass	4,728 58	.....
Bone-black	3,721 12	13,188 42
Printed music	2,714 59	5,501 69
Crockery and earthen ware	2,134 38	1,514 26
Saws	1,350 00	1,989 83
Stationery	627 06	.....
Machinery	374 86	7,706 18
Wall-paper	128 13	822 74
Glassware	.....	678 93
Building stone	.....	610 70
Miscellaneous	3,140 47	2,266 69
Total	1,302,423 65	1,880,886 48
Difference	.....	578,462 83

Statement showing exports during fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, *as compared with year ending June* 30, 1883.

Articles.	Value.	
	1884.	1883.
Wine	$427,405 90	$653,276 34
Agate ware, jewelry, and imitation jewelry	212,030 26	340,997 75
Leather	185,497 80	298,284 98
Chemicals	94,343 76	90,839 92
Cement	78,208 51	38,779 09
Hops	66,937 37	211,321 20
Colors	46,269 98	66,704 38
Preserved fruits	8,676 58	20,703 14
Clay and brier pipes	2,909 30	21,702 32
Cattle hair	2,404 29	7,885 95
Printed music	2,105 04	3,671 19
Machinery	1,352 73	1,839 06
Mineral water	1,337 01	16,514 22
Household and personal effects	1,190 00	.....

Statement showing exports during fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Value.	
	1884.	1883.
Glue	$1,103 07	$36,798 89
Saws	855 09	2,221 45
Stationery	850 03	.....
Tin-foil	810 61	576 79
Oil paintings	555 73	6,890 10
Bone-black	.....	9,475 11
Isinglass	.....	4,728 58
Earthenware	94 47	2,725 21
Brassware	124 83	680 29
Miscellaneous	3,060 85	2,119 01
Total	1,138,123 31	1,838,737 97
Difference	.....	700,614 66

By those interested in one of the above branches, the agate industry, much complaint is made about dullness. Shipments of agate ware are sent to the United States from both Idar and Oberstein, two small places situated some distance from Mayence, but nearly all of it goes from Idar.

Formerly a flourishing business used to be carried on at both places, but the industry is said to be perfectly flat now.

At first the stones cut and polished were obtained in the vicinity of Idar and Oberstein, but in more recent years they have been imported in large lumps from various parts, broken up into small bits, ground, polished, and cut, and then shipped to all quarters of the globe.

At this work many persons formerly found lucrative employment, who now are hardly able to earn a meager subsistence at it. The use of artificial stones by the public has damaged the industry very much, and the falling off of orders from America had a very prejudicial effect.

In 1881 the value of the agate ware and precious stones forwarded to the United States from this consular district amounted to $452,939.55. In 1883 the total value fell to $239,891.96, while the value of the agate shipped during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, amounted to only $212,030.26.

JAMES HENRY SMITH,
Consul.

MAYENCE, *December* 31, 1884.

MUNICH AND AUGSBURG.

Year ending December 31.

MUNICH.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	December 31, 1884.	
Beer	.....	.....	$4,214 32	$2,554 42	$6,768 74
Bronze powder	$6,519 09	$7,221 94	4,245 16	5,023 06	23,009 25
Calf-skins	.....	9,909 13	6,344 38	.....	16,253 51
Chromos	2,576 67	3,506 02	829 21	2,249 27	9,161 17
Dried prunes	4,239 45	.....	.....	.....	4,239 45
Dry colors	1,224 34	2,362 28	6,122 66	1,061 12	10,770 40
Embroidery	2,410 07	922 03	2,068 68	.....	5,400 78
Gold and silver metal	7,410 02	5,592 54	7,667 80	4,714 38	25,384 74
Lambskin gloves	28,831 42	21,706 66	31,897 86	18,671 11	101,107 05
Lithographic stones	5,007 27	6,194 34	2,145 47	.....	13,347 08
Oil paintings	17,400 59	17,356 86	47,297 17	18,136 83	100,191 45
Photographs	.....	3,073 83	1,243 78	996 40	5,314 01
Shoes	.....	10,555 98	2,386 84	287 66	13,130 48
Statuary	9,482 68	5,486 14	5,876 70	2,281 37	23,126 89
Sundries	10,365 65	3,557 61	10,463 87	5,308 36	29,695 49
Total	95,467 25	97,345 36	132,803 90	61,283 98	386 900 49

AUGSBURG.

Articles.	Quarter ending— March 31, 1885.	June 39, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	December 31, 1884.	Total.
Books and music	$8,955 00	$6,968 10	$14,231 45	$8,645 10	$38,799 65
Cheese	3,020 00	.....	.....	1,077 15	4,097 15
Glass paintings	5 438 00	1,666 00	2,550 00	6,729 00	16,383 00
Glass wares	.....	2,006 80	3,915 54	2,155 95	8,078 29
Gold and metal papers	3,228 00	4,172 70	3,433 72	1,153 20	11,987 62
Mathematical instruments	3,382 00	1,514 88	3,126 38	1,784 55	9,807 81
Musical instruments	3,770 00	2,138 57	3,493 52	309 66	10,211 75
Springs, saws, and files,	3,514 00	.....	5,172 32	3,747 61	12,433 93
Sundries	5,073 00	4,824 15	5,173 97	2,125 74	17,196 86
Total	36,380 00	23,291 20	41,096 90	28,227 96	128,996 06
Total for Munich and Ausburg	131,847 25	120,636 56	173,900 80	89,511 94	515,896 55
Total for preceding year	113,372 39	149,525 82	144,859 50	187,271 93	595,029 64
Increase	18,474 86	.....	29,041 30	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	28,889 26	.....	97,759 99	79,133 09

JOSEPH W. HARPER,
Consul.

MUNICH, *December* 31, 1884.

NUREMBERG.

Quarter ending December 31.

Baskets and basket-ware	$32,678 65
Beer	7,062 55
Bronze powder and leaf metal	118,033 85
Colored and fancy paper	30,926 30
Cotton, linen, and woolen goods	2,412 50
Decalcomania	13,681 45
Drugs and medicines	4,013 10
Gas-burners and lava gas-tips	3,618 95
Hair pencils and brushes	9,203 95
Hops	170,857 80
Lead-pencils and lead in pieces	29,967 50
Leonic ware	25,016 60
Lithographic stones	4,484 85
Looking and window glass plates	379,907 90
Machinery	3,481 25
Mathematical and physical instruments	6,490 45
Music wire	4,775 55
Optical goods	3,469 85
Porcelain, glass and stone ware	9,600 00
Slates and slate-pencils	5,344 40
Tapistry and embroideries	7,853 80
Toys and fancy goods	57,314 50
Ultramarine and other colors	9,792 00
Wine	1,477 85
Sundries	8,795 40
Total	950,261 00

G. HENRY HORSTMANN,
Consul.

NUREMBERG *December* 31, 1884.

SONNEBERG.

Year ending December 31, 1884.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	December 31, 1884.	
Baskets	$2,246 14	$1,713 70	$753 62	$922 86	$5,636 32
Brass lamps	.....	703 57	.....	641 04	1,344 61
China goods	67,803 33	236,991 98	287,399 90	75,093 29	667,288 50
Dolls and other toys	36,267 53	203,820 31	240,493 34	66,515 23	547,096 41
Drugs	913 22	1,044 58	1,715 58	1,392 61	5,065 99
Fancy earthenware	332 12	1,842 00	1,424 69	149 63	3,748 44
Glassware	9,089 58	13,780 31	17,073 17	7,042 22	46,985 28
Guns	5,485 35	1,830 10	3,753 93	4,283 14	15,352 52
Hardware	1,496 86	8,994 44	3,386 41	4,617 86	18,495 57
Hosiery (cotton)	168,915 44	119,206 08	124,843 80	116,967 63	529,962 95
Kid gloves	639 51	230 03	2,308 16	494 32	3,672 02
Liquors	2,333 90	312 83	702 26	1,543 17	4,892 16
Mineral water	.....	3,540 00	1,770 00	1,770 00	7,080 02
Miscellaneous	519 47	.....	624 95	1,642 25	2,786 67
Musical instruments	119 00	142 80	3,786 17	.....	4,047 97
Paints	7,189 60	9,170 33	7,791 84	5,982 03	30,133 80
Papier-maché and fancy goods	1,945 72	18,393 37	13,584 69	8,099 48	42,023 26
Raw barytes	818,87	2,114 14	1,653 61	1,497 27	6,083 89
Seeds, plants, &c	8,649 09	1,013 71	1,687 36	23,755 59	35,105 75
Slate-pencils	1,220 58	4,510 98	5,931 12	8,331 40	19,994 08
Smokers' articles	954 51	4,215 01	5,329 83	729 72	11,229 07
Wafers	163 90	314 73	271 42	161 56	911 61
Total	317,133 72	633,885 02	726,285 85	331,632 30	2,008,936 89
Previous year	341,901 81	708,461 22	690,981 27	328,798 26	2,070,142 56
Increase	.....	.....	35,304 58	2,834 04	.....
Decrease	24,768 09	74,576 20	.....	.....	61,205 67

SONNEBERG, *December* 31, 1884.

GEORGE F. MOSHER,
Consul.

STUTTGART.

Quarter ending September 30.

Bronze ware	$1,495 74
Chicory	5,684 19
Colors	15,762 07
Corsets	160,203 29
Cotton goods	12,483 23
Drugs and chemicals	25,979 96
Enameled ware	179 69
Household and personal effects	5,443 49
Illustrated periodicals and books	7,618 35
Japanned ware	642 86
Jewelry	578 96
Kaoline, gelatine	466 56
Land produce	2,196 64
Linen goods	331 09
Machinery	985 77
Malt extract	454 13
Metal ware and furniture	2,661 09
Miscellaneous	1,048 97
Musical instruments	17,114 13
Oil paintings	2,857 14
Toys	1,725 12
Watchmen's detectors	1,709 62
Wine and liquors	457 20
Wooden ware	496 43
Woolen goods	3,509 61
Total for quarter	272,085 33
Total for previous quarter	212,954 12
Increase	59,131 21

Quarter ending December 31.

Chicory	$7,505 94
Colors	12,877 76
Corsets	138,170 07
Cotton goods	5,190 08
Dried plants	331 43
Drugs and chemicals	20,710 78
Fruit juice	1,867 29
Household and personal effects	166 66
Illustrated periodicals and books	4,063 96
Jewelry	510 18
Land produce	10,546 92
Leather	1,142 48
Linen goods	685 96
Malt extract	368 20
Metal ware and furniture	2,231 46
Miscellaneous	1,577 76
Musical instruments	11,744 74
Oil painting	3,876 19
Professional and scientific instruments	1,219 29
Pumice stone	927 56
Tapestries	220 24
Toys	512 33
Watchmen's detectors	858 64
Wine and liquors	2,571 69
Wooden ware	143 96
Woolen ware	1,976 78
Total for quarter	231,998 35
Total for previous quarter	272,085 33
Decrease	40,086 98

CHARLES EINSTEIN,
Consul.

STUTTGART, *December* 31, 1884.

RESUMÉ.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

Exports to the United States, from the district of the United States consulate-general of Frankfort-on-the-Main and subordinate consulates, year ended December 31, 1884.

Articles.	Aix-la-Chapelle.	Barmen.	Cologne.	Crefeld.	Dusseldorf.
Books, stationery, photographs, and paperware	$29,462 37		$12,408 76	$43,362 06	$398 94
Buttons and button stuffs, &c.		$251,708 61		23,172 19	18,557 75
China, glass, porcelain, stone and earthen ware			41,454 72		9,544 44
Cloth	1,168,374 13				57,428 64
Cologne water			23,134 48		
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, &c.	7,836 20	182,369 73	109,152 26	28,179 02	47,467 21
Fancy goods and toys	9,110 63				
Glass-plate, window and mirror glass	150,362 40				
Hat-bands and ribbons		454,170 31			
Kid gloves	92,054 73				
Leather, hides, and skins			120,880 93		
Lead, zinc, and spelter	63,605 64				
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	18,867 52	782,117 28		286,717 31	71,221 32
Machinery		1,955 27	5,466 94	315 83	9,071 63
Mineral water			368,906 91		8,436 77
Oil paintings and chromos				5,165 95	3,053 52
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, &c.		14,390 79			2,078 22
Pins and needles	27,408 47				
Railway rails, ironware, steel, cutlery, &c	4,238 51	477,786 83	232,279 13	175,570 79	897,654 82
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons and braids, &c.	6,536 74	1,201,681 49	509,498 96	4,457,342 50	36,021 15

Exports to the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Aix-la-Chapelle.	Barmen.	Cologne.	Crefeld.	Dusseldorf.
Soaps and perfumery	.....	.....	$5,883 79	.....	.....
Sundries	$8,673 76	$34,225 08	34,732 54	$85,793 54	$17,182 14
Steel (manufactured) and bessemer	186,606 79	951,441 15	448,023 46	.....	.....
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	1,857 67	.....	127,990 16	15,154 72	1,323 46
Total	1,774,995 56	4,3[illegible]1,846 54	2,039,813 04	5,120,773 91	1,179,440 01
Total for corresponding year 1883	1,652,352 18	4,131,934 33	1,650,343 04	4,700,439 86	1,178,722 61
Increase	122,643 38	219 912 21	389,470 00	420,334 05	717 40

Articles.	Elberfeld.	Frankfort.	Kehl.	Mannheim.	Mayence.
Books, stationery, photographs, and paperware	.....	$94,662 24	$96,859 85	$6,003 90	$680 83
Buttons and button stuffs, &c.	$32,025 20	32,004 80	.....	.....	.....
Clay (for pipes)	.....	32,293 36	.....	.....	.....
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	.....	49,183 59	2,476 80	1,404 50	1,221 86
Cotton dress goods, velvets and furnishings	.....	.....	.....	22,737 80	.....
Cloth	.....	33,633 30	.....	.....	.....
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, &c.	228,458 94	615,791 69	83,612 45	1,244,011 05	239,560 92
Fancy goods and toys	.....	91,398 57	.....	.....	133 29
Fancy paper	.....	2,727 41	.....	.....	.....
Glass-plate, window and mirror glass	.....	.....	.....	3,348 90	.....
Glassware (hollow), watch crystals, spectacle glasses, &c	.....	.....	79,899 45	.....	.....
Hatters' fur	.....	170,815 49	.....	.....	.....
Hat-bands and ribbons	142,123 07	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hair, prepared and raw	.....	35,378 04	.....	.....	2,349 14
Hares' hair	.....	128,518 16	.....	.....	.....
Instruments	.....	9,629 02	.....	.....	.....
Jewelry and precious stones	.....	6,677 64	.....	357 10	171,675 97
Leather, hides, and skins	.....	543,935 34	278,731 20	257,048 05	141,747 47
Leather goods	.....	42,436 90	.....	.....	.....
Lead, zinc, and spelter	.....	21,758 63	.....	.....	.....
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	405,522 39	317,951 65	63,340 05	7,140 05	239 45
Machinery	.....	19,944 38	857 15	5,608 40	1,285 20
Mineral water	.....	109,384 22	.....	.....	377 80
Music, musical strings and instruments	.....	12,266 74	.....	4,799 70	2,479 47
Optical goods	.....	1,489 27	.....	.....	.....
Oil paintings and chromos	.....	7,223 06	.....	.....	1,551 28
Platina wire and plates	.....	39,176 12	.....	.....	.....
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, &c	.....	111,838 99	42,894 75	24,416 65	136,931 76
Railway rails, ironware, steel, cutlery, &c.	577,463 56	11,499 52	1,139 15	.....	.....
Seeds, plants, &c	.....	30,286 24	.....	.....	735 06
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons and braids, &c.	608,809 86	17,840 88	268,004 70	798 10	.....
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco	.....	16,515 83	7,460 20	4,749 40	.....
Soaps and perfumery	.....	5,270 09	.....	.....	66 64
Sundries	7,842 98	22,930 59	12,921 40	21,002 46	6,818 02
Steel (manufactured) and bessemer	7,701 93	201,235 78	.....	.....	855 19
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	47 62	236,863 29	4,574 25	192,499 40	548,492 14
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors	.....	3,849 30	5,168 45	1,330 80	141 37
Total	2,009,995 55	3,076,410 13	947,939 85	1,797,256 26	1,257,342 86
Total for corresponding year 1883	1,234,013 45	2,831,490 66	1,241,224 60	1,816,374 49	1,302,423 65
Increase	775,982 10	244,919 47	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	293,284 75	19,118 23	45,080 79

Exports to the United States, &c.—Continued

Articles.	Munich.	Nuremburg.	Sonneberg.	Stuttgart.	Total for the consulate-general.
Baskets and basket ware	.....	$151,627 15	$5,636 32	.....	$157,263 47
Brushes and hair pencils	.....	30,899 35	.....	.....	30,899 35
Bronze powder and leaf metal	$23,009 25	434,169 70	.....	.....	457,178 95
Books, stationery, photographs, and paperware	44,113 66	.....	911 61	$23 828 87	352,693 09
Buttons and button stuffs, &c	.....	.....	.....	240 83	357 709 38
Clay (for pipes)	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,293 36
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	8,078 29	58,607 15	714,273 78	.....	886,245 13
Cotton dress-goods, velvets, and furnishings	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,737 80
Corsets	.....	.....	.....	585,901 98	585,901 98
Cloth	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,259,436 07
Cologne water	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,134 48
Decalcomania	.....	57,302 15	.....	.....	57,302 15
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, &c	10,770 40	46,744 20	35,199 79	111,297 98	2,990,451 84
Fancy goods and toys	.....	390,613 30	592,868 11	3,008 93	1,087,132 83
Fancy paper	.....	115,588 50	.....	.....	118,315 91
Glass plate, window and mirror glass	.....	1,394,895 30	.....	.....	1,548,606 60
Glassware (hollow), watch crystals, spectacle glasses, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,899 45
Gold, silver, and metal paper	37,372 36	.....	.....	.....	37,372 36
Gas-burners, lava gas-tips, brass lamps	.....	14,036 35	1,344 61	.....	15,380 96
Hatters' fur	.....	.....	.....	.....	170,815 49
Hat-bands and ribbons	.....	.....	.....	.....	596,293 38
Hair, prepared and raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,727 18
Hares' hair	.....	.....	.....	.....	128,518 16
Instruments	9,807 81	38,866 80	.....	1,897 80	60,201 43
Jewelry and precious stones	.....	.....	.....	8,136 36	186,847 07
Kid gloves	.....	.....	3,672 02	.....	95,726 75
Lead-pencils and lead for pencils	.....	129,215 65	.....	.....	129 215 65
Leather, hides, and skins	16,253 51	.....	.....	2,728 52	1,361 325 02
Leather goods	114,237 53	.....	.....	.....	156,674 43
Lead, zinc, and spelter	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,364 27
Leonic ware	.....	73,216 55	.....	.....	73,216 55
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	5,400 78	9,985 85	529,962 95	35,160 58	2,533,627 18
Lithographic stones and materials	13,547 08	51,645 70	.....	.....	64,992 78
Machinery	.....	34,225 40	.....	985 77	79,715 97
Mineral water	.....	.....	7,080 02	.....	494,185 72
Music, musical strings and instruments	10,211 75	22,948 65	4,047 97	51,546 27	108,300 55
Optical goods	.....	26,499 35	.....	.....	27,988 62
Oil paintings and chromos	125,735 62	.....	.....	7,019 04	149,748 47
Platina wire and plates	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,176 12
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, &c	8,336 60	250,287 50	.....	39,271 47	630,446 73
Pins and needles	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,408 47
Railway rails, ironware, steel, cutlery, &c	.....	.....	33,848 09	5,850 78	2,417,331 18
Seeds, plants, &c	.....	.....	35,105 75	906 79	67,033 84
Slates and slate pencils	.....	18,606 40	19,994 08	.....	38,600 48
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons and braids, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,106,534 38
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco	.....	.....	11,229 07	.....	39,954 50
Soaps and perfumery	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,220 52
Statuary and sculpture	23,126 89	.....	.....	.....	23,126 89
Sundries	46,892 35	48,082 65	8,870 56	30,716 01	386,684 08
Steel (manufactured) and bessemer	12,433 93	.....	.....	.....	1,808,298 23
Tapestry and embroidery ware, laces	.....	35,764 65	.....	552 38	36,317 03
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	6,768 74	32,338 10	4,892 16	8,712 19	1,181,513 90
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors	.....	.....	.....	7,253 16	17,743 08
Total	515,896 55	3,466,166 40	2,008,936 89	925,015 71	30,471,829 26
Total for corresponding year 1883	595,029 64	3,691,684 55	2,070,142 56	791,074 27	28,887,249 89
Increase	.....	.....	.....	133,941 44	1,584,579 37
Decrease	79,133 09	225,518 15	61,205 67	.....	.....

FERDINAND VOGELER,
United States Consul-General.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, *December* 31, 1884.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF BERLIN.

[The district of the consulate-general of Berlin embraces the following consular districts and their agencies: Annaberg, Berlin, Bremen, and agencies at Geestemünde, Bremerhaven, Brake, and Nordenhamm; Breslau, Brunswick, Chemnitz, Dresden; Hamburg, and agencies at Altona, Kiel, Lübeck, and Ritzebüttel and Cuxhaven; Leipsic and agency at Gera; Stettin and agencies at Dantzig and Königsberg.]

ANNABERG.

During the year 1884.

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Buttons and button covers	$29,175	$4,963	$17,384	$6,375	$57,897
Dress trimmings	146,348	61,938	165,370	22,198	395,854
Embroideries	39,701	22,202	17,684	9,593	89,180
Kid gloves	56,048	35,521	65,735	63,707	221,011
Laces	19,343	3,564	9,795	833	33,535
Musical goods	178,985	206,303	244,747	150,912	780,947
Sundries	1,803	4,865	8,532	5,141	20,341
Total	471,403	339,356	529,247	258,759	1,598,765
Total for preceding year	532,792	544,637	787,027	402,595	2,267,051
Decrease	61,389	205,281	257,780	143,836	668,286

ANNABERG, *December* 31, 1884.

GEO. E. BULLOCK,
Consul.

BERLIN.

Quarter ending March 31.

Albums	$49,776 86
Buttons and button covers	38,239 40
Books, pamphlets, &c	6,024 82
Beer	1,714 36
Baskets, cane ware, &c	814 56
Bronze, manufactures of	384 72
Bristles, brushes, and hair goods	14,461 52
Chromos	3,360 38
Chemicals, drugs, &c	32,603 44
Colors	10,868 03
Clothes (ready-made)	356,470 76
Dress and piece goods:	
Woolen and wool mixed	146,214 30
Cotton and cotton mixed	5,026 78
Silk and silk mixed	13,332 24
Linen and linen mixed	10,161 77
Velvets	11,355 27
Dress shields	2,313 06
Embroideries	3,480 77
Engravings	2,141 25
Fancy goods, toys, &c	5,817 04
Fancy feathers and artificial flowers	11,024 39
Gelatine, glue, &c	3,620 25
Glycerine (distilled)	2,117 75
Glucose	15,015 07
Gloves, leather	32,253 74
Hides and skins (fresh and otherwise)	3,100 30
Instruments:	
Scientific	2,903 42
Musical	26,567 00
Imitation precious stones	397 71
Liquors, wines, &c	4,880 71
Lamps and parts of lamps	376 32
Laces, trimmings, &c	20,304 15
Leather, manufactures of	6,297 93
Linen collars	22,819 87
Moldings (gilded)	726 81
Metals, metal ware, and machinery	15,306 72

Miscellaneous	$191 06
Paper, manufactures of	64,757 21
Porcelain, glass goods, &c	8,183 61
Photographs	2,762 90
Paintings	658 58
Physical apparatus	1,054 95
Rennets	1,372 17
Rags	12,648 31
Size	1,344 77
Yarns, worsted (dyed and undyed)	29,762 19
Zinc ash	1,041 72
Total quarter ending March 31, 1884	1,006,051 00
Total quarter ending March 31, 1883	1,058,410 90
Decrease	52,370 90

Quarter ending June 30.

Albums	$146,500 90
Amber	329 08
Asphalt, manufactures of	1,903 20
Buttons and button covers	29,073 69
Books, pamphlets, &c	5,703 78
Beer	1,574 92
Bristles and hair goods	22,921 09
Bronze, manufactures of	4,174 42
Bags, baskets, and cane ware	671 72
Chromos	10,803 93
Chemicals, drugs, &c	55,590 05
Colors	21,495 44
Clothes (ready-made)	386,249 95
Dress and piece goods:	
Woolen and wool mixed	216,532 33
Cotton and cotton mixed	7,551 77
Silk and silk mixed	14,063 39
Linen and linen mixed	5,237 78
Velvets	47,397 80
Dress shields	1,809 02
Embroideries	2,444 67
Engravings	6,460 08
Fancy goods, toys, &c	10,070 09
Fancy feathers and artificial flowers	34,652 05
Fur goods	1,297 87
Gelatine, glue, &c	2,180 42
Glycerine (distilled)	3,837 71
Glucose	14,549 15
Gloves (leather)	14,731 68
Hides and skins (fresh and otherwise)	10,155 11
Instruments:	
Scientific	2,064 05
Musical	22,408 28
Imitation precious stones	232 16
Jute goods	5,096 01
Liquors, wines, &c	1,676 43
Lamps and parts of lamps	2,382 85
Laces, trimmings, &c	3,509 27
Leather, manufactures of	13,211 35
Linen collars	11,064 42
Moldings (gilded)	1,910 72
Malt extract	3,898 00
Metals, metal ware, and machinery	19,010 20
Miscellaneous	571 33
Old iron	3,914 00
Paper, manufactures of	71,370 07
Porcelain, glass goods, &c	11,841 23
Photographs	2,275 87
Paintings	9,621 31
Physical apparatus	1,107 14
Rennets	9,270 45
Rags	18,839 15

Size	$823 14
Woolen ware	1,896 68
Yarns worsted (dyed and undyed)	60,836 34
Zinc and other ash	1,037 87
Zinc goods	1,296 67
Total quarter ending June 30, 1884	1,361,133 12
Total same quarter of preceding year	1,382,668 67
Decrease	21,535 55

Quarter ending September 30.

Albums	$278,435 72
Buttons and button covers	34,004 48
Books, pamphlets, &c	2,368 30
Bristles and hair goods	15,308 38
Bronze, manufactures of	15,091 46
Bags, baskets, and cane ware	2,436 50
Chromos	9,569 90
Chemicals, drugs, &c	63,415 79
Colors	16,511 26
Clothes, ready-made goods	1,146,369 63
Dress, piece goods, &c.:	
Woolen and wool mixed	213,022 93
Cotton and cotton mixed	12,848 53
Silk and silk mixed	14,494 63
Linen and linen mixed	6,056 85
Velvets and plushes	161,591 56
Dress shields	470 60
Embroideries	8,151 40
Engravings	1,480 56
Fancy goods, toys, &c	16,183 48
Fancy feathers and artificial flowers	43,650 25
Fur goods	5,873 16
Gelatine, glue, &c	3,453 29
Glycerine, distilled	734 93
Glucose	15,085 06
Gloves (leather)	54,423 99
Hides and skin (fresh and otherwise)	784 82
Household effects	578 03
Instruments:	
Scientific	2,226 40
Musical	27,851 22
Imitation precious stones	745 97
Jute goods	955 18
Liquors, wines, &c	305 79
Lamps and parts of lamps	3,006 24
Laces, trimmings, &c	14,785 20
Leather, manufactures of	33,264 65
Linen collars	20,839 86
Moldings (gilded)	1,029 64
Malt extract	3,898 44
Machinery	451 60
Metals, metal ware, and machinery	33,572 33
Miscellaneous	67,921 24
Oleographs	4,589 50
Paper, manufactures of	28,166 56
Paper, fancy	59,968 49
Porcelain, glass goods, &c	25,877 42
Photographs	3,282 02
Paintings	6,410 92
Physical apparatus	5,566 89
Rennets	2,659 57
Rags	31,127 62
Yarns, worsted (dyed and undyed)	51,655 41
Zinc goods	6,800 98
Total quarter ending September 30, 1884	2,579,354 63
Total same quarter of preceding year	2,480,778 14
Increase	98,576 49

Quarter ending December 31.

Albums	$80,735 82
Amber	475 55
Artificial flowers	1,832 38
Basket-cane ware	254 90
Beet-sugar and glucose	14,035 66
Books	2,148 96
Bristles, brushes, horse hair	35,601 23
Buttons	6,943 34
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, ink	62,340 77
Chromos	2,316 20
Colors	13,422 19
Crochet covers	11,883 74
Drawings	129 48
Dress and piece goods	18,111 20
Cotton and cotton mixed goods	1,988 22
Linen and linen mixed goods	28,452 47
Silk and silk mixed goods	5,845 38
Velvets and plush goods	39,454 26
Woolen and woolen mixed goods	98,823 60
Embroideries	1,481 00
Engravings	2,243 39
Fancy feathers	6,896 25
Fancy goods, notions, toys	5,136 70
Fancy paper	48,908 76
Furs, skins	743 02
Glassware, glass buttons	6,732 44
Glue, gelatine, gold size	2,967 20
Household effects	1,494 64
India-rubber	12,226 06
Instruments:	
Musical	2,229 50
Scientific	4,795 23
Ivory and ivory goods	3,449 89
Jerseys	43,448 49
Jute goods	1,465 24
Leather gloves and glove leather	34,218 85
Leather, manufactures of	5,829 39
Liquors, malt and distilled	5,497 52
Lithographs	131 29
Metal and metal wares	23,097 13
Musical goods	7,810 41
Oil paintings	10,472 00
Oleographs	1,266 93
Paper goods	19,297 83
Photographs and photographic paper	1,654 63
Piano and pianinos	4,815 85
Plants	565 48
Porcelain	1,057 12
Rags and waste paper	33,969 70
Reliefs and statues	1,904 00
Rennets, guts, bladder	2,147 28
Soaps	166 90
Stockinette	6,296 39
Sundries	22,301 83
Thermometers	676 82
Trimmings	4,992 72
Wooden goods	1,205 83
Woolen cloaks	75,048 06
Woolen shawls	3,283 95
Woolen yarns	4,690 47
Worsted yarns	19,183 50
Wrought iron	4,811 86
Zinc wares	1,900 27
Total quarter ending December 31, 1884	867,327 17
Total quarter ending December 31, 1883	1,144,725 54
Decrease	277,398 37

MARK S. BREWER,
Consul-General.

BERLIN, *December* 31, 1884.

BREMEN.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Apparatus and instruments	.....	.....	$1,705 25	$9,944 47	$11,649 72
Birds	$30,221 07	$22,856 90	6,971 35	19,155 09	79,204 41
Books, music, pictures, &c	23,812 85	27,216 49	23,270 93	24,806 26	99,106 53
Drugs, paints, chemicals, &c	77,147 82	45,141 51	30,637 51	52,576 38	205,503 22
Dry goods	33,755 82	38,879 48	30,420 53	23,540 23	126,596 06
Glass, china, earthen ware, &c	49,970 59	63,809 03	62,161 38	81,927 24	257,868 24
Hair	.....	.....	.....	9,939 59	9,939 59
Metal and hardware	15,622 83	14,061 04	18,811 41	33,525 35	82,020 63
Miscellaneous	15,885 68	6,613 17	9,944 35	10,997 28	43,440 48
Provisions, dried fruits, &c	57,065 97	19,090 22	22,641 65	25,680 20	124,478 04
Rags and paper stock	11,570 13	11,459 70	24,919 76	16,709 71	64,659 30
Rice	.....	.....	.....	43,260 07	43,260 07
Rollers	2,244 26	2,565 20	1,555 24	264 18	6,628 88
Sugar	100,269 16	20,884 97	.....	.....	121,154 13
Tobacco	27,544 45	32,933 25	65,614 46	54,729 53	180,821 69
Willow, straw, and wooden ware	10,414 41	9,500 72	6,283 67	9,515 00	35,713 80
Wine, liquors, and beer	30,704 00	28,355 95	30,367 41	24,432 02	113,859 39
Total	486,229 04	343,367 63	335,304 90	441,002 61	1,605,904 18
Total preceding year	488,360 45	556,114 51	538,563 57	313,439 84	1,896,478 37
Increase	.....	.....	.....	127,562 77	.....
Decrease	2,131 41	212,746 88	203,258 67	.....	290,574 19

Quarter ending December 31.

Apparatus and instruments	$2,956 44
Barrels	129,316 58
Books, music, pictures	15,011 61
Drugs, paints, chemicals	37,102 77
Dry goods	11,197 90
Glass, china, earthen ware	41,096 89
Hardware, cutlery, &c	6,785 14
Miscellaneous	6,765 15
Provisions	31,747 06
Rags and paper stock	48,565 80
Rice	103,084 94
Sugar	127,480 18
Tobacco	19,812 79
Whisky	6,506 45
Willow, straw, and wooden ware	6,273 44
Wine, beer, liquors	20,417 54
Total	614,120 68
Total for same quarter 1883	502,916 13
Increase	111,204 55

JOHN M. WILSON,
Consul.

BREMEN, *December 31, 1884.*

GEESTEMUNDE-BREMERHAVEN AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Barrels (empty)	$19,473 05
Beer	7,103 50
Birds and animals (live)	22,856 90
Butter	216 00
Clay, raw and burnt	1,255 00
Clocks	247 00
China, metal ware, hollow glass	3,233 96
Flowers, artificial	1,374 15
Renet	4,807 78
Linen laces	278 72

Miscellaneous	$1,752 45
Muriate of potash	10,448 54
Rollers	2,565 20
Woolen and cotton mixed goods	11,976 91
Total	87,589 16
Same quarter, 1883	338,159 54
Decrease	250,570 38

Quarter ending June 30.

Acid of vinegar	$121 03
Asphaltum (crude)	527 00
Beer in casks	7,901 40
Birds, live, and animals	6,971 35
Brooms	1,006 21
Cement, Portland	304 70
Clay, raw and burnt	606 43
Clay, bronze, metal, &c., ware	5,237 31
Chemical and chirurgical instruments	1,705 25
Effects, personal	1,904 76
Rainis	1,572 71
Matches	179 84
Paper goods	594 02
Rollers	1,555 24
Salted hides	1,942 22
Woolen, cotton, and linen mixed goods	4,790 55
Total in United States gold	36,920 02
Same quarter, 1883	250,676 44
Decrease, 1884	213,756 42

Quarter ending September 30.

Beer in casks	$7,880 43
Birds and animals (live)	19,155 09
Cement (Portland)	1,561 71
Chemical instruments	2,429 86
Clay	396 43
Hardware	8,358 51
Chinaware, hollow glass	3,545 87
Renet	14,234 58
Miscellaneous	6,430 54
Paper goods	2,264 54
Rollers	264 18
Wine	256 69
Woolen and cotton mixed goods	2,205 19
Total in United States gold	68,983 62
Same quarter, 1883	114,676 94
Decrease	45,693 32

Quarter ending December 31.

Asphaltum	$480 77
Beer and wine	8,669 64
Birds and animals (live)	13,071 74
Chemical instruments	360 95
China, glass, and earthern ware	2,779 08
Metal ware	2,170 86
Miscellaneous	308 35
Paper ware	2,168 40
Wooden ware	2,615 17
Sulphate of barytes	3,141 94
Total in United States gold	35,766 90
Same quarter, 1883	191,867 69
Decrease	156,100 79

GERH. IHLDER,
Consular Agent.

GEESTEMUNDE-BREMERHAVEN, *December* 31, 1884.

BRESLAU.

Year ending September 30, 1884.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Linen, half linen, and cotton goods	$126,775 03	$141,024 40	$119,916 43	$201,396 84	$589,112 70
Woolen goods	9,563 86	10,153 11	4,380 81	26,038 14	50,135 92
Fur linings	.....	451 25	.....	.....	451 25
Leather gloves	24,880 19	59,614 02	16,888 58	39,222 51	140,605 30
Glove leather	17,662 30	18,435 91	14,262 83	8,795 20	59,156 24
Porcelain ware	1,679 48	6,175 25	14,246 39	7,794 54	29,895 66
Majolica stoves	.....	.....	.....	238 00	238 00
Glassware	3,886 53	4,693 55	3,785 68	3,974 09	16,339 85
Chemists' earthenware	1,167 63	237 52	.....	.....	1,405 15
Tin-foil	1,295 48	494 71	1,187 45	.....	2,977 64
Mica ware	.....	541 45	.....	.....	541 45
Toys	.....	.....	2,977 75	3,691 63	6,669 38
Pictures, frames, and fancy goods	191 59	606 19	2,401 64	3,582 53	6,781 95
Cherry juice, wines, liquors, &c	1,327 18	4,571 68	1,337 27	5,672 10	12,908 23
Sheet zinc	1,017 45	3,012 19	9,284 98	16,575 01	29,889 63
Spelter	.....	.....	3,507 75	12,117 77	15,625 52
Sugar	.....	.....	66,438 50	8,523 35	74,961 85
Miscellaneous	807 09	869 11	873 21	2,703 68	5,253 09
Total	190,253 81	250,880 34	261,489 27	340,325 39	1,042,948 81
Same time previous year	307,984 35	303,976 29	216,517 28	335,020 87	1,163,498 72
Increase	.....	.....	44,971 99	5,304 52	.....
Decrease	117,730 54	53,095 95	.....	.....	120,549 98

Quarter ending December 31.

Linen, half linen, and cotton goods	$142,547 30
Woolen and wool and silk mixed goods	11,723 31
Leather gloves	35,096 22
Glove leather	18,292 93
Porcelain and earthenware	2,945 88
Glassware	718 29
Mica ware	2,702 07
Sheet zinc	19,698 37
Spelter	12,434 00
Tin-foil	1,114 11
Raw sugar	107,638 78
Coloring liquor, fruit juices, liqueurs, bitters, &c	3,012 04
Hydrate of alumina, alum earth, &c	4,974 20
Miscellaneous	3,284 94
Total	366,182 44

HENRY DITHMAR,
Consul.

BRESLAU, *December 31, 1884.*

BRUNSWICK.

Four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1884.

Articles.	Quarters ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total for the year.	Total for preceding year.
Baskets	$1,755 49	$2,197 57	$1,697 42	$607 50	$6,257 98	.....
Beet sugar	592,426 16	485,648 01	491,715 28	395,939 00	1,965,728 45	$355,589 30
Books, printed music	4,673 50	1,664 71	2,185 63	4,744 42	13,268 26	18,470 04
Bristles, feathers	3,703 33	3,887 75	.....	.....	7,591 08	4,448 54
Chemicals, dyes, ink, &c	15,935 76	89,138 32	143,419 58	110,023 20	358,516 86	232,426 08
Chicory	7,790 72	4,378 18	15,138 22	13,935 85	41,242 97	49,037 72
China, glass, earthenware	6,804 51	3,454 91	6,388 99	5,184 57	21,832 98	29,030 00

Four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1884—Continued.

Articles.	Quarters ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total for the year.	Total for preceding year.
Cotton velvets			$16,096 61	$39,425 93	$55,522 54	$12,081 31
Gelatine	$744 23	$1,916 69		2,114 40	4,775 32	7,434 00
Hosiery of cotton, silk, wool	1,565 74	11,533 88	8,455 45	4,685 98	26,241 05	34,398 90
India rubber goods	3,614 11	4,845 31	2,444 60	13,630 37	24,534 39	30,500 34
Leather gloves	40,032 41	40,113 69	18,307 21	45,542 49	143,995 80	125,784 59
Liquors, malt and distilled, fruit juice	36,596 63	16,541 14	8,483 40	10,953 26	72.574 43	86,322 58
Looking and window glass plates	2,043 68				2,043 68	3,797 84
Manure salt	304,916 90	73,767 42	125,490 96	145,828 86	650,004 14	678,846 52
Metal ware, machinery	4,561 42	4,907 38	10,741 32	15,007 19	35,217 31	50,682 47
Miscellaneous	2,324 16	2,076 51	4,257 35	4,988 66	13,646 68	14,779 73
Musical instruments	7,090 54	7,001 79	12,318 83	11,298 46	37,709 62	36,756 79
Optical instruments and lenses	6,759 67	5,599 09	6,846 78	6,548 33	25,753 87	23,026 63
Paper, manufacturers of	2,348 59	3,310 43		1,132 57	6,791 59	5,304 57
Portland cement, asphalt	10,994 59	28,921 44	15,067 77	18,107 84	73,091 64	52,077 46
Prepared vegetables	5,125 19	1,957 78		2,107 80	9,190 77	5,167 47
Provisions						3,111 53
Rags	38,657 71	21,495 58	35,169 37	32,324 11	127,646 77	102,028 08
Raw skins	4,588 96	2,455 94	3,090 45		10,135 35	13,823 05
Toys, fancy goods	29,955 87	20,662 22	75,273 63	93,937 01	219,828 73	166,869 37
Wool				1,726 57	1,726 57	
Worsted yarn, dyed	1,733 43	2,930 71	3,647 61	2,769 38	11,081 13	11,909 44
Total	1,136,743 30	840,406 45	1,006,236 46	982,563 75	3,965,949 96	2,153,704 64
Total	695,816 07	340,288 54	530,435 35	587,164 68	2,153,704 64	
Increase	440,927 23	500,117 91	475,801 11	395,399 07	1,812,245 32	

Quarter ending December 31.

Baskets	$1,120 39
Beet sugar	855,488 38
Books, printed music	3,634 51
Buttons	7,471 78
Chemicals, dyes, ink, &c	63,083 76
Chicory	17,612 82
China, glass, earthen ware	1,186 62
Gelatine	1,246 47
Hosiery and cotton, silk, wool	20,945 24
India-rubber goods	4,454 60
Leather gloves	27,566 59
Liquors (malt and distilled), fruit-juice	14,610 34
Manure salt	129,591 35
Metal ware, machinery	10,551 16
Miscellaneous	3,315 14
Musical instruments	11,881 16
Optical glasses	4,217 50
Paper, manufacture of	3,379 46
Portland cement, asphalt	24,627 34
Prepared vegetables	2,859 18
Rags	86,129 46
Raw skins	5,476 12
Toys, fancy goods	71,040 16
Worsted yarn dyed	3,182 33
Total	1,374,671 86
Total for preceding year	1,136,743 30
Increase	237,928 56

WILLIAMS C. FOX,
Consul.

BRUNSWICK, *December* 31, 1884.

CHEMNITZ AND GLAUCHAU.

Quarter ending March 31.

Cashmere cloth	$3,269 05
Chemicals	6,599 44
Cotton goods	8,308 97
Cotton yarn	4,386 28
Damasks	28,986 15
Dress goods	364,903 69
Dress trimmings	925 70
Embroideries	76,893 84
Fancy goods	4,647 53
Gloves:	
Cotton	331,977 30
Silk, taffeta, and kid	312,848 24
Wool	1,045 77
Hosiery:	
Cotton	1,343,148 56
Silk and plated	51,592 38
Wool	528 98
Jersey cloth	2,286 37
Laces	52,219 31
Linen goods	13,192 31
Machinery	4,321 63
Miscellaneous	9,243 59
Musical instruments	12,866 15
Shell goods	1,604 90
Toys	1,650 20
Underwear	3,600 55
Wool cloaks and jackets	2,608 00
Total	2,643,654 89
Total in preceding year	2,849,141 54

Quarter ending June 30.

Cashmere cloth	$9,590 34
Chemicals	2,565 24
China	682 51
Cotton goods	2,075 49
Cotton yarn	4,061 32
Damasks	11,400 29
Dress goods	140,076 59
Embroideries	56,573 81
Fancy goods	554 30
Gloves:	
Cotton	99,847 52
Silk, taffeta, and kid	161,799 23
Wool	129,966 46
Hosiery:	
Cotton	579,678 35
Silk and plated	34,553 52
Wool	8,682 84
Jersey cloth	5,825 34
Laces	24,349 21
Linen goods	4,473 26
Machinery	2,499 05
Metals	259 42
Miscellaneous	13,515 60
Mufflers and shawls	7,774 14
Musical instruments	14,172 62
Shell goods	3,171 84
Toys	25,277 40
Underwear	871 73
Wool cloaks and jackets	2,435 10
Total	1,346,732 52
Corresponding quarter in preceding year	1,574,446 01
Decrease	227,713 49

JOHN L. PARISH,
Consul.

CHEMNITZ, *December* 31, 1884.

GLAUCHAU AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Damasks	$4,272 58
Dress goods	347,233 20
Embroideries	30,677 70
Gloves:	
Cotton	3,335 10
Silk	3,177 04
Hosiery:	
Cotton	139,189 45
Silk	13,943 89
Wool	298 89
Laces	385 40
Toys	183 26
Total	542,636 52

Quarter ending June 31.

China	$682 51
Damask	3,126 28
Dress goods	140,076 59
Embroideries	5,771 87
Fancy goods	554 30
Gloves:	
Cotton	311 27
Silk	411 28
Hose:	
Cotton	77,652 63
Silk	10,656 43
Wool	474 62
Laces	1,366 92
Miscellaneous	216 90
Total	241,301 60
Corresponding quarter in preceding year	219,936 20
Increase	21,365 40

Quarter ending December 31.

Dress goods	$160,286 99
Embroideries	38,639 37
Gloves:	
Cotton	1,696 87
Silk	82 98
Hose:	
Cotton	150,213 05
Silk	15,747 76
Wool	211 83
Miscellaneous	150 87
	367,029 72

C. BORNGRAEBER,
Consular Agent.

GLAUCHAU, *December* 31, 1884.

DRESDEN.

Quarter ending March 31.

Artificial flowers	$1,404 75
Books	3,542 06
Cigarettes and tobacco	2,552 48
Drugs	6,373 68
Egg albumen and yelks	5,257 82
Fancy goods	7,989 70
Glass, porcelain, and china ware	57,668 70
Laces and dress trimmings	1,210 88
Linen and half-linen goods	112,916 60

Musical instruments and musical ware	$4,580 48
Paintings and photos	849 08
Paper and paper ware	2,282 58
Photographic paper	34,163 12
Straw plaits and straw goods	2,010 86
Woolen goods	22,082 46
Miscellaneous	15,899 27
Total	280,784 52
Total for the first quarter 1883	243,151 60
Increase	37,632 92

Quarter ending June 30.

Artificial flowers	$440 29
Books	5,444 26
Cigarettes and tobacco	1,967 36
Drugs	12,265 96
Egg albumen and yelks	3,266 15
Fancy goods	13,664 21
Glass, porcelain, and china-ware	57,770 33
Laces and dress trimmings	2,350 74
Linen and half-linen goods	36,337 61
Musical instruments and musical ware	4,672 74
Paper and paper ware	2,903 55
Photographic paper	45,523 04
Straw plaits and straw goods	385 12
Watch movements	3,190 39
Woolen goods	31,010 13
Miscellaneous	10,988 93
Total	232,180 81
Total for the second quarter 1883	222,297 36
Increase	9,883 45

Quarter ending September 30.

Artificial flowers	$1,221 18
Books	1,983 02
Cigarettes and tobacco	9,979 65
Drugs	30,170 62
Egg albumen and yelks	9,655 46
Fancy goods	15,493 40
Glass porcelain, and china ware	93,672 94
Laces and dress trimmings	2,721 36
Linen and half linen goods	110,550 93
Musical instruments and musical ware	2,061 91
Paintings and photographs	2,273 86
Paper and paper ware	3,601 53
Photographic paper	42,819 11
Straw plaits and straw goods	2,078 01
Watch movements	2,889 32
Woolen goods	17,137 70
Miscellaneous	21,279 83
Total	369,589 83
Total for the third quarter 1883	280,217 14
Increase	89,372 69

Quarter ending December 31.

Artificial flowers	$439 03
Books	6,507 34
Cigarettes and tobacco	5,836 13
Drugs	25,018 14
Egg albumen and yelks	7,744 15
Fancy goods	5,462 15
Glass, porcelain, and china ware	43,897 87

Laces and dress-trimmings	$3,163 22
Linen and halfllinen goods	68,431 37
Musical instruments and musical ware	485 48
Paintings and photographs	246 52
Paper and paper ware	7,530 62
Photographic paper	41,036 65
Straw plaits and straw goods	625 94
Watch movements	1,035 30
Woolen goods	9,301 49
Miscellaneous	40,884 93
Total	267,646 33
Total for the fourth quarter 1883	208.867 51
Increase	58,778 82

JOS. T. MASON, *Consul.*

DRESDEN, *December* 31, 1884.

HAMBURG AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Altona, Kiel, Lübeck, and Ritzebuttel and Cuxhaven.)

HAMBURG.

Quarter ending March 31.

Basket-cane-ware, whip-sticks, &c	$16,243 47
Beans	20,071 13
Beet, raw, and grape sugar	123,467 23
Bristles, feathers, and horse-hair	115,167 90
Canned meats and fish	23,587 56
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, paints, &c	70,979 33
China, glass, and porcelain ware	26,053 94
Cigars and tobacco	13,726 39
Coffee	45,091 89
Cotton and half-cotton goods	16,529 42
Diamonds and jewelry	20,621 96
Dried fruits and prepared vegetables	14,289 51
Eggs	28,919 22
Fancy goods, toys, and notions	16,604 82
Grains, plants, and seeds	3,687 78
India and hard rubber	41,910 33
Ivory and ivory goods	4,664 53
Leather and other gloves	58,906 62
Linen and half-linen goods	17,420 08
Liquors (malt and distilled), wines, &c	22,593 87
Manure salt	70,498 18
Metal and metal ware	8,514 29
Miscellaneous	14,984 17
Musical and scientific instruments	10,946 02
Paper, manufactures of paper, &c	5,118 53
Percussion caps and explosives	2,485 84
Rags, waste paper, old metals, &c	94,250 03
Raw hides, skins, and leather	59,211 26
Rennets, guts, and bladders	13,209 54
Woolen and half-woolen goods	31,662 80
Zinc and spelter	1,898 38
Total for quarter, 1884	1,013,304 02
Total for quarter, 1883	1,069,103 34
Decrease	55,799 32

Quarter ending June 30.

Basket-cane-ware, whip-sticks, &c	$27,082 98
Beet, raw, and grape sugar	15,847 28
Bristles, feathers, and horse-hair	91,703 53
Canned meats and fish	5,028 57

Chemicals, drugs, dyes, paints, &c	$58,589 64
China, glass, and porcelain ware	21,801 43
Coffee	3,361 95
Cotton and half-cotton goods	6,250 66
Diamonds and jewelry	72,195 12
Dried fruits and prepared vegetables	39,212 34
Fancy goods, toys, and notions	9,053 46
India and hard rubber	17,893 19
Ivory and ivory goods	35,262 90
Leather and other gloves	30,993 72
Linen and half-linen goods	12,106 30
Liquors (malt and distilled), wines, &c	11,655 65
Manure salt	129,661 25
Metal and metal ware	12,696 89
Miscellaneous	11,239 98
Musical and scientific instruments	15,361 30
Paper, manufactures of paper, &c	5,009 51
Percussion caps and explosives	6,886 75
Rags, waste paper, old metal, &c	91,535 78
Raw hides, skins, and leather	76,135 88
Rennets, guts, and bladders	21,184 02
Tobacco and cigars	3,208 96
Woolen and half-woolen goods	25,246 98
Zinc and spelter	15,153 47
Total for quarter, 1884	971,359 49
Total for quarter, 1883	939,226 50
Increase	32,132 99

Quarter ending September 30.

Basket, cane ware, &c	$23,739 69
Beet, raw, and grape sugar	6,138 23
Bristles, feathers, and horse-hair	75,654 49
Canned meats and fish	10,801 20
Cigars and tobacco	3,456 81
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, paints	73,188 65
China, glass, and porcelain ware	10,286 82
Coffee	27,638 53
Cotton and cotton mixed goods	10,345 39
Diamonds and jewelry	17,562 41
Dried fruits and vegetables	36,060 68
Eggs	4,188 80
Fancy goods and toys	6,406 90
Grains, plants, and seeds	24,158 54
India and hard rubber	43,734 34
Ivory and ivory goods	47,194 87
Leather and other gloves	60,504 94
Linen and linen mixed goods	9,980 26
Liquors (malt and distilled), wines	15,652 23
Manure salts	193,985 48
Metal and metal ware	19,386 92
Miscellaneous	19,693 63
Musical and scientific instruments	8,382 21
Paper, manufactures of paper	5,702 93
Percussion caps and explosives	2,263 06
Rags, waste paper, &c	50,907 90
Raw hides, skins, and leather	31,534 95
Rennets, guts, and bladders	11,811 74
Velvet and plush goods	3,480 47
Woolen and woolen mixed goods	74,295 77
Zinc and spelter	5,478 81
Total of quarter 1884	933,572 65

Quarter ending December 31.

Basket, cane ware, &c	$14,010 58
Beet, raw, and grape sugar	756,211 91
Bristles, feathers, and horse-hair	65,224 94
Canned meats and fish	31,117 06

Chemicals, drugs, dyes, paints, &c	$53,990 60
China, glass, and porcelain ware	8,849 51
Coffee	36,263 82
Cotton and cotton mixed goods	5,104 44
Diamonds	15,920 23
Dextrine	22,676 32
Dried fruits and vegetables	166,438 49
Eggs	41,569 54
Fancy goods and toys	2,143 12
Grains, plants, and seeds	23,945 60
India and hard rubber	10,634 07
Ivory and ivory goods	17,925 56
Leather and other gloves	30,597 08
Linen and linen mixed goods	23,463 90
Liquors (malt and distilled), wines, &c	25,742 79
Manure salt	57,234 59
Metal and metal ware	18,174 63
Miscellaneous	12,008 29
Musical and scientific instruments	5,579 43
Paper and manufactures of paper	10,908 48
Portland cement	2,490 94
Rags, waste paper, &c	216,712 09
Raw hides, skins, and leather	64,992 08
Renets, guts, and bladders	19,536 94
Woolen and woolen mixed goods	18,951 94
Total for quarter 1884	1,778,418 97
Total for quarter 1883	2,544,206 53
Decrease	765,787 56

J. M. BAILEY,
Consul.

HAMBURG, *December* 31, 1884.

ALTONA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Animals, domestic and wild, birds &c	$3,987 70
Basket and cane ware	6,019 40
Beet, raw and grape sugar	7,721 54
Bristles, feathers, horse-hair, and hair-cloth	1,263 05
Canned meats, fish, &c	15,520 65
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, paints, &c	1,152 22
China, glass, porcelain ware, &c	796 80
Dried fruit, and prepared vegetables	5,342 63
Fancy goods, toys, &c	4,044 62
Human hair	4,484 90
India and hard rubber goods	6,331 68
Liquors, wines, and fruit-juice	2,697 50
Manure salts	651 21
Miscellaneous	3,041 49
Musical and scientific instruments	2,793 40
Paper, manufactures of paper, stationery	2,232 18
Portland cement	13,121 60
Rags, waste paper, old metal, &c	30,998 05
Raw hides, skins, and leather	33,758 98
Tobacco, raw	1,496 44
Zinc and spelter	924 23
Total	148,380 27

Quarter ending June 30.

Animals, domestic and wild, birds, &c	$640 22
Basket and cane ware, whip-sticks, &c	9,620 27
Beet, raw, and grape sugar	12,086 05
Bristles, horse-hair and hair-cloth	2,228 87
Canned meats, fish, &c	3,225 38
Cotton and cotton mixed goods	3,012 63

Chemicals, dyes, drugs, paints, &c	$12,791 10
China, glass, porcelain ware, &c	4,183 22
Fancy goods, toys, &c	4,796 10
Human hair	8,710 67
India and hard rubber goods	6,580 65
Liquors, wine and fruit-juice	5,786 35
Manure salts	11,539 15
Miscellaneous	3,847 95
Musical and scientific instruments	2,469 06
Papers, manufactures of paper, stationery, &c	4,108 56
Portland cement	21,288 83
Rags, waste paper, old metal, &c	53,979 04
Raw hides, skins, and leather	65,683 47
Rennets	1,428 35
Zinc and spelter	8,988 00
Total	246,993 93

Quarter ending September 30.

Animals, domestic and wild, birds, &c	$451 00
Basket and cane ware, whip-sticks, &c	10,309 90
Beet, raw and grape sugar	22,623 52
Bristles, horse-hair and hair-cloth	3,930 13
Canned meats, fish, &c	14,536 44
Cotton and cotton mixed goods	3,627 37
Chemicals, dyes, drugs, paints, &c	25,167 14
China, glass, porcelain ware, &c	12,352 05
Fancy goods, toys, &c	8,935 27
Human hair	4,793 13
India and hard rubber goods	7,851 30
Liquors, wine and fruit-juice	8,032 02
Manure salts	22,945 37
Miscellaneous	5,171 52
Musical and scientific instruments	4,120 94
Paper, manufactures of paper, stationery, &c	1,555 35
Portland cement	2,849 22
Rags, waste paper, old metal, &c	37,379 10
Raw hides, skins, and leather	9,387 16
Zinc and spelter	564 23
Total	206,582 16

Quarter ending December 31.

Animals, domestic and wild, birds, &c	$3,423 63
Basket and cane ware, whip-sticks, &c	10,364 16
Beet, raw, and grape sugar	80,959 35
Bristles, feathers, horse hair, and hair cloth	2,008 95
Canned meats, fish, &c	29,814 62
Chemicals, dyes, drugs, paints, &c	18,010 78
China, glass, and porcelain ware, &c	3,606 40
Dried fruit and prepared vegetables	22,557 02
Eggs and albumen	2,852 25
Fancy goods, toys, &c	6,178 90
Grains, plants, and seeds	5,529 75
Human hair	4,008 72
India and hard rubber goods	6,814 17
Liquors, wines, and fruit juice	4,623 43
Manure salts	9,446 89
Miscellaneous	5,375 53
Musical and scientific instruments	2,153 68
Paper, manufacturer of paper, stationery, &c	2,594 51
Portland cement	21,914 60
Rags, waste paper, old metal, &c	29,323 88
Raw hides, skins, and leather	24,577 03
Total	296,138 25

PAUL MOLLER,
Consular Agent.

ALTONA, *December* 31, 1884.

KIEL AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Portland cement	$29,576 40
Glazed paper	895 23
Total	30,471 63

Quarter ending June 30.

Portland cement	$39,207 78
Glazed paper	2,337 66
Total	41,545 44

Quarter ending September 30.

Portland cement	$55,364 64
Glazed paper	856 91
Pepsin bitters	385 49
Total	56,607 04

Quarter ending December 31.

Portland cement	$27,694 13
Glazed paper	1,546 73
Pepsin bitters	168 90
Sprat	32 95
Statues of marble	352 94
Total	29,795 65

AUGUST SARTORI,
Consular Agent.

KIEL, *December* 31, 1884.

LÜBECK AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Hair (oxen)	$274 35
Household effects	835 56
Total	1,109 91

Quarter ending June 30.

Preserves	$98 05

Quarter ending September 30.

Preserves	$1,324 58

Quarter ending December 31.

Plants	$2,631 53
Preserves and sugars	329 98
Total	2,961 51

J. MEYER, JR.,
Consular Agent.

LÜBECK, *December* 31, 1884.

LEIPSIC AND GERA.

Year ending September 30, 1884.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	
Books	$71,002 52	$59,601 79	$51,298 74	$49,652 50	$231,555 55
Bristles	41,643 90	53,416 38	35,931 41	43,467 53	174,459 22
Cotton and linen goods	83,892 51	74,585 18	88,436 54	107,061 22	353,975 45
Drugs	12,863 39	7,198 89	7,478 57	13,726 29	41,267 14
Essential oils	31,397 37	21,524 93	46,842 33	41,310 55	141,075 18
Furs and skins	248,431 15	183,194 43	206,157 38	116,886 85	754,669 81
Kid and lamb-skin gloves	78,097 96	123,273 80	49,099 98	133,856 83	384,328 57
Laces and trimmings	50,437 95	72,247 31	29,873 82	43,639 55	196,198 63
Musical instruments	31,375 94	19,683 21	31,558 70	35,478 01	118,095 86
Music	13,653 31	11,114 80	15,034 77	6,687 94	46,490 82
Newspapers	16,991 95	20,939 72	20,569 04	27,171 25	85,671 96
Silk and half-silk goods	.....	29,377 50	22,894 51	53,618 37	105,890 38
Toys and fancy ware	8,342 43	8,227 92	10,553 16	5,950 25	33,073 76
Woolen goods	289,570 80	497,978 71	233,726 64	524,522 24	1,545,798 39
Miscellaneous	78,744 87	51,102 86	46,274 45	71,389 21	247,511 39
Total	1,056,446 05	1,233,467 43	895,730 04	1,274,418 59	4,460,062 11
Total for preceding year	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,685,814 89
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	774,247 22

LEIPSIC.

Quarter ending December 31.

Books	$73,961 05
Bristles	45,339 22
Cotton and linen goods	78,893 98
Drugs	15,674 16
Essential oils	16,900 13
Furs and skins	69,499 41
Kid and lamb-skin gloves	86,900 43
Laces and trimmings	33,204 56
Musical and other instruments	26,281 26
Music	14,707 70
Newspapers, periodicals	21,891 93
Toys and fancy ware	12,245 49
Silk and mixed goods	66,978 06
Woolen goods	193,235 18
Miscellaneous	42,045 04
Total	797,757 60
Corresponding quarter in preceding year	1,056,446 05

JAMES T. DU BOIS,
Consul.

LEIPSIC, *December* 31, 1884.

GERA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Woolen dress goods	$400,560 15
Leather gloves	24,439 67
Musical instruments	8,566 95
Plants and seeds	2,684 15
Miscellaneous	6,588 76
Total	442,859 68

Quarter ending June 30.

Woolen dress goods	$135,408 30
Leather gloves	11,130 27
Musical instruments	9,965 78
Chinaware	3,420 47
Miscellaneous	5,596 57
Total	165,521 39

Quarter ending September 30.

Worsted goods	$384,845 82
Leather gloves	27,067 09
Accordeons	14,213 42
Chinaware	9,388 49
Plants and seeds	8,599 15
Miscellaneous	2,280 92
Total	446,394 89

CHARLES NEUER,
Consular Agent.

GERA, *September 30, 1884.*

STETTIN AND AGENCIES OF KÖNIGSBURG AND DANTZIC.

KONIGSBERG AND DANTZIC.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	
Amber goods	$8,001 76	$987 84	$3,535 14	$15 35	$12,540 09
Books			58 45		58 45
Bristles	7,931 65	13,208 24	8,106 33	6,144 56	35,390 78
Cattle hair			451 13		451 13
Cement	10,651 33	1,787 54	4,485 44	9,642 53	26,566 84
Chemicals	292 51			405 09	697 60
Cherry juice	19,956 66			1,786 31	21,742 97
Cloth		167 93			167 93
Fire-proof material	11,672 86				11,672 86
Glucose	4,481 90	4,286 51			8,768 41
Hemp	34,542 13	2,533 64	27,660 69	38,421 27	103,157 73
Herrings	197 85				197 85
Kainit	16,023 37		9,371 25	38,523 75	63,918 37
Liqueurs			1,780 35		1,780 35
Matches			350 77		350 77
Musical instruments			715 19		715 16
Personal effects		140 06			140 06
Potash		174 30			174 30
Rags	198,490 25	116,665 22	205,774 44	217,527 52	738,457 43
Rape-seed oil			605 71		605 71
Scrap iron	9,372 53		2,176 27	7,253 75	18,802 55
Seeds	37,581 80	33,763 46	14,256 12	7,277 00	92,878 38
Sheep			238 00		238 80
Spelter	33,553 56		16,130 33		49,683 89
Sugar	68,296 81		15,993 60		84,290 41
Sundries		282 35	68 24	94 12	444 71
Zinc, oxide	1,372 58		3,188 35	1,809 55	6,370 48
Total	462,419 55	173,997 09	314,945 80	328,900 80	1,280,263 24
Total of preceding year	495,223 82	226,806 50	256,560 99	421,718 09	1,400,309 40
Increase			58,384 81		
Decrease	32,804 27	52,809 41		92,817 29	120,046 16

Exclusive of reimported petroleum barrels and grain bags of American manufacture.

STETTIN ALONE.

Quarter ending December 31.

Amber goods	$117 13
Burnt sugar	161 73
Cement	7,147 64
Cherry juice	1,894 62
Rags	38,330 67
Old ropes	1,601 81
Wood pulp	690 89
Zinc, oxide	2,673 07
Total	52,617 56

HERMANN KIEFER,
Consul.

STETTIN, *December* 31, 1884.

DANTZIC AGENCY.

Year ending September 30, 1884.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December. 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	
Calves' rennets				$94 12	$94 12
Rags	$13,561 00		$300 00	9,449 76	23,310 76
Scrap-iron	2,346 00			1,541 75	3,887 75
Amber	637 55		592 20	15 35	1,245 10
Liqueurs			104 00		104 00
Petroleum, barrels				1,500 58	1,500 58
Ruebsen	726 62				726 62
Lead	351 20				351 20
Chemicals				405 09	405 09
Total in United States gold	17,622 37		996 20	13,006 65	31,625 22
Previous year	137,306 29	16,775 14	10,092 27	16,567 00	180,740 70
Decrease	119,683 92	16,775 14	9,096 07	3,560 35	149,115 48

Quarter ending December 31,

Articles.	Values.	Total for the quarter.
Chemical roots	$424 87	$424 87
Petroleum, barrels	5,774 12	5,774 12
Beet sugar	8,054 16	8,054 16
Amber goods	514 40	514 40
Ruebsen seed	514 20	514 20
Total in United States gold	15,281 75	15,281 75
Corresponding quarter, 1883	17,622 37	17 622 37
Decrease	2,340 62	2,340 62

PETER CALLAS,
Consular Agent.

DANTZIC, *December* 31, 1884.

KÖNIGSBURG AGENCY.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarters ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total 1884.	Total 1883.
Amber, raw	$4,196 94				$4,196 94	$10,213 35
Bristles	7,931 65	13,208 24	8,106 33	6,144 56	35,390 78	61,307 22
Fruit juice	394 18		1,676 35		2,070 53	4,092 87
Hemp	34,542 13	2,533 64	27,660 69	38,421 27	103,157 73	150,923 95
Iron ware	2,034 33				2,034 33	5,815 66
Rags	163,178 52	94,628 19	176,316 47	186,859 47	620,982 65	697,913 65
Seeds	36,855 18	33,763 46	14,256 12	7,277 00	92,151 76	45,322 36
Sundries		282 35	68 24		350 59	
Total in U. S. gold	249,132 93	144,415 88	228,084 20	238,702 30	860,335 31	975,589 06
Total for year preceding	246,004 00	202,748 01	185,111 19	341,725 86	975,589 06	
Increase	3,128 93		42,973 01			
Decrease		58,332 13		103,023 56	115,253 75	

Quarter ending December 31.

Bristles	$8,431 52
Hemp	17,481 37
Rags	220,020 71
Seeds	25,842 90
Total	271,766 50

CONRAD H. GADKE,
Consular Agent.

KÖNIGSBURG, *December* 31, 1884.

THE NETHERLANDS.

AMSTERDAM.

Year ending June 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— September 30, 1883.	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	Total.
Bulbs	$46,970 98	$3,517 09		$245 18	$50,733 25
Cattle	12,744 00		$12,166 00	94,447 20	119,357 20
Cheese		4,844 32	1,456 27	1,616 40	7,916 99
Coffee	189,998 24	239,443 52	235,303 43	96,279 79	761,024 98
Diamonds	78,071 85	14,422 26	69,043 90	58,991 94	220,529 95
Fish, herrings, &c	8,261 22	8,000 88	1,365 70	3,139 72	21,267 52
Gums	4,315 14	3,748 39		132 79	8,196 32
Hides, beef, and calfskins	9,481 23	12,725 23		23,845 58	46,052 04
India rubber	4,320 20			14,059 10	18,379 30
Iron, old rails, and scraps	8,242 68				8,242 68
Mineral water				736 88	736 88
Oils, harlem, &c				12,339 03	12,339 03
Rags	5,404 08	8,327 38	16,269 34	12,794 88	42,795 68
Rice	29,323 66	14,817 16	15,641 42	84,759 96	144,542 20
Seeds, field and garden	15,556 10	8,393 72	19,967 79	14,066 74	57,984 35
Spices	63,987 74	20,619 76	11,884 32	913 46	97,405 20
Spirits, gin, and liquors	17,882 02	20,099 73	16,261 37	17,927 20	72,170 32
Tin, Banka and Billiton	65,725 80	48,787 83	26,969 72	31,497 07	172,980 42
Tobacco	5,789 86	32,720 26	117,625 06	437,541 88	593,677 06
Vegetables, fresh and pickled		30,936 87	11,897 48	1,655 72	44,490 07
Unenumerated or sundry articles	55,854 85	37,192 19	27,691 04	31,993 94	152,732 02
Total in United States gold	621,929 65	508,596 59	584,042 84	938,984 46	2,653,553 54
Total for preceding year	577,245 58	705,666 18	854,237 00	2,159,297 41	4,297,447 17
Increase	44,684 07				
Decrease		197,069 59	270,194 16	1,220,312 95	1,642,892 63

Quarter ending September 30.

Bulbs	$59,315 76
Coffee	66,455 38
Cattle	58,614 80
Cheese	1,906 57
Diamonds	125,259 00
Fish, herrings, &c	10,854 27
Mineral water	337 95
Oils, Haarlem, &c	6,611 09
Rags	5,460 80
Rice	68,277 59
Seeds, field and garden	11,699 47
Spices	2,886 19
Spirits, gin, and liqueurs	12,865 21
Tin, Banka and Billiton	52,297 95
Tobacco	415,759 47
Vegetables, fresh and pickled	3,158 30
Unenumerated or sundry articles	20,071 94
Total	921,831 74

Quarter ending December 31.

Bulbs	$8,568,72
Coffee	29,489 18
Cattle	15,932 80
Cheese	2,663 63
Diamonds	9,107 55
Fish, herrings, &c	10,494 44
Gums	3,937 25
India rubber	36,526 26
Sugar	22,756 06
Mineral water	238 50
Oils, Haarlem, &c	5,125 72
Rags	11,776 21
Rice	39,724 25
Seeds, field and garden	16,174 62
Spices	10,713 52
Spirits, gin, and liqueurs	18,218 72
Tin, Banka and Billiton	46,086 59
Tobacco	713,767 78
Vegetables, fresh and pickled	22,763 57
Unenumerated or sundry articles	35,395 79
Total	1,059,461 16

D. ECKSTEIN,
Consul.

AMSTERDAM, *December 31, 1884.*

ROTTERDAM AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Flushing and Schiedam.)

ROTTERDAM.

Quarter ending March 31.

Antiquities	$440 17
Cattle	33,296 00
Cheese	26,801 69
Coffee	37,219 42
Flax	103,841 84
Gin	21,417 63
Glycerine	3,941 15
Herring	19,082 20
Iron	20,912 12
Madder	9,461 08
Petroleum barrels	81,901 05
Rags	52,082 84

Rubber	$2,954 50
Sugar	8,680 44
Tin	49,290 57
Vegetables	708 00
Willows	772 80
Others	4,430 08
Total	477,233 58

Quarter ending June 30.

Cattle	$54,040 00
Cheese	15,244 69
Coffee	12,120 21
Flax	38,023 93
Gin	21,030 06
Glycerine	21,352 58
Herring	3,733 92
Hides	40,603 19
Madder	10,820 86
Petroleum barrels	75,741 68
Pipes	225 50
Rags	27,901 68
Rubber	45,200 60
Tin	7,902 18
Tobacco	6,739 70
Sundries	8,906 25
Total	390,027 03

Quarter ending September 30.

Antiquities	$4,583 60
Bulbs	10,538 68
Cattle	13,120 00
Cheese	34,134 96
Coffee	19,001 91
Flax	25,652 16
Gin	13,631 48
Herring	65,600 30
Iron	3,078 63
Madder	17,466 10
Petroleum barrels	100,108 12
Rags	17,049 68
Rubber	66,365 72
Tobacco	54,957 28
Others	7,910 42
Total	444,199 04

Quarter ending December 31.

Antiquities	$1,313 92
Bulbs	3,879 14
Cattle	7,784 00
Cheese	48,489 25
Church ornaments	7,614 46
Coffee	21,848 76
Flax	37,358 09
Gin	21,894 82
Glycerine	3,684 92
Gum	13,439 68
Herring	64,099 50
Madder	13,357 92
Petroleum barrels	80,781 14
Pipes	258 50
Rags	99,717 96
Rubber	33,133 87
Sugar	7,280 94
Tin	1,848 57
Tobacco	8,131 02
Total	476,216 46

JOHN F. WINTER,
Consul.

ROTTERDAM, *December* 31, 184.

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Bark				$3,258 03	$3,258 03
Beans	$1,208 86	$622 43			1,831 29
Beer				1,489 78	1,489 78
Books	384 89	1,639 63	$541 25	1,459 58	4,025 35
Bottles			1,025 71		1,025 71
Brilliants	3,385 63	47,041 29	29,780 44	9,535 10	89,742 46
Brimstone			738 23		738 23
Cattle	6,513 75	14,052 82	26,566 45	26,344 50	73,477 52
Cement	6,873 11	8,514 59	14,260 57	10,657 46	40,305 73
Cheese				989 70	989 70
Church ornaments			489 26	139 92	629 18
Clothing			1,716 81		1,716 81
Coals	44,863 15		2,610 52		47,473 67
Coffee		17,614 57		12,618 99	30,233 56
Crockery		538 71	2,607 33	1,733 73	4,879 77
Drugs	10,953 97	5,998 01	6,848 11	8,316 29	32,116 38
Eggs	7,899 36	2,399 38	86 88		10,385 62
Extract of meat	41,133 57	101,332 89	38,212 70	34,894 00	215,573 16
Fruit and vegetables	3,898 44	2,913 33			6,811 77
Furniture and objects of art	1,034 82	861 51		1,067 60	2,963 93
Glass (window)	39,547 32	24,786 80	23,133 73	20,128 21	107,596 06
Glass (plate)				536 35	536 35
Glue			378 89		378 89
Glycerine		890 09		2,644 84	3,534 93
Hair (animal)				1,644 44	1,644 44
Hair (human)			362 54	397 58	760 12
Hides and skins	45,923 50	48,208 90	32,174 45		126,306 85
Horses			7,067 66	1,930 00	8,997 66
Iron	12,002 53	3,013 52	5,097 77	18,339 10	38,452 92
Iron beams			19,015 09	4,106 13	23,121 22
Iron rods	16,088 53	4,417 91			20,506 44
Lap robes	11,905 57	8,709 45	193 97		20,808 99
Leather cuttings				1,447 49	1,447 49
Nails		1,649 72	388 19		2,240 94
Old rails			8,202 50	203 03	8,202 50
Oxide of zinc				1,945 47	1,945 47
Paper and parchment	9,607 91	8,533 92	6,233 10	5,566 49	29,941 42
Pictures and frames	6,369 96	6,266 82	4,406 76	5,595 46	22,639 00
Pitch	462 00	5,898 01		2,781 85	9,141 86
Rags	15,222 44	6,414 21	14,724 25		36,360 90
Rope		836 40		584 62	1,421 02
Sand	1,023 66	1,575 84		288 72	2,888 22
Seeds (celery)				474 91	474 91
Silk				773 51	773 51
Soap			729 54	668 50	1,398 04
Spiegeleisen	18,611 75	8,815 33	4,747 48	10,994 18	43,168 74
Steel	5,146 41	2,024 02	2,759 63		9,930 06
Steel wire	29,936 20	9,527 48	24,538 02	4,841 19	68,842 89
Steel wire rods	236,098 90	182,480 55	91,093 36	55,843 94	565,516 75
Stones	729 69	1,595 03		755 50	3,080 22
Straw		346 51			346 51
Sugar	812,791 43	155,905 06	113,819 24	269,173 50	1,351,689 23
Sulphur	2,222 10	5,058 07	1,807 74	2,173 86	11,261 77
Tar				651 38	651 38
Textile fabrics	16,770 28	12,347 69		2,028 14	31,146 11
Tobacco		3,803 33			3,803 33
Willows	3,002 00	3,591 07	535 58	1,149 03	8,277 68
Wine and gin	1,793 60	691 27	1,512 70	793 78	4,791 35
Wood	1,472 44	5,378 89	10,509 34	18,562 97	35,924 64
Woolen goods	5,168 02	3,859 44	14,725 84	1,622 60	25,375 90
Zinc	2,221 10		2,504 60		4,725 70
Sundries	11,134 99	1,781 09	9,368 19	6,193 03	28,477 30
Total in U. S. gold	1,433,402 88	721,935 58	525,514 42	557,344 48	3,238,197 36
Total for preceding year	1,427,417 12	1,473,500 56	1,578,110 39	437,351 35	4,916,379 42
Increase	5,985 76			119,993 13	
Decrease		751,564 98	1,052,595 97		1,678,182 06

Quarter ending December 31.

Bark	$212 71
Beer	1,547 27
Books	918 49
Cement	472 46
Cheese	634 00
Clay	261 58
Colors	237 93
Crockery	3,963 91
Drugs	10,958 04
Eggs	127,906 13
Extract of meat	54,510 73
Glass, plate	8,620 38
Glass, window	678 50
Glycerine	6,306 79
Hair, human	341 80
Hides and skins	17,561 34
Horses	3,512 60
Iron	7,083 41
Iron beams	654 27
Jewelry	173 62
Lap robes	615 29
Mineral water	939 28
Nails	473 82
Objects of art	443 42
Oil paintings and frames	4,061 59
Paper	7,093 49
Sand	291 91
Seeds	649 47
Spiegeleisen	21,799 86
Steel scrap	272 22
Steel wire	12,402 27
Steel wire rods	5,481 34
Stones	362 07
Sugar	263,082 93
Sulphur	3,655 92
Tar	617 60
Textile fabrics	12,529 43
Willows	1,403 39
Wines and spirits	5,477 91
Woolen goods	8,585 10
Sundries	73,867 38
Total	670,661 65

JOHN H. STEUART,
Consul.

ANTWERP, *December* 31, 1884.

BRUSSELS AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Charleroi.)

BRUSSELS.

Quarter ending March 31.

	Francs.
Lace goods	482,477.40
Rabbit skins and hatters' furs	416,700.79
Gloves	297,245.99
Linen goods	285,298.68
Glass and glassware	222,315.27
Corsets	105,911.40
Vegetable fiber	47,719.50
Wines	29,282.20
Tin, in sheet and foil	27,659.70
Harness and leather goods	18,501.66
Soap	15,404.64

Iron hooks	$13,897.24
Aniline colors	11,529.05
Miscellaneous goods	12,703.20
Total, Brussels	1,986,646.72
Charleroi:	
Window glass	3,194,902.81
Plate glass	197,243.92
Total	5,378,793.45
Total	$1,038,107.14

Quarter ending June 30.

	Francs.
Rabbit skins and hatters' furs	510,825.20
Plate and window glass	227,250.59
Lace goods	208,658.51
Linen goods	185,129.28
Corsets	153,713.50
Gloves	124,407.75
Woolen goods	33,484.90
Satin goods	27,810 40
Iron manufactures	23,550.23
Wines	22,498.17
Vegetable fiber	22,411.00
Aniline colors	17,524.90
Tin, in sheet and foil	13,378.95
Soap	10,517.60
Miscellaneous goods	15,864.75
Total, Brussels	1,597,025.73
Charleroi Agency:	
Window-glass	2,284,261.38
Plate-glass	133,172.59
Cement	3,318.15
Fire-arms	712.30
Total	4,018,490.15
Total	$775,568.60

Quarter ending September 30.

	Francs.
Lace goods	383,328.13
Gloves	383,253.90
Linen goods	239,909.61
Glass, plate and window	220,006.35
Rabbit skins and hatters' furs	221,323.43
Corsets	183,756.00
Oil paintings and works of art	106,118.20
Woolen goods	58,947.25
Vegetable fiber	35,459.50
Horses	25,980.00
Satin goods	13,154.00
Tin, in sheet and foil	12,528.01
Aniline colors	12,262.60
Marble	11,734.30
Extract of meat	10,534.55
Musical instruments	8,109.19
Miscellaneous goods	14,447.70
Total Brussels	1,940,852.72
Charleroi:	
Window-glass	3,150,199.20
Plate-glass	119,681.41
Marble	1,378.10
Total	5,212,111.43
Total	$1,005,937.51

Quarter ending December 31.

	Francs.
Oil paintings and statues	419,117.30
Linen goods	282,732.96
Glass	265,561.18
Lace goods	263,493.10
Gloves	249,861.84
Corsets	175,519.20
Vegetable fiber	86,333.00
Rabbit skins	77,901.30
Rags	48,697.75
Tin-foil	39,779.75
Wines	22,427.50
Aniline colors	17,220.15
Miscellaneous goods	18,119.13
Total Brussels	1,966,764.16
Charleroi Agency:	
Window-glass	2,269,137.87
Plate-glass	227,214.12
Iron	19,601.21
Tin-foil	1,566.47
Earthenware	1,229.90
Miscellaneous	2,541.30
Total	4,488,055.03
Total	$866,194.62

JNO. WILSON,
Consul.

BRUSSELS, *December* 31, 1884.

CHARLEROI AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

	Francs.
Window-glass	3,194,902.81
Plate-glass	197,243.92
Total	3,392,146.73

Quarter ending June 30.

	Francs.
Window-glass	2,284,261.38
Plate-glass	133,172.59
Cement	3,318.15
Fire-arms	712.30
Total	2,421,464.42

Quarter ending September 30.

	Francs.
Window-glass	3,150,199.20
Plate-glass	119,681.41
Marble	1,378.10
Total	3,271,258.71

Quarter ending December 31.

	Francs.
Window-glass	2,269,137.87
Plate-glass	227,214.12
Iron	19,601.21
Tin-foil	1,566.47
Earthware	1,229.90
Baryta sulphate	693.14
Fire-arms	721.70
Marbles	1,126.46
Total	2,521,290.87

CHARLES VANDER-ELST,
Consular Agent.

CHARLEROI, *December* 31, 1884.

GHENT AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Ostend.)

GHENT.

Quarter ending March 31.

Rabbit skins and hair	$92,952 40
Paper stock	52,855 10
Flax	6,775 35
Manufactured linen goods	4,081 75
Matches	1,330 60
Human hair	1,088 50
Flower plants	704 75
Ultramarine blue	330 00
Miscellaneous	1,030 25
Total	161,148 70

Quarter ending June 30.

Rabbit skins and hair	$155,058 90
Paper stock	104,044 27
Manufactured goods (linen)	7,015 00
Flax	5,539 00
Rape-oil	1,249 29
Laces	1,009 78
Plants	921 43
Miscellaneous	277 59
Total	275,116 64

Quarter ending September 30.

Rabbit skins and hair	$55,608 75
Paper stocks	65,047 30
Manufactured goods	2,042 60
Linseed oil	2,249 52
Flax	1,968 65
Plants	906 96
Photographic plates	300 40
Matches	133 50
Total	128,257 68

Quarter ending December 31, 1884.

Rabbit skins and hair	$12,265 72
Paper stock	149,440 17
Manufactured linen goods	5,129 85
Flax manufactured linen goods	2,672 95
Photographers' glass plates	2,091 47
Plants and flowers	1,386 54
Matches	1,896 05
Oil	1,173 74
Books	1,204 00
Miscellaneous	375 00
Total	177,635 49

MAX POLACHEK,
Consul.

GHENT, *December* 31, 1884.

OSTEND AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Preserved eggs	$518 52

Quarter ending June 30.

Granulated chicory	$174 78

Quarter ending September 30.

Granulated chicory	$312 83

A. J. NEUTS,
Consular Agent.

OSTEND, *September 30, 1884.*

VERVIERS AND LIEGE.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Fourth quarter 1883.	First quarter 1884.	Second quarter 1884.	Third quarter 1884.	Total.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Woolen goods	829, 607. 68	402, 946. 47	480, 761. 52	218, 881. 00	1, 932, 196. 67
Zinc	29, 205. 49	46, 594. 01	37, 122. 54	41, 175. 15	154. 097. 19
Fire-arms	538, 567. 92	538, 798. 77	742, 490. 18	1, 272, 605. 16	3, 092, 462. 03
Nails			1, 305. 15		1, 305. 15
Leather			1, 031. 55		1, 031. 55
Steel		213, 268. 41	186, 603. 46	179, 535. 60	579, 407. 47
Machinery	22, 000. 00	555. 00		125. 00	22, 680. 00
Glassware	134, 003. 88	131, 895. 72	139, 508. 75	115, 024. 99	520, 433. 34
Paper	466. 50	4, 325. 87		555. 92	5, 348. 29
Straw goods	21, 822. 75	1, 139. 00	1, 037. 25		23, 999. 00
Razor hones	5, 687. 64		1, 732. 35	934. 80	8, 354. 79
Clocks				382. 60	382. 60
Total in francs	1, 581, 361. 86	1, 339, 523. 25	591, 592. 75	1, 829, 220. 22	6, 341, 698. 08
Total in U. S. coin	$305, 282. 21	$258, 595. 22	$307, 257. 29	$353, 131. 31	$1, 224, 266. 03

Quarter ending December 31.

Woolen goods	$119, 019 33
Zinc	4, 648 44
Fire-arms	107, 412 76
Fancy goods	72 78
Iron	759 17
Machinery	999 03
Glassware	18, 965 78
Leather	352 98
Hones	1, 174 95
Marble	67 57
Straw goods	2, 726 55
Total	255, 299 34

G. D. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

VERVIERS AND LIEGE, *December 31, 1884.*

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

REVIEW BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT OF THE DECLARED EXPORT TRADE FROM THE SEVERAL CONSULATES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE UNITED STATES.

I beg to call attention to the statement compiled at this consulate-general showing the value of declared exports from the various consular districts to the United States during the four quarters respectively of the year ending September 30, 1883.

The following table exhibits the increases and decreases at the several consulates for the years 1883 and 1884:

Statement showing increases in 1884, *as compared with* 1883.

Consulates.	Increase, 1884.	Increase, 1883.	Decrease, 1883.
Bradford	$4,137,597	$1,077,806	.....
Bristol	27,559	8,263	.....
Cardiff	2,700,936	.....	$695,935
Dublin	33,936	.....	73,503
Falmouth	51,047	.....	54,329
Gloucester	14,203	54,179	.....
Hull	88,144	.....	12,840
Leeds	868,458	.....	267,602
Leith	86,657	170,772	.....
Plymouth	93,072	62,896	.....
Southampton	49,162	9,030	.....

Statement showing decreases in 1884, *as compared with* 1883.

Consulates.	Decrease, 1884.	Decrease, 1883.	Increase, 1883.
Belfast	$1,294,704	$1,275,821	.....
Birmingham	742,015	458,290	.....
Cork	14,764	38,121	.....
Dundee	250,998	.....	$24,431
Dunfermline	292,893	265,046	.....
Glasgow	2,280,867	556,992	.....
Liverpool	3,865,948	2,187,002	.....
London	2,011,683	6,224,964	.....
Londonderry	799	167,102	.....
Manchester	1,084,950	.....	181,018
Newcastle	256,769	535,402	.....
Nottingham	1,844,756	1,392,978	.....
Sheffield	877,995	2,269,981	.....
Tunstall	1,224,939	.....	655,657

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United States in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1884, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Consular district.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	
Belfast	$1,735,534 62	$2,148,614 10	$1,242,761 49	$1,715,190 52	$6,842,100 73
Birmingham	999,580 02	915,275 84	952,966 09	1,109,990 21	3,977,812 16
Bradford	3,145,330 55	3,458,258 20	3,253,647 06	3,743,806 70	13,601,042 51
Bristol	52,364 00	40,964 00	32,507 30	76,291 21	202,126 51
Cardiff	411,288 15	825,666 78	1,339,473 62	1,797,338 74	4,373,767 29
Cork	20,045 75	12,759 35	24,178 59	14,647 54	71,631 23
Dublin	209,500 28	226,765 58	220,751 86	280,397 19	937,414 91
Dundee	1,986,285 79	1,809,062 56	1,777,709 82	2,093,301 49	7,666,359 56
Dunfermline	507,698 47	524,259 87	256,310 49	558,327 45	1,846,596 28
Falmouth	24,649 50	30,312 90	24,684 56	25,085 22	104,732 18
Glasgow	1,985,875 74	1,884,768 11	1,523,718 99	1,987,512 09	7,381,874 93
Gloucester	84,365 20	63,494 82	29,349 04	35,226 30	212,375 36
Hull	117,996 80	111,740 66	145,956 54	83,774 67	459,468 67
Leeds	1,195,123 78	1,386,623 03	1,252,798 04	1,542,648 31	5,377,193 16
Leith	239,680 77	226,948 25	242,639 22	284,100 52	993,368 76
Liverpool	8,566,272 68	7,193,222 35	6,732,341 65	6,236,732 42	28,728,569 10
London	12,606,589 95	11,106,909 81	11,471,148 86	10,818,856 24	46,003,504 86
Londonderry	1,163 08	757 30	10 21	86 38	2,016 97
Manchester	3,618,822 57	3,559,721 10	2,725,761 75	3,575,169 49	13,479,474 91
Newcastle-on-Tyne	624,125 57	495,872 75	469,657 84	612,827 09	2,202,483 25
Nottingham	1,605,245 48	2,059,395 89	1,069,479 11	1,802,693 00	6,536,813 48
Plymouth	79,352 74	75,342 61	48,640 13	41,751 67	245,087 15
Sheffield	896,966 92	700,280 66	747,846 43	724,677 87	3,069,771 88
Southampton	44,116 48	72,042 44	1,832 22	30,567 74	148,558 88
Tunstall	726,029 58	673,970 26	706,374 64	744,177 35	2,850,551 83
Total	41,483,944 47	39,603,029 22	36,292,545 55	39,935,177 41	157,314,696 65

Statement showing the declared exports for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1884, as compared with the four corresponding quarters of the previous year.

For the quarter ending—	
December 31, 1883	$41,483,944 47
December 31, 1882	38,825,725 71
Increase	2,658,218 76
For the quarter ending—	
March 31, 1883	41,003,508 36
March 31, 1884	39,603,029 22
Decrease	1,400,479 14
For the quarter ending—	
June 30, 1883	40,485,851 26
June 3 , 1884	36,292,545 55
Decrease	4,193,305 71
For the quarter ending—	
September 30, 1883	44,892,902 28
September 30, 1884	39,935,177 41
Decrease	4,957,724 87
Decrease for quarter ending March 31, 1884	1,400,479 14
Decrease for quarter ending June 30, 1884	4,193,305 71
Decrease for quarter ending September 30, 1884	4,957,724 87
	10,551,509 72
Increase for quarter ending December 31, 1883	2,658,218 76
Total decrease for year ending September 30, 1884	7,893,290 96

Recapitulation for the year ending September 30, 1884.

London	$46,003,504 86
Liverpool	28,728,569 10
Bradford	13,601,042 51
Manchester	13,479,474 91
Dundee	7,666,359 66
Glasgow	7,381,874 93
Belfast	6,842,100 73
Nottingham	6,536,813 48
Leeds	5,377,193 16
Cardiff	4,373,767 29
Birmingham	3,977,812 16
Sheffield	3,069,771 88
Tunstall	2,850,551 83
Newcastle	2,202,483 25
Dunfermline	1,846,596 28
Leith	993,368 76
Dublin	937,414 91
Hull	459,468 67
Plymouth	245,087 15
Gloucester	212,375 36
Bristol	202,126 51
Southampton	148,558 88
Falmouth	104,732 18
Cork	71,631 23
Londonderry	2,016 97
Total	157,314,696 65

Recapitulation for ten years ending September 30, 1884.

London	$374,168,480 24
Liverpool	282,800,633 15
Manchester	124,960,889 36
Bradford	87,059,965 26
Belfast	75,362,657 79
Glasgow	71,241,393 41
Dundee	65,161,796 36
Sheffield	48,389,183 79
Nottingham*	47,781,482 49
Birmingham	38,686,925 58
Leeds	31,551,979 96
Tunstall	30,877,357 32
Newcastle	16,854,739 05
Cardiff	13,996,270 04
Dunfermline*	12,982,183 94
Leith	10,498,287 41
Dublin	8,257,948 23
Hull†	2,166,241 85
Bristol	1,995,598 77
Cork	1,064,503 36
Gloucester‡	1,006,991 62
Falmouth	754,283 50
Plymouth	643,262 70
Southampton	555,958 51
Londonderry	195,462 38
Total	1,349,014,476 07

* These figures represent only the declared value of exports for seven years ending September 30, 1884, those for previous years being embodied in the reports from Sheffield and Leith, of which consulates Nottingham and Dunfermline were agencies.

† These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the six years ending September 30, 1884, those for previous years being embodied in the reports from Leeds, of which consulate Hull was an agency.

‡ These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the five years ending September 30, 1884, those for the previous years being embodied in the reports from Bristol, of which consulate Gloucester was an agency.

Statement showing value of exports from the United Kingdom to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1884, together with value for preceding year; also column exhibiting decrease or increase for period named.

District.	Staple.	1884.	1883.	Decrease.	Increase.
Belfast	Linens	$6,842,100 73	$8,136,805 43	$1,294,704 70	
Birmingham	Hardware, cutlery, &c	3,977,812 16	4,719,827 19	742,015 03	
Bradford	Stuffs	13,601,042 51	9,463,444 93		$4,137,597 58
Bristol	Chemicals	202,126 51	174,567 33		27,559 18
Cardiff	Iron and tin plates	4,373,767 29	1,672,831 14		2,700,936 15
Cork	Hides and leather	71,631 23	86,395 52	14,764 29	
Dublin	Ale and beer	937,414 91	903,478 07		33,936 84
Dundee	Burlaps and linens	7,666,359 66	7,917,358 37	250,998 71	
Dunfermline	Linens and cottons	1,846,596 28	2,139,489 62	292,893 34	
Falmouth	China clay	104,732 18	53,684 43		51,047 75
Glasgow	Threads, cottons, and linen.	7,381,874 93	9,662,722 89	2,280,847 96	
Gloucester	Tin plates	212,375 36	198,171 52		14,203 84
Hull	Colors	459,468 67	371,324 57		88,144 10
Leeds	Woolens and cottons	5,377,193 16	4,508,734 53		868,458 63
Leith	Books	993,368 76	906,710 92		86,657 84
Liverpool	Tin plates, chemicals, &c.	28,728,569 10	32,594,517 92	3,865,948 82	
London	Metals, &c	46,003,504 86	48,015,188 59	2,011,683 73	
Londonderry	Whisky	2,016 97	2,816 81	799 84	
Manchester	Cottons	13,479,474 91	14,564,425 85	1,084,950 94	
Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Iron, steel, and chemicals.	2,202,483 25	2,459,253 23	256,769 98	
Nottingham	Laces	6,536,813 48	8,381,569 89	1,844,756 41	
Plymouth	Live stock	245,087 15	152,014 43		93,072 72
Sheffield	Hardware and cutlery.	3,069,771 88	3,947,766 91	877,995 03	
Southampton	Live stock	148,558 88	99,396 63		49,162 25
Tunstall	Earthenware	2,850,551 83	4,075,490 89	1,224,939 06	
Total		157,314,696 65	165,207,987 61	16,044,067 84	8,150,776 88

SUMMARY.

Total for year ending September 30, 1883	$165,207,987 61
Total for year ending September 30, 1884	157,314,696 65
Net total decrease	7,893,290 96
Decrease in fourteen consulates	16,044,067 84
Increase in eleven consulates	8,150,776 88
Net total decrease	7,893,290 96

EDWIN A. MERRITT,
Consul-General.

LONDON, *September* 30, 1884.

ENGLAND.

BIRMINGHAM AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Redditch, Kidderminster, and Wolverhampton.)

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Anvils and vises	$12,459 96	$27,454 57	$24,443 55	$11,147 62	$75,505 70
Buttons, shell, &c	82,665 58	92,113 04	76,157 55	61,125 32	312,061 49
Boot materials	6,353 05	5,960 28	6,188 72	5,877 89	24,379 94
Chains, hoes, and scythes	29,030 53	16,273 85	12,409 89	7,497 77	65,212 04
Chemicals and phosphorus	55,307 85	39,677 50	52,079 83	37,876 36	184,941 54
Fancy goods and jewelry	101,652 90	99,162 00	89,676 83	84,441 20	374,932 93
Glass, porcelain, &c	81,815 71	45,971 85	53,806 73	69,058 40	250,652 69
Guns and materials	165,129 53	158,225 76	213,474 11	338,017 20	874,846 60
Hardware, cutlery, steel, and iron	106,863 34	83,436 24	127,141 87	104,255 64	421,697 09
Metal for sheathing	27,769 05	9,434 04	24,742 07	17,122 91	79,068 07
Nickel and cobalt	18,275 71	20,472 74	16,355 11	17,934 21	73,037 77
Pens and tips	28,531 45	38,210 92	17,559 97	46,922 93	131,225 27
Saddlery and skins	26,133 99	30,383 50	32,784 57	30,125 41	119,427 47
Sundries	2,889 27	2,896 69	7,217 88	2,244 76	15,248 60
Total for Birmingham	744,877 92	669,672 98	754,038 68	833,647 62	3,002,237 20
Redditch agency	95,025 29	96,698 52	75,140 24	72,679 32	339,543 37
Kidderminster agency	141,888 73	131,348 12	96,090 30	182,972 46	552,299 61
Wolverhampton agency	17,788 08	17,556 22	27,696 87	20,690 81	83,731 98
Total for Birmingham district	999,580 02	915,275 84	952,966 09	1,109,990 21	3,977,812 16
Total for Birmingham district, 1883	1,179,104 62	1,127,752 14	1,180,379 45	1,232,590 98	4,719,827 19
Decrease	179,524 60	212,476 30	227,413 36	122,600 77	742,015 03

BIRMINGHAM.

Quarter ended December 31.

Anvils and vises	$9,014 87
Buttons, shell, &c	53,111 41
Boot materials	4,036 95
Chains, hoes, and scythes	9,484 23
Chemicals and phosphorus	60,493 85
Fancy goods and jewelry	57,837 37
Glass, porcelain, &c	55,208 77
Guns and materials	126,449 80
Hardware, cutlery, steel, and iron	72,251 11
Nickel and cobalt	10,598 62
Pens and tips	26,483 59
Saddlery and skins	10,104 84
Sundries	8,412 57
Total for Birmingham	503,487 98

REDDITCH AGENCY.

Needles and fishing tackle	$87,661 72

KIDDERMINSTER AGENCY.

Chamois and salted skins	$44,668 40
China and glass ware	25,468 58
Carpets and rugs	17,744 89
Sauce	5,310 56
Plants	5,017 16
Jute and linen yarn	2,914 60
Hardware	1,742 68
Sundries	1,538 67
Total for Kidderminster	104,405 54

WOLVERHAMPTON AGENCY.

Hansom cabs	$5,134 15
Hardware	1,777 58
Paving tiles	8,047 72
Sheet iron	3,247 83
Sundries	145 99
Total for Wolverhampton	18,353 27
Total for Birmingham and district	713,908 51
Total for Birmingham and district 1883	999,580 02
Decrease	285,671 51

WILSON KING,
Consul.

BIRMINGHAM, *December* 31, 1884.

NOTE BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.—The returns from Birmingham show a decrease as compared with 1883 amounting to $742,015, or nearly 16 per cent. The chief articles of export are guns and materials, hardware, cutlery, fancy goods, and jewelry. Consul King reports that American canned goods, meats, and fruits, as also certain kinds of tools and machinery, as axes, scissors, washing machines, &c., find a ready market in Birmingham.

The ten years' exports from this district are:

Year ending September 30—	
1875	$4,791,231 29
1876	3,135,234 92
1877	2,842,871 05
1878	2,309,513 42
1879	2,435,271 89
1880	4,920,433 58
1881	4,376,611 92
1882	5,178,118 16
1883	4,719,827 19
1884	3,977,812 16
Total	38,686,825 58

BRADFORD.

REPORT BY CONSUL GRINNELL.

I have the honor to submit herewith a report in the form of a classified table of exports hence to the United States for the calendar year 1884. Each quarter is separately given in our own currency, the totals being shown both in United States money and sterling, compared with the preceding year.

An analysis shows:

The first three-quarters, taken together, exhibit an increase compared with same period of 1883 of nearly three millions of dollars ($2,834,546), while the last quarter shows a decrease of above half a million of dollars ($582,471).

BRADFORD STUFFS.

This is the most considerable amount, and consists principally of Italian cloths, serges, &c., for linings. These we do not manufacture. Also such dress goods as can compete with the undervalued merchandise from France and Germany, viz, silk warp henriettas, a few low-priced cashmeres, and 21 and 22 in checks, plaids, and melanges, at prices ranging from 5⅞ cents to 11½ cents per yard.

WORSTED COATINGS.

These goods alone have been shipped in largely increasing quantities each quarter through, and have gained $200,000 in the fourth quarter and $1,066,219.05 in the year above the corresponding periods of 1883. That our manufacturers should furnish these goods from their own looms is incontestible. In dispatches 14, 49, 60, 69, and elsewhere, I had the honor of urging this, and remonstrating against the unfair "tradition" of the appraisers' bureau that worsted is not wool, and upon that hypothesis classing worsted coatings about 25 per cent. too low.

IMITATION SEALSKINS.

These goods are made here now in great perfection principally of silk, with mohair and cotton, the cotton as foundation. They are in the finished state 50 inches wide,

and vary in price from $3 per yard to $10 per yard. The better qualities not only resemble sealskin closely, but may like, that article, be wetted repeatedly and yet retain or easily be brought to their original freshness. They have been in great request for the United States until about one month since, when all orders were canceled from causes not yet made clear.

YARNS.

It is a matter of congratulation that, as far as appears by the declarations at this consulate, our manufacturers have, by encouraging watchfulness among the custom-house appraisers, and judiciously reducing prices of their own product, nearly driven out all worsted yarns of British origin.

Mohair yarns, which are not, I think, spun in the United States, are shipped hence in considerable quantities.

MACHINERY.

Machinery has gone forward in increasing quantity during 1884, the increase in declared value this year over 1883 being upwards of $250,000. Although, like all exportations, excepting only worsted coatings, the amount fell off nearly one-half in the fourth quarter of the year. There are two inventions, or rather patented improvements, in machinery in this district which it may be of consequence to refer to, viz, an improved combing machine for fine wools, and a loom so constructed as to weave pile goods (plushes, sealskins, velvets, &c.) of great length. It is said the pile can be easily made 3 inches in length, if desirable.

As to the combing machine, it is claimed that a saving of 25 per cent. can be made over all previous machines, and, additionally, that it makes much less mail than any other machine.

Four quarters of the calendar year 1884.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	December 31, 1884.	
Books	.....	$190 76	.....	.....	$190 76
Buttons	.....	152 80	$56 81	$41 72	251 33
Camels' hair	.....	.....	32,908 39	39,244 65	72,153 04
Card clothing	$6,335 31	6,666 34	5,686 57	5,423 48	24,111 70
Carpets and rugs	98,221 58	57,098 05	94,227 61	24,229 23	273,776 47
Chemicals, &c	7,808 60	7,186 44	9,236 46	6,968 45	31,199 95
Cotton	3,295 35	3,305 09	5,370 45	1,564 08	13,534 97
Cotton goods	38,541 67	37,713 60	40,930 08	31,212 25	148,397 60
Elastic web	475 95	.....	195 97	97 02	768 94
Hair cloths	15,034 89	10,024 38	7,784 98	8,359 01	41,203 26
Hemp bagging	.....	2,159 49	.....	2,133 57	4,293 06
Household ornaments and effects	.....	986 52	.....	.....	986 52
Iron, steel, &c	22,258 68	23,889 96	21,347 23	17,416 65	84,912 52
Leather	12,651 26	9,514 82	10,582 57	6,627 48	39,376 13
Linen	.....	.....	.....	217 08	217 08
Machinery	147,586 69	144,468 26	111,166 13	70,357 09	473,578 17
Miscellaneous	713 61	128 64	438 67	808 73	2,089 65
Mohair, goats' hair, &c	58,139 42	103,801 64	9,425 11	10,178 35	181,544 52
Noils	7,152 03	4,392 44	6,176 74	8,215 55	25,936 76
Oil	1,229 02	.....	.....	.....	1,229 02
Panels and painted glass	.....	.....	.....	2,584 23	2,584 23
Paper	754 59	707 19	1,264 38	1,523 43	4,249 59
Personal effects	.....	.....	882 75	.....	882 75
Photographs	.....	.....	153 11	.....	153 11
Reeds and heads	286 76	714 65	.....	.....	1,001 41
Rubber sheets	.....	413 59	337 49	459 84	1,210 92
Shawls, &c	3,404 31	6,208 17	10,276 53	4,153 42	24,042 43
Silk seals	.....	.....	155,789 52	47,064 68	202,854 20
Silk waste	10,637 04	6,166 22	1,498 82	3,159 35	21,461 43
Shuttles	298 62	.....	.....	.....	298 62
Spun silk, silk goods, &c	16,970 95	30,015 40	142,903 79	50,217 09	240,107 23
Stuffs	1,870,583 40	1,548,029 00	1,718,902 20	1,008,769 14	6,146,283 74
Tapestry, damasks, &c	2,643 02	4,287 19	11,460 63	3,393 55	21,784 39
Waste (worsted)	46,554 46	27,247 68	27,058 68	38,904 41	139,765 23
Wool	406,663 29	512,511 42	356,342 13	246,140 29	1,521,657 13
Woolen goods	51,665 80	54,340 91	72,774 43	25,446 93	204,228 07
Worsted coatings	492,411 38	550,930 99	800,236 72	825,651 39	2,669,230 48
Yarns (mohair)	.....	.....	32,174 42	32,636 12	64,810 54
Yarns (all other)	135,940 52	100,395 42	56,217 33	39,661 06	332,214 33
Total	3,458,258 20	3,253,647 06	3,743,806 70	2,562,859 32	13,018,571 28
Same periods 1883	2,487,141 29	2,128,464 82	3,005,560 61	3,145,330 55	10,766,497 27
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,252,074 01

Exports for twenty years, 1865 to 1884 inclusive.

1865	$12,787,077 81
1866	14,750,596 74
1867	10,225,955 93
1868	12,307,460 14
1869	12,996,075 80
1870	14,680,720 73
1871	15,765,705 85
1872	18,302,369 79
1873	14,898,622 93
1874	13,762,945 12
1875	11,317,626 35
1876	6,695,450 88
1877	7,144,288 78
1878	5,206,149 10
1879	7,087,458 38
1880	9,373,987 38
1881	7,808,327 90
1882	8,161,188 46
1883	10,766,497 27
1884	13,018,571 28
Total	227,057,076 62

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL,
Consul.

BRADFORD, *January* 15, 1885.

BRISTOL.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Bath bricks			$1,814 00	$1,965 00	$3,779 00
Books	$3,727 00	$4,350 00	1,541 50	243 30	9,861 80
Cocoa and chocolate	13,125 00	10,077 00	7,990 80	4,701 00	35,893 80
Chemicals	10,248 00	10,228 00	5,732 00	3,250 00	29,458 00
Cheese	925 00				925 00
Cloths	2,180 00	2,716 00		4,292 00	9,188 00
Cordage			1,533 00	1,164 30	2,697 30
Fish lines		1,235 00		705 61	1,940 61
Floor cloths	866 00	4,526 00	2,973 00	2,967 50	11,332 50
Furniture				1,741 00	1,741 00
Glue	7,489 00	2,062 00	2,666 00	540 00	12,757 00
Hides	2,341 00				2,341 00
Machinery			1,265 00		1,265 00
Paper stock	2,920 00	1,411 00	1,946 00	2,800 50	9,077 50
Sausage casings	2,306 00		1,149 00	2,030 00	5,485 00
Seeds		2,525 00			2,525 00
Tin and terne plates	2,224 00			47,205 00	49,429 00
Type metal			1,707 00	2,078 00	3,785 00
Sundries	4,013 00	1,834 00	2,190 00	608 00	8,645 00
Total	52,364 00	40,964 00	32,507 30	76,291 21	202,126 51
Total for preceding year	52,693 00	47,575 00	33,566 00	40,670 77	174,504 77
Increase				35,620 44	27,621 74
Decrease	329 00	6,611 00	1,058 70		

Quarter ending December 31.

Books	$1,220 00
Chemicals	7,879 00
Chocolate	9,724 00
Cloths	2,090 00
Furniture	2,813 00
Glue	3,188 00

Iron oxide	$1,161 00
Paper stock	4,509 00
Tin plates	8,841 00
Type metal	3,723 00
Sundries	2,991 00
	48,139 00

LORIN A. LATHROP,
Consul.

BRISTOL, *December* 31, 1884.

NOTE BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.—Consul Lathrop reports an increase of $29,559, or more than 15 per cent. Tin and terne plates are the chief articles of export.

The last ten years' figures are as follows:

Year ending September 30, 1875	$390,595 58
1876	217,427 57
1877	218,222 00
1878	166,648 20
1879	164,552 24
1880	157,177 01
1881	157,978 33
1882	166,304 00
1883	174,567 33
1884	202,126 51
Total	1,995,598 77

FALMOUTH AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Scilly Islands.)

FALMOUTH.

Quarter ending March 31.

China clay, 3,843½ tons	$30,190 01
Wearing apparel and sundries	122 89
Total	30,312 90

Quarter ending June 30.

China clay	$17,679 92
Arsenic	7,004 64
Total	24,484 56

Quarter ending September 30.

China clay	$24,228 64
Arsenic	856 58
Total	25,085 22

Quarter ending December 31.

China clay	$18,198 32
Patent safety fuse	63 26
Total	18,261 58

HOWARD FOX,
Consul.

FALMOUTH, *December* 31, 1884.

NOTE BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.—Consul Howard Fox reports an increase of $51,047, or 95 per cent., in the returns of this district as compared with last year. China clay and arsenic comprise nearly all the exports, China clay constituting nearly 90 per cent. of the whole.

The figures for the ten years are as follows:

Year ending September 30—	
1875	$57,487 85
1876	44,636 44
1877	53,451 77
1878	55,036 64
1879	67,253 47
1880	132,469 40
1881	76,517 79
1882	109,013 53
1883	53,684 43
1884	104,732 18
Total	754,283 50

GLOUCESTER.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Books, music, and pictures	$402 00				$402 00
Machinery and iron-work		$11,022 70	$6,592 94	$3,007 10	20,622 74
Rose trees, shrubs, and garden plants	2,800 24	809 88	206 82		3,816 04
Salt	2,323 62	1,024 80			3,348 42
Scrap iron, pig-iron, old iron, and steel rails			7,974 72		7,974 72
Tessellated tiles, &c	140 64		6,660 92	217 92	7,019 48
Tin plates, &c	65,922 02	39,441 98	2,280 70	8,854 70	116,499 40
Woolen cloth	12,559 50	10,989 06	5,632 94	22,675 88	51,857 38
Miscellaneous	157 18	206 40		470 70	834 28
Total in United States gold	84,305 20	63,494 82	29,349 04	35,226 30	212,375 36
Total for preceding year	55,646 72	47,467 36	22,072 60	72,984 84	198,171 52
Increase	28,658 48	16,027 46	7,276 44		14,203 84
Decrease				37,758 54	

Quarter ending December 31.

Music, pictures, and books	$363 60
Rose trees, shrubs, and garden plants	4,015 98
Salt	1,343 82
Tin plates, &c	26,665 68
Woolen cloth	6,684 26
Total	39,073 34

CHAS. E. PORTLOCK,
Commercial Agent.

GLOUCESTER, *December* 31, 1884.

NOTE BY THE CONSUL-GENERAL.—Vice Commercial Agent Portlock's returns from this district exhibit an increase of $14,203, or 7 per cent. Tin plates and woolens are the chief exports.

The exports are:

Year ending September 30—	
1880	$195,880 38
1881	256,572 62
1882	143,991 74
1883	198,171 52
1884	212,375 36
Total	1,206,991 62

HULL.

Quarter ending March 31.

Beer	$65,133 02
Black salts	13,621 08
Black lead	720 86
Cattle hair	1,550 56
Carbolic acid	632 24
Carbonate of potash	1,276 36
Colors	18,599 72
Crude phenyl acid	140 02
Ginger essences	303 84
Grease	322 28
Hide cuttings	870 48
Leather	1,266 38
Machinery	6,505 10
Paper stock	156 48
Washing blue	201 40
Woolen yarn	440 84
Total	111,740 66

Quarter ending June 30.

Beer	$22,572 58
Black salts	16,466 76
Blue (washing)	358 66
Bottle labels	19 52
Calf skins	19,426 54
Carbonate of potash	6,468 66
Carbolic acid	1,024 62
Camels' hair	5,237 34
Cattle hair	366 50
Coals	16,654 58
Colors	26,523 26
Cliff stone	338 66
Flax	982 16
Grease	2,214 02
Hide cuttings	1,773 64
Machinery	1,734 56
Leather	2,006 80
Paper stock	1,127 56
Plaster castings	241 06
Russian mats	55 30
Strappatura	550 44
Sheep wash	3,087 44
Sundries	16,659 16
White chalk	23 42
Miscellaneous	43 30
Total	145,956 54

Quarter ending September 30.

Almanacs	$796 42
Beer	19,426 38
Breeding animals	246 24
Black salts	8,928 80
Blue (washing)	335 00
Calf skins	8,971 76
Carbonate of potash	3,578 04
Caustic potash	597 54
Cheese rennet	149 10
Coals	8,601 70
Colors	18,567 38
Cliff stone	981 38

Cow hair	$357 92
Grease	632 24
Ginger essences	251 38
Hide cuttings	1,823 64
Machinery	8,559 89
Leather	289 72
Paris white	65 18
Sheep's wool noils	614 96
Total	83,774 67

Quarter ending December 31.

Almanacs	$109 30
Beer	47,261 54
Bicycle	31 30
Breeding animals	38 40
Black salts	9,666 90
Coals	6,574 52
Carbonate of potash	9,501 78
Calfskins	1,521 50
Colors	12,441 94
Crystal carbolic acid	1,042 52
Camels' hair	795 34
Cattle's hair	536 84
Caustic potash	533 68
Canary seed	282 50
Cod-liver oil	32 74
Cliff stone	110 80
Grease	2,875 86
Hide cuttings	2,970 28
Machinery	1,286 11
Old rope	308 76
Paris white	68 58
Paper stock	973 66
Russian mats	193 32
Sundries	10,018 50
Tar	94 90
Washing blue	351 22
Total	109,642 79

EDWARD HOWARD,
Commercial Agent.

HULL, *December* 31, 1884.

NOTE BY THE CONSUL-GENERAL.—Commercial Agent Howard sends a very full report on the state and condition of trade at this point. He also furnishes some interesting remarks on the industries of Hull, including reports on Kingston cotton mills, &c.

The exports to the United States show an increase of $88,140, or more than 23 per cent. when compared with last year. Beer and colors are the largest articles of export.

The figures for the last six years are:

Year ending September 30—	
1879	$131,683 09
1880	547,247 23
1881	272,353 48
1882	384,164 81
1883	371,324 57
1884	459,468 67
Total	2,166,241 85

LEEDS AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Huddersfield.)

LEEDS.

Quarter ending March 31.

Ale finings	$40 96
Bricks	140 60
Burners	623 52
Chemicals	22,712 90
Cards	1,032 88
Earthenware	3,354 22
Gas fittings	67 28
Grease	3,323 84
Hatters' fur	12,100 48
Iron	5,362 68
Linen threads and yarns	70,509 62
Leather	2,397 44
Linens	16,776 20
Mohair yarns and noils	1,548 24
Machinery	35,795 56
Pins	134 02
Paper hangings	1,000 36
Serges	2,437 46
Silk seals	783 42
Skins	24,856 96
Teazles	553 36
Union cloths	15,098 92
Wood	298 40
Woolens	75,608 20
Worsteds	115,496 22
White cattle hair	12,019 12
Total	424,071 96

Quarter ending June 30.

Bricks and tiles	$2,053 44
Burners (gas)	1,145 72
Bundles bar iron and steel tires	2,292 38
Cattle hair and noils	15,840 32
Chemicals	24,095 16
Cloths (Union and woolen)	28,161 96
Cocoa	405 00
Earthenware	5,020 82
Economizers and castings	10,613 12
Fur	5,227 40
Glass-stainers' ovens	135 00
Grease	4,120 50
Grindstones and scythestones	1,240 56
Knit goods, mohair, and sealskins	15,225 26
Leather	3,563 74
Linens	13,191 90
Machinery	9,735 70
Oil	739 76
Paper hangings	4,102 46
Pins (round and flat)	352 68
Skins	34,987 06
Sundries	2,971 32
Threads and yarn	47,038 90
Twines	855 12
Woolens	64,850 12
Woolens and worsteds	2,611 16
Worsteds	86,376 42
Total	386 952 98

Quarter ending September 30.

Almanacs	$1,357 84
Bricks and tiles	3,484 10
Bundles and bars of iron	2,455 68
Boot protectors	866 60
Cattle hair and mohair	6,875 38
Cloths (union)	14,541 12
Chemicals	22,749 26
Down clothing	6,414 38
Earthenware	4,167 22
Economisers	3,410 00
Grindstones	752 02
Grease and mohair noils	5,551 26
Gas-burners	1,560 54
Hatter's furs	4,362 04
Hair goods	1,929 06
Leather	7,636 34
Linens	17,723 98
Machinery	20,701 04
Mohair goods	8,055 78
Skins	28,406 46
Silk seals	2,821 60
Sundries	6,327 84
Threads and yarns	43,695 24
Woolens	59,943 24
Worsteds	178,431 06
Woolens and worsteds	4,864 34
Total	459,083 42

Quarter ending December 31.

Almanacs	$8,505 06
Bricks	474 66
Bundles and bars of iron and steel tires	2,216 52
Burners (gas)	937 92
Chemicals	9,046 22
Cloths (union and woolens)	7,696 12
Carpet noils and cattle hair	19,187 72
Down clothing	1,877 88
Earthenware	4,483 16
Economizers	10,533 84
Grease	2,927 78
Knit goods and silk seals	3,128 84
Leather	1,609 30
Linens	7,082 82
Machinery	31,581 94
Paper hangings	374 24
Pins	880 24
Skins	12,593 24
Sundries	2,342 70
Threads and yarns	33,265 66
Twines	447 40
Wire	158 10
Woolens	30,067 04
Woolens and worsteds	1,865 56
Worsteds	148,888 30
Yarn	2,728 56
Total	344,900 82

A. V. DOCKERY,
Consul.

LEEDS, *December* 31, 1884.

NOTE BY THE CONSUL-GENERAL.—Consul Dockery's report of the value of declared exports from the consular district of Leeds to the United States for 1884, shows an increase of $868,458, or more than 19 per cent. when compared with last year. Woolens and cottons form the chief articles of export.

The figures for the last ten years are:

Year ending September 30—	
1875	$3,626,535 43
1876	2,135,376 68

Year ending September 30—	
1877	$1,704,327 58
1878	1,411,370 59
1879	1,556,965 96
1880	3,615,338 09
1881	2,839,801 07
1882	4,776,336 87
1883	4,508,734 53
1884	5,377,193 16
Total	31,551,979 96

HUDDERSFIELD AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Chemicals and dyes	$24,035 29
Cottons	49,443 16
Cottons, velvet	8,610 29
Cottons, sewing	20,650 58
Fustians	4,171 87
Goat hair	2,925 77
Linen and cotton	1,173 29
Machinery	764 87
Mohair	6,164 81
Mohair and cotton	9,330 85
Mohair, cotton, and silk	51,835 68
Paintings	243 30
Paper	1,329 25
Shawls	42,917 43
Silk seals	43,415 22
Silk and cotton	9,213 31
Woolens	346,265 80
Woolens and cotton	9,389 81
Woolens and silk	663 58
Woolens and worsteds	36,167 27
Worsteds	288,521 29
Worsteds and silk	3,704 29
Steel card wire	989 81
Card clothing	624 25
Total	962,551 07

Quarter ending June 30.

Chemicals	$21,677 06
Cottons	9,345 96
Cottons, velvet	1,260 64
Cottons, sewing	18,279 10
Fustians	2,924 93
Goat hair	12,986 56
Machinery	2,566 54
Mohair	12,591 79
Mohair and cotton	38,166 87
Mohair, silk, and cotton	74,175 22
Shawls	13,545 36
Silk seals and plushes	83,190 52
Woolens	389,050 29
Woolens and cotton	11,440 27
Woolens and silk	2,193 37
Silk and cotton	36,245 58
Woolens and worsteds	14,808 60
Worsteds	118,900 79
Steel card wire	1,260 50
Oil-cloth	452 62
Tissue	205 37
Household goods	200 00
Card clothing	133 75
Paper and twine	243 37
Total	865,845 60

C. W. WHITMAN,
Consular Agent.

HUDDERSFIELD, *June* 30, 1884.

LIVERPOOL AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Holyhead and St. Helens.)

LIVERPOOL.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Beer	$50,284 23	$39,489 63	$68,246 44	$25,198 23	$183,218 53
Chemicals	1,893,693 19	1,776,591 97	1,361,095 02	1,295,329 25	6,326,709 43
Coal	155,784 69	49,933 84	83,278 43	168,127 23	457,124 19
Dry goods	11,825 08	13,338 26	25,971 25	17,931 84	69,066 43
Earthenware and glass	174,257 21	130,478 00	133,436 61	167,123 02	605,294 84
Fruit and vegetables	595,230 03	195,598 22	70,003 28	73,434 87	934,266 40
Machinery	19,212 78	26,652 61	14,131 85	13,776 56	73,773 80
Hemp and flax	6,146 38	1,080 36	194 66	2,734 97	10,156 37
India rubber	447,074 55	284,221 10	230,718 95	408,633 43	1,370,648 03
Iron	97,538 54	85,513 03	105,148 35	107,387 69	395,587 61
Rags and canvas	28,073 43	29,284 88	25,776 69	21,003 05	104,138 05
Leather and skins	332,911 77	366,986 18	645,583 77	385,737 43	1,731,219 15
Rags and waste paper	235,867 90	206,552 76	245,625 23	214,148 97	902,194 86
Salt	370,460 95	295,303 17	250,141 50	305,410 91	1,221,316 53
Slates and tiles	15,822 50	7,689 05	11,786 50	16,667 06	51,965 11
Steel and steel wire	109,032 62	64,952 36	185,509 96	177,864 09	537,359 03
Tin plates	2,208,115 97	2,104,088 66	1,672,083 74	1,364,035 34	7,348,323 71
Tin	27,212 36	13,460 68	2,598 71	9,586 65	52,858 40
Wire rope	12,424 06	7,752 32	10,939 88	9,853 86	40,970 12
Wool	588,742 44	413,430 11	522,490 96	497,909 42	2,022,572 93
Wood	29,451 70	39,665 17	26,930 10	27,183 56	123,230 53
Pig iron	317,513 63	262,653 03	267,986 56	127,851 03	976,004 25
Cement	1,265 28	----------	360 11	248 19	1,873 58
Yellow metal	15,032 36	----------	7,362 26	7,824 58	30,219 20
Grease and oil	16,369 99	37,791 73	11,514 13	6,827 70	72,503 55
Private effects	20,234 54	10,136 90	9,586 84	31,097 29	71,055 57
Paint and varnish	3,484 41	1,708 13	4,856 76	1,357 75	11,407 05
Wine and spirits	4,851 88	10,915 44	19,533 41	10,224 36	45,525 09
Cotton	118,186 16	201,232 82	135,720 10	45,559 02	500,698 10
Seed	16,160 73	15,703 82	10,686 37	----------	42,550 92
Granite	1,571 87	330 92	588 83	1,094 96	3,586 58
Hardware	47,602 78	22,813 18	134,995 19	265,783 28	471,194 43
Rice	138,529 17	137,093 55	188,064 63	156,339 17	620,026 52
Provisions	13,620 57	23,314 84	58,222 09	5,061 15	100,218 65
Hair	92,019 43	64,626 31	59,632 78	58,420 98	274,699 50
Cattle	38,395 62	83,570 89	45,427 57	117,301 41	284,695 49
Iron ore	8,880 55	----------	----------	18,935 15	27,815 70
Books and stationery	2,520 83	3,479 53	4,024 58	3,207 01	13,231 95
Tea and coffee	29,324 37	65,935 95	14,427 95	9,873 61	119,561 88
Felt	360 12	919 76	2,221 50	1,075 48	4,576 86
Precious metal	24,389 03	19,381 55	8,384 97	11,080 91	63,236 46
Manure	56,693 80	15,893 18	6,924 92	12,141 32	91,653 22
Bells	126 52	----------	----------	----------	126 52
Silk waste	3,898 06	----------	----------	----------	3,898 06
Minerals	3,007 49	248 19	----------	----------	3,255 68
Millstones	2,613 48	----------	291 99	257 91	3,163 38
Gum and glue	6,321 57	5,095 22	5,182 81	1,075 50	17,675 10
Carriages	2,413 78	----------	----------	175 19	2,588 97
Baskets	360 12	----------	----------	----------	360 12
Drugs	5,576 00	2,759 30	17,980 30	12,412 83	38,728 43
Mineral water	637 50	----------	1,056 03	----------	1,693 53
Saddlery	194 66	----------	316 32	----------	510 98
Dyes	647 24	----------	----------	2,691 17	3,338 41
Mats	126 52	----------	----------	----------	126 52
Sugar	147,161 65	45,297 23	----------	----------	192,458 88
Elephants' teeth	8,287 64	----------	4,628 04	----------	12,915 68
Chronometer movements	817 56	----------	822 43	----------	1,639 99
Oat-meal	739 70	----------	277 39	189 79	1,206 88
Spices	1,250 68	----------	----------	----------	1,250 68
Tobacco	73 99	----------	----------	----------	73 99
Shellac	793 23	----------	----------	----------	793 23
Quicksilver	5,055 79	----------	1,313 95	2,506 25	8,875 99
Silk noils	----------	5,241 21	----------	----------	5,241 21
Ginger	----------	1,980 65	8,083 14	----------	10,063 79
Enamel dials	----------	204 39	457 44	----------	661 83
Carbon	----------	141 12	----------	----------	141 12
Tanning goods	----------	77 86	----------	73 00	150 86

LIVERPOOL—Continued.

Year ending September 30—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Feathers		$768 90			$768 90
Mineral water		87 59			87 59
Wax		817 57			817 57
Barytes		939 23	$2,744 70	$316 32	4,000 25
Manganese			3,489 27	126 52	3,615 79
Barrels			3,348 15	9,883 41	13,231 56
Diamonds			136 26	4,068 39	4,204 65
Pepper				399 05	399 05
Ship-chandlery				778 63	778 63
Lead				248 19	248 19
Orchella weed				1,148 49	1,148 49
Total	$8,566,272 68	7,193,222 35	6,732,341 65	6,236,732 42	28,728,569 10
Total for preceding year	8,524,504 37	7,051,885 26	8,173,210 59	8,844,917 70	32,594,517 92
Increase	41,768 31	141,337 09			
Decrease			1,440,868 94	2,608,185 28	3,865,948 82

Quarter ending December 31.

Beer	$36,366 45
Chemicals	1,563,915 76
Coal	93,527 12
Dry goods	28,799 33
Earthenware and glass	172,588 62
Fruit and vegetables	274,966 39
Machinery	7,747 46
Hemp and flax	14,292 26
India rubber	205,957 71
Iron	101,275 18
Bags and canvas	30,044 77
Leather and skins	348,012 04
Rags and waste paper	304,953 10
Salt	351,821 96
Slate, bricks, and tiles	10,414 31
Steel	103,415 84
Tin plates	1,845,006 94
Tin	939 23
Wire rope	12,073 29
Wool	294,602 35
Wood	44,459 49
Pig iron	156,387 84
Cement	442 85
Yellow metal	447 72
Grease and oil	8,414 18
Private effects	11,654 51
Paint and varnish	2,530 57
Wines and spirits	26,195 78
Cotton	98,938 16
Seed	11,542 83
Hardware	164,039 23
Rice	97,475 29
Provisions	49,432 90
Hair	35,417 57
Cattle	71,229 66
Books and stationery	3,849 49
Tea and coffee	20,852 24
Felt	1,737 34
Precious metals	666 71
Manure	28,876 46
Elephants' teeth	2,068 26

Dyes	$11,241 11
Oatmeal	311 46
Pitch	330 92
Precious stones	5,416 41
Tobacco	180 06
Grindstones	131 39
Minerals	4,691 29
Saddlery	369 85
Carriages	194 66
Drugs	2,608 44
Lead	569 38
Total	6,663,424 07

S. B. PACKARD,
Consul.

LIVERPOOL, *December* 31, 1884.

NOTE BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.—The returns of exports to the United States from the district again show a decline, amounting during the year to $3,865,948, or nearly 12 per cent. Tin plates and chemicals are the chief exports.

The figures for the last ten years are:

Year ending September 30—	
1875	$27,307,312 61
1876	22,947,802 20
1877	22,585,056 66
1878	19,084,235 15
1879	23,062,247 11
1880	42,589,566 16
1881	29,119,805 55
1882	34,781,520 69
1883	32,594,517 92
1884	28,728,569 10
Total	282,800,633 15

LONDON.

Year ending September, 1884.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Beer, wine, and spirits	$143,049 71	$136,301 49	$181,977 26	$113,242 14	$574,570 60
Chemicals, soda, &c	808,614 56	723,070 29	490,855 92	509,055 80	2,531,596 57
Books and stationery	544,448 99	356,389 19	493,474 21	538,934 36	1,933,246 75
Dry goods—silks, woolens, cotton, laces, &c	1,207,321 69	1,911,488 27	1,033,516 85	1,506,205 37	5,658,532 18
Machinery and hardware	29,515 42	22,231 82	100,629 08	60,083 60	212,459 92
Iron, steel, metals, &c	2,656,328 98	3,258,774 69	2,346,503 20	2,323,370 60	10,584,977 47
Leather, hides, skins, furs, &c	1,222,918 75	1,005,120 34	1,612,861 49	1,141,502 27	4,982,402 85
Rags and paper waste	176,323 84	307,993 55	273,936 73	206,949 13	965,203 25
Wool	198,426 29	197,905 08	351,251 66	193,679 17	941,262 20
Raw silk	4,653 10		322 89	15,892 10	20,868 09
Tea	155,369 22	320,366 49	150,131 44	95,036 10	720,903 25
Clothing	58,034 81	112,837 37	118,809 02	83,679 74	373,360 94
Diamonds	577,486 24	598,073 55	489,185 92	782,313 35	2,447,059 06
Hops	6,797 47	10,892 38	262 42	491 23	18,443 50
Seeds	109,400 35	31,271 85	37,817 41	39,598 11	278,087 72
Feathers	323,680 61	479,086 39	864,279 37	488,351 97	2,155,398 34
Miscellaneous	4,324,219 92	1,635,107 06	2,925,333 99	2,720,471 20	11,605,132 17
Total	12,606,589 95	11,106,909 81	11,471,148 86	10,818,856 24	46,003,504 86
Total for preceding year	10,067,253 09	11,986,992 67	11,691,212 91	14,269,729 92	48,015,188 59
Increase	2,539,336 86				
Decrease		880,082 86	220,064 05	3,450,873 68	2,011,683 73

Comparative statement of merchandise declared at this consulate-general for the years ending 1883 *and* 1884.

Articles.	1883.	1884.	Increase or decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
				Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Beer, wine, and spirits	$542,732 75	$574,570 60	$31,837 85	5+	
Chemicals, soda, &c	2,134,350 59	2,531,596 57	397,245 98	15+	
Books and stationery	2,127,405 97	1,933,246 75	194,159 22		9+
Dry goods	5,814,349 77	5,658,532 18	155,817 59		3—
Machinery, hardware	79,897 09	212,459 92	132,562 83	166—	
Iron, steel, metals, &c	14,627,850 76	10,584,977 47	4,042,873 29		27+
Leather, hides, skins, furs, &c	4,735,191 65	4,982,402 85	247,211 20	5	
Rags and paper-waste	774,440 87	965,203 25	190,762 38	25—	
Wool	925,045 99	941,262 20	16,216 21	2—	
Raw silk	7,615 95	20,868 09	13,252 14	174+	
Tea	223,235 59	720,903 25	497,667 66	69+	
Clothing	116,610 18	373,360 94	256,750 76	220	
Diamonds	3,443,387 90	2,447,059 06	996,328 84		29+
Hops	66,599 51	18,443 50	48,156 01		72+
Seeds	408,849 18	278,087 72	130,761 46		32—
Feathers	2,346,617 85	2,155,398 34	91,219 51		8+
Miscellaneous	9,641,006 99	11,605,132 17	1,964,125 18	20+	
Total	48,015,188 59	46,003,504 86			

Net total decrease more than 4 per cent.

RECAPITULATION.

Total for year ending September 30, 1884	$46,003,504 86
Total for 1883	48,015,188 59
Net total decrease	2,011,683 73
Increase in ten articles	3,747,632 19
Decrease in seven articles	5,759,315 92
Net total decrease	2,011,683 73

Quarter ending December 31.

Beer, wine, and spirits	$117,024 10
Chemicals, sodas, &c	71,899 41
Books and stationery	387,710 14
Dry goods—silk, woolens, cottons, laces, &c	756,379 60
Machinery and hardware	15,169 26
Iron, steel, metals, &c	1,705,874 66
Leather, hides, skins, furs, &c	1,034,990 39
Rags and paper waste	363,124 77
Wool	36,926 09
Tea	155,387 20
Clothing	34,584 33
Precious stones	319,204 34
Hops	11,324 82
Seeds	88,422 58
Feathers	131,764 30
Miscellaneous	2,853,065 21
Total	8,082,851 20

E. A. MERRITT,
Consul-General.

LONDON, *December* 31, 1884.

NOTE BY THE CONSUL-GENERAL.—The returns from the consulate-general show a decrease of $2,011,683, or over 4 per cent. Metals head the list of exports.

The figures for the last ten years are:

Year ending September 30—	
1875	$25,602,624 67
1876	20,509,669 26
1877	22,728,837 83
1878	19,416,581 39
1879	24,420,827 05

Year ending September 30—	
1880	$62,681,120 18
1881	50,549,973 44
1882	54,240,152 97
1883	48,015,188 59
1884	46,003,504 86
Total	374,168,480 24

MANCHESTER.

REVIEW OF TRADE FOR 1883-'84, BY CONSUL SHAW.

The following statement exhibits the value of the declared exports from the consular district of Manchester for the four quarters ending September 30, 1884. This table shows a decrease in the value of the exports to the United States during the past year as compared with the previous year of $1,084,950.94, or a little less than 8 per cent. This comparatively large falling off has resulted from the general unrest and depression in our country, which has been more or less severe for some months past, and which has made our merchants cautious, thus leading to the curtailing of orders.

It must, however, be borne in mind that *very low prices* have ruled during the year just closed, and that the falling off in *values* does not, in reality, imply a very large diminution in *quantity*, owing to the low price of the articles exported from this market.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	
Mixed goods	$208,997 43	$317,377 47	$184,636 25	$338,282 73	$1,049,293 88
Cottons	1,548,428 96	1,673,697 08	1,374,175 77	1,667,094 29	6,263,396 10
Chemicals	209,858 33	136,486 39	155,905 80	124,834 26	627,084 78
Rags and junk	145,155 52	148,997 00	144,945 07	117,974 79	557,072 38
Machinery	233,118 93	81,926 50	124,565 72	113,823 91	583,425 06
Worsted stuffs	130,714 70	142,638 37	29,979 59	123,272 06	426,704 72
Leather and hides	18,662 86	13,451 91	16,508 84	17,203 86	65,827 47
Wool	417,010 25	106,723 92	102,654 48	190,795 64	817,184 29
Linens	240,655 80	311,924 03	110,827 92	265,480 42	928,888 17
Hosiery	81,471 12	154,303 83	103,490 66	132,385 84	471,651 45
Carpets	45,578 70	54,483 52	18,638 08	67,266 20	185,966 50
Iron	24,210 41	28,822 15	13,850 64	19,108 40	85,991 60
Silk	203,783 16	275,943 14	247,726 19	302,788 99	1,032,241 48
Paper	24,434 41	51,275 20	19,610 81	13,073 66	108,394 08
Steel	4,713 63	16,052 71	8,328 59	24,121 84	53,216 77
Rugs, mats, and miscellaneous	74,141 24	31,855 87	56,064 62	41,922 85	203,984 58
Granite	4,790 88	.....	969 93	3,548 89	9,309 70
Wine, beer, &c	22 38	116 38	371 31	.....	510 07
Musical instruments	1,365 23	1,170 45	1,719 23	904 96	5,231 87
Seals, furs, &c	1,708 63	12,475 18	10,720 25	9,185 90	34,089 96
Total	3,618,822 57	3,559,721 10	2,725,761 75	3,575,169 49	13,479,474 91
Total, 1883	3,381,967 06	3,789,691 17	3,558,525 74	3,834,241 88	14,564,425 85
Increase	236,855 51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	229,970 07	832,763 99	259,072 39	1,084,950 94

Quarter ending December 31.

Mixed goods	$93,954 32
Cottons	1,089,377 22
Chemicals	124,445 49
Rags and junk	229,413 05
Machinery	117,451 17
Worsted stuffs	21,624 87
Leather and hides	7,361 51
Wool	81,359 32
Linens	188,370 04
Hosiery	77,151 88
Carpets	16,236 32
Iron	24,148 66

Silk	$145,512 91
Paper	16,023 73
Steel	12,050 97
Rugs, mats, and miscellaneous	65,112 89
Granite	1,245 39
Musical instruments	334 33
Seal skins and furs	4,878 46
Wine, beer, &c	829 00
Total	2,316,881 53

ALBERT D. SHAW,
Consul.

MANCHESTER, *December* 31, 1884.

NOTE BY THE CONSUL-GENERAL.—Consul Shaw reports a decrease of $1,084,950, or more than 7 per cent. Cottons form nearly half of the total exports.

The last ten years' figures are:

Year ending September 30—	
1875	$18,139,681 27
1876	10,141,092 94
1877	9,876,768 09
1878	8,176,886 53
1879	8,814,443 92
1880	15,236,381 28
1881	12,148,327 29
1882	14,383,407 28
1883	14,564,425 85
1884	13,479,474 91
Total	124,960,889 36

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Carlisle, Old Hartlepool, and Sunderland.)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Antimony	$27,983 30
Bleaching Powder	26,247 96
Books, music, and pictures	700 76
Bricks	1,397 34
Cement	1,672 85
Chemicals	15,564 38
Furs and skins (hatters')	27,997 76
Glass	19,316 64
Grindstones	4,781 29
Gypsum	6,123 04
Leather	4,436 78
Paints of Venetian red	4,874 84
Soda, bicarb, ash, salts of, &c	243,027 89
Miscellaneous	3,937 09
Total	385,061 92

Quarter ending June 30.

Antimony	$7,087 69
Bleaching powder	5,111 39
Books, music, and pictures	97 32
Bricks (fire)	815 85
Cement	2,967 83
Chemicals	10,144 28
Coals and coke	2,745 94
Furs and skins (hatters')	34,154 15
Glass	19,417 24
Grindstones	2,858 72

Gypsum	$6,082 50
Iron, pigs	21,246 58
Lead, pig, bars, or manufactured	1,379 88
Leather	7,087 69
Paints and Venetian red	28,994 02
Rags and paper stock	7,165 32
Soda, bicarb, ash, salts of, &c	125,959 25
Miscellaneous	10,646 80
Total	294,991 75

Quarter ending September 30.

Antimony	$13,609 52
Bricks (fire)	2,035 17
Cement	3,163 22
Chemicals	15,288 00
Coals	7,186 88
Furs and skins (hatters')	32,065 30
Glass	7,073 04
Grindstones	1,411 49
Gypsum	3,372 32
Iron, pigs	7,402 23
Leather	2,975 29
Paints and Venetian red	29,244 60
Soda, bicarb, ash, salts of, &c	116,211 27
Miscellaneous	16,000 24
Total	257,068 57

Quarter ending December 31.

Antimony	$18,267 82
Bricks (fire)	698 22
Cement	12,878 90
Chemicals	47,727 95
Coals	2,957 93
Furs and skins (hatters')	8,989 40
Glass (plate)	12,856 82
Grindstones	1,392 12
Gypsum	3,901 44
Iron, pigs	8,503 37
Leather	4,747 78
Paints and Venetian red	19,951 88
Rags and paper stock	1,208 13
Soda, bicarb, ash, salts of, &c	157,889 46
Ware, stone and china	601 60
Miscellaneous	8,447 07
Total	311,019 89

ROBINSON LOCKE,
Consul.

NEWCASTLE, *December* 31, 1884.

NOTE BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.—Consul Locke reports a decrease of $256,769, or over 10 per cent. Chemicals and sodas form the chief exports from Newcastle to the United States.

The last ten years' figures are:

Year ending September 30—	
1875	$835,181 00
1876	839,007 29
1877	640,836 16
	107,863 09
1878	793,289 86
1879	1,018,306 44
1880	2,328,551 69
1881	2,655,311 35
1882	2,994,635 69
1883	2,459,253 23
1884	2,202,483 25
Total	16,854,739 05

CARLISLE AGENCY.

Year ending September 29.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 29, 1884.	Total.
Cotton	$37,953 99	$46,152 17	$31,694 82	$38,144 15	$153,945 13
Linen thread	2,011 93	1,375 45	1,614 02	559 77	5,561 17
Young trees	452 09	462 44	.....	.....	914 53
Woolen gloves	1,824 81	.....	3,048 30	10,964 85	15,837 96
Building stone and monuments	5,246 30	1,814 99	6,428 56	7,797 65	21,287 50
Steel rails	27,219 80	23,125 87	1,849 56	19,205 72	71,400 95
Pig-iron	3,357 90	.....	1,301 79	1,228 78	5,888 47
Seeds	835 90	.....	.....	.....	835 90
Spiegeleisen	63,282 80	.....	.....	.....	63,282 80
Total	142,185 52	72,930 92	45,937 05	77,900 92	338,954 41
Total preceding year	48,872 33	85,542 27	192,412 54	187,684 51	514,511 65
Increase	93,313 19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	12,611 35	146,475 49	109,783 59	175,557 24

Quarter ending December 29.

Cotton, manufactures of	$26,726 90
Steel rails	3,406 75
Stone, building	1,954 91
Thread, linen	237 78
Trees, young	1,330 62
Woolen goods, gloves	5,450 69
Total	39,107 65

J. HEWETSON BROWN,
Consular Agent.

CARLISLE, *December* 31, 1884.

HARTLEPOOL AGENCY.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Hoist block chains, &c	$76 77	$151 38	$65 05	.....	$293 20
Sweeping machines	218 62	417 90	80 11	.....	716 63
Chemicals	13,270 77	12,775 48	11,172 23	$10,288 24	47,506 72
Coals	521 20	6,154 58	.....	.....	6,675 78
Pig-iron	1,459 95	590 06	.....	.....	2,050 01
Spiegeleisen	41,783 75	.....	85,487 05	60,860 00	188,130 80
Ferro manganese	42,306 89	.....	51,878 59	158,536 00	252,721 48
Steel blooms, slabs, and billets	891 96	10,603 23	11,163 82	4,198 08	26,857 09
Bessemer steel fence wire rods	.....	3,147 34	23,771 94	12,466 70	29,385 98
Steel hoops	.....	.....	3,006 74	.....	3,006 74
Steel cross-ends	.....	.....	10,081 49	.....	10,081 49
Steel rail-ends	.....	.....	15,572 77	11,679 60	27,252 37
Miscellaneous	570 73	.....	124 70	1,047 47	1,742 90
Lost in decimals	07	07	15	09	38
Total	101,100 71	33,840 04	212,404 64	259,076 18	606,421 57
Total for preceding year	64,368 45	49,022 89	192,122 63	139,443 96	444,957 93
Increase	36,732 26	.....	20,282 01	119,632 22	161,463 64
Decrease	.....	15,182 85	.....	.....	.....

Quarter ending December 31.

Chemicals	$5,826 73
Spiegeleisen	43,570 00
Ferro manganese	6,004 12
Steel blooms and billets	7,486 23
Ware—stone, china, and earthen-ware	158 75
Wire rope, Bessemer steel fence wire rods	7,989 28
Eggs	525 58
Lost in decimals	07
Total	71,560 76

C. NIELSON,
Consular Agent.

HARTLEPOOL, *December 31, 1884.*

SUNDERLAND AGENCY.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	
Carpets	$119 86	$3,341 00	$1,538 38	$6,534 23	$11,533 47
Coals	1,379 99	.....	.....	3,239 81	4,619 80
Glass	982 50	998 94	1,272 52	3,214 78	6,468 74
Coke	.....	.....	.....	1,080 12	1,080 12
Bricks	.....	.....	.....	729 87	729 87
Soda ash	.....	.....	.....	1,501 32	1,501 32
Soda crystal	.....	.....	.....	2,481 38	2,481 38
Total	2,482 35	4,339 94	2,810 90	18,781 51	28,414 70
Total for preceding year	15,790 00	1,241 05	2,439 99	3,386 27	22,857 31
Increase	.....	3,098 89	370 91	15,395 24	5,557 39
Decrease	13,307 65	.....	.....	.....	.....

Quarter ending December 31.

Carpets	$6,087 00
Coals	4,793 17
Glass	2,075 78
Wire rope	512 73
Miscellaneous	109 68
Total	13,578 36

JAMES HORAN,
Consular Agent.

SUNDERLAND, *December 31, 1884.*

NOTTINGHAM.

FIRST REPORT.

I have the honor to transmit herewith statement of exports to the United States from this consular district during the year ending September 30, 1884.

The statement shows a decrease of $1,844,765.41 as compared with last year. Of this decrease $1,566,212.43 was in lace goods. There was also a falling off of $108,635.15 in the values of hosiery. There was an increase of $53,697.96 in the article of salted skins and a small increase in the shipment of leather. Other articles have been nearly stationary.

In my report of last year I called attention to the decrease of the lace trade with the United States. After an increase of over 200 per cent. in about five years it was not strange that there should be a falling off to some extent. The lace trade is es-

pecially subject to the caprices of fashion, and fashion seems to be against Nottingham lace.

Rival articles made in Germany and Switzerland (the foundations of which are generally made here) have, in some degree, interfered with the Nottingham trade. Depression in business in the United States and this country has diminished trade between the two countries and in articles of luxury especially.

It must be remembered that although the trade of this district has fallen off within the last two years it is still much larger than it was previous to the last five years, and that the shipments to the United States during the last year exceeded in value those of 1879 and of any previous years.

The fact is that there is still a very large business between the two countries, and such as under ordinary circumstances would be very satisfactory. But prosperous times have caused a large increase of population and machinery for the production of lace here, and any diminution of trade has the effect of throwing both workmen and machinery out of employment.

This state of things produces more or less distress among the working people, and causes the manufacturer to feel the evils of overstocks of goods and of loss and depreciation on machinery unemployed.

Those who have been prudent during the late prosperous times will be able to bear easily a short period of depression; others will feel the pressure severely. All live in hope of a speedy return of the late prosperity, but whether that hope will soon be realized is a matter of considerable doubt.

JASPER SMITH,
Commercial Agent.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	
Lace goods	$1,023,916 46	$1,239,083 76	$590,287 00	$771,281 85	$3,624,569 07
Hosiery	228,777 00	518,725 17	141,741 67	589,537 50	1,478,781 34
Salted skins	224,208 64	194,893 60	171,505 70	226,087 85	816,695 79
Elastic goods	42,505 20	43,168 00	32,853 74	40,529 00	159,055 94
Machinery	8,671 67	8,000 50	6,102 50	5,883 59	28,658 26
Chinaware	5,051 58	1,245 82	2,725 24	5,518 50	14,541 14
Colors	17,899 44	20,989 00	18,854 00	12,083 51	69,825 95
Oxide of iron		1,060 89	998 00		2,058 89
Cottons	5,552 97		5,285 00	22,916 34	33,754 31
Leather	28,011 50	29,509 00	36,501 75	20,035 38	110,057 63
Silk goods		1,226 35	2,537 00		3,763 35
Linens	4,219 25		26,371 50	82,350 91	112,941 66
Tapestry			7,976 20		7,976 20
Velvet	4,282 50		7,285 15	13,679 73	25,247 38
Crape			6,993 16		6,993 16
Ale	653 68		1,268 00		1,921 68
Parchment		1,309 00	716 00		2,025 00
Wool			1,915 00		1,915 00
Yarn		1,406 00		2,394 00	3,800 00
Miscellaneous	11,495 59	2,778 80	7,562 50	10,394 84	32,231 73
Total	1,605,245 48	2,059,395 89	1,069,479 11	1,802,693 00	6,536,813 48
Total for last year	2,370,590 00	2,750,341 66	1,397,852 50	1,862,785 73	8,381,569 89
Decrease	765,344 52	690 945 77	328,373 39	60,092 73	1,844,756 41

NOTE BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.—Commercial Agent Smith reports a falling off in exports to the United States from Nottingham of $1,844,756, or more than 22 per cent. This decrease is chiefly in lace, the staple for this district, the decrease in that article alone being $1,566,212.

The figures for the last seven years are:

Year ending September 30—	
1878	$3,062,216 71
1879	4,421,233 42
1880	7,137,796 16
1881	8,467,304 18
1882	9,774,548 65
1883	8,381,569 89
1884	6,536,813 48
Total	47,781,482 49

SECOND REPORT.

Herewith I have the honor to forward digest of invoice books for this consular district for the quarter ending December 31, 1884.

The digest shows the value of the shipments from the district during the quarter to have been $1,108,875.76. The shipments during the corresponding quarter in 1883 amounted to $1,605,245.48, showing a decrease of $496,369.72. Of that decrease $444,019.46 was in lace goods. There was a falling off of $78,333.89 in the value of hosiery shipments; the two being more than the whole deficiency.

The statement shows a serious decrease between this district and the United States. The trade with other countries as well as the home trade is in a like unsatisfactory condition.

This depression in the leading industries of Nottingham has produced much embarrassment among business men and much distress among the working classes. So many people have been thrown out of employment that the corporation has felt itself obliged to open relief works for the unemployed.

In order to alleviate the distress prevailing, they have begun some works of excavation on corporation lands, and also begun the erection of new municipal buildings some months earlier than was their intention to have done.

The first work was that of leveling some corporation property to make it more eligible for building purposes. In order that only such persons as were really out of work and residents of the town should seek employment on this work, the wages were placed at the low price of 2*s.* (48 cents) per day, so that no man could earn more than 12*s.* per week.

It was thought that two hundred or three hundred might seek employment on these works at such low wages. But over seven hundred applied for work on the first day and many more were unemployed. The corporation then opened works in another place, but still there was not room for all that applied for work.

It was then resolved that only those who had others dependent upon them should be employed, and that each man should be allowed to work only three days in a week, in that way giving partial employment to double the number of people.

The result showed the real distress. Even with this division and such low wages These facts will give some idea of the great depression in trade in this place and work could not be furnished to all applicants.

the consequent distress among the working classes. Of course there is the regular relief of the poor under charge of the corporation officers appointed for that purpose, the cost being levied on property.

There is also a private organization which is doing much to relieve the prevailing distress by giving penny dinners to poor children. They have secured rooms in different parts of the town at which they furnish dinners to poor children at the above price. The dinner consists generally of soup, bread, and pudding, making a good meal for the children. It is said that by good management these dinners can be given at that price without loss. But many benevolent persons make contributions either in food or money, so that those children who cannot bring their penny are not sent away hungry. This is a very useful charity, which deserves imitation elsewhere.

JASPER SMITH,
Commercial Agent.

NOTTINGHAM, *December* 31, 1884.

Quarter ending December 31.

Lace goods	$579,897 00
Hosiery	150,443 11
Salted skins	212,043 13
Elastic goods	42,246 00
Machinery	24,157 30
Chinaware	2,662 00
Colors	15,310 00
Cottons	4,345 87
Leather	20,736 15
Linens	32,357 35
Velvet	3,713 13
Crape	14,317 24
Miscellaneous	4,647 48
Total	1,108,875 76

PLYMOUTH AND AGENCIES.

[Agencies: Dartmouth, Guernsey, and Jersey.]

PLYMOUTH.

Year ending September 30, 1884.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	
Kaolin or china clay	$10,423 13	$6,806 44	$4,620 60	$8,907 53	$30,757 70
Brushes (tooth)	636 31	1,547 78	1,681 88	986 74	4,852 71
Vegetable pitch	543 36				543 36
Flower roots and bulbs	472 05			102 19	574 24
Cornwall stone	460 85				460 85
Mastiff bitches for breeding purposes	145 96		146 00		291 99
Cattle for breeding purposes	66,671 05	66,671 05	41,973 56	31,388 92	206,704 58
Hosiery, clothing, &c		187 90			187 90
Books (second-hand)		129 44			129 44
Oil paintings			86 42		86 42
Gold sword-knots			70 80	58 39	129 19
Gold cord				166 06	166 06
Old clocks				62 89	62 89
Wool			60 87	78 95	139 82
Total	79,352 74	75,342 61	48,640 13	41,751 67	245,087 15
Total for preceding year	9,560 28	27,073 18	87,648 25	27,732 72	152,014 43
Increase	69,792 46	48,269 43		14,018 95	93,072 72
Decrease			39,008 12		

Quarter ending December 31.

Cattle for breeding purposes	$33,578 85
Kaolin or china clay	2,076 22
Brushes (tooth)	919 88
Rose trees	233 12
Terra-cotta ware	104 21
A mastiff dog (puppy)	97 33
Second-hand books, papers, &c	92 37
Embroidered belts	44 15
Total	37,146 13

THOS. W. FOX,
Consul.

PLYMOUTH, *December* 31, 1884.

NOTE BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.—Consul Fox's returns from Plymouth show an increase of $93,072, or over 61 per cent., as compared with last year's figures. Mr. Fox reports a falling off in the export of china clay, but an increase in cattle.

The figures for the last ten years are:

Year ending September 30—	
1875	$4,980 56
1876	1,620 26
1877	21,071 69
1878	21,473 92
1879	10,611 34
1880	38,154 94
1881	59,130 95
1882	89,117 46
1883	152,014 43
1884	245,087 15
Total	643,262 70

SHEFFIELD.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Steel	$369,980 56	$368,303 41	$402,918 35	$258,253 43	$1,399,455 75
Iron	590 85	549 55			1,140 40
Bessemer steel rails	99,889 34	17,804 74			117,694 08
Steel tires			49 05	1,611 85	1,660 90
Steel axles				371 36	371 36
Steel forgings for ordnance	12,186 57		5,724 79	5,205 81	23,117 17
Armor plates				93,074 31	93,074 31
Chilled rolls		86 71			86 71
Anvils	2,177 52	840 22	2,401 21	26 24	5,445 19
Stove grates, fenders, fire-irons, &c	413 29		362 80		776 09
Machinery	353 99	356 92	431 86	33 64	1,176 41
Cutlery	264,043 67	192,823 51	216,860 08	254,218 96	927,946 22
Silver, electro-plate, Britannia metal, wooden, glass, and other table ware	919 57	472 68	225 03	1,157 46	2,774 74
Files	4,956 83	3,325 48	2,426 88	3,055 01	13,764 20
Saws	6 69		35 42	11 44	53 55
Edge and other tools	7,671 63	12,754 90	11,337 52	11,537 90	43,301 95
Garden tools	2,068 81	2,162 39	245 98	358 18	4,835 36
Sickles and grass-hooks and scythes		3,128 49	636 00	271 72	4,036 21
Sheep shears	31,518 90	16,110 75	4,261 27	3,181 88	55,072 80
Umbrella ribs	8,082 21	781 46	2,147 50	354 32	11,365 49
Shooting-tackle and gun furniture	133 24		592 39		725 63
Surgical instruments			26 34		26 34
Magnets	313 97	901 81	494 63	767 86	2,478 27
Magneto-electrical machines			90 99		90 99
Optical goods	695 97	380 48	560 74	33 76	1,670 95
Measuring tapes and chains, rules, straight-edges, &c	4,033 66	4,497 15	11,307 86	2,053 69	21,892 36
Tenter hooks			41 29		41 29
Iron card-staples	17 61				17 61
Machine-teeth	52 23		46 19		98 42
Needles		18 51		252 21	270 72
Steel graining-combs		991 81		1,046 84	2,038 65
Spurs		18 35	1 78		20 13
Steel-pens		86 39	6 93		93 32
Saw-screws			84 88		84 88
Bolts and nuts			289 36	114 68	404 04
Copper plates for engraving	43 68	165 04	175 46	106 76	490 94
Lead				65 98	65 98
Grindstones	3,595 21	1,167 80	2,890 91	2,180 58	9,834 50
Stones for steel converting pots	360 86	361 83			722 69
Gannister		41 36			41 36
Emery	18 84				18 84
Clay for crucibles		292 55	1,050 72	103 86	1,447 13
Tiles	644 34			918 99	1,563 33
Salted skins	60,390 71	55,840 17	62,342 66	65,810 04	244,383 58
Leather for polishing	433 78	5 99			439 77
Glue	15,947 77	12,913 99	15,742 28	12,313 44	56,917 48
Oils	1,353 39	2,394 72	878 85		4,626 96
Wax		16 34	8 76	10 10	35 20
Horns and horn tips			131 40	2,104 84	2,236 24
Hair and fiber	2,479 58			3,697 08	6,176 66
Hair seating	412 92				412 92
Brattice cloth	106 96				106 96
Silk surgical hose	11 39			65 94	77 33
Willow boxes				117 06	117 06
Rubber goods		14 29	391 76		406 05
Cheap jewelry	360 10	16 14	60 44	19 14	455 82
Old clocks	101 47				101 47
Bicycle				34 43	34 43
Paper and books	271 31	648 17		28 55	948 03
Hams	12 16				12 16
Cheese	68 14		5 47		73 61
Wines and spirits	34 19		560 60		594 79
Sundries	213 01	6 56		108 53	328 10
Total	896,966 92	700,280 66	747,846 43	724,677 87	3,069,771 88
Total for preceding year	982,311 32	995,955 09	995,345 47	974,155 03	3,947,766 91
Decrease	85,344 40	295,674 43	247,499 04	249,477 16	877,995 03

Quarter ending December 31.

Steel	$294,820 88
Iron	2,825 98
Armor plates	19,067 68
Steel forging "jacket" for ordnance	2,778 12
Steel tires	5,166 68
Anvils	646 05
Cutlery	184,735 06
Electro-plated goods	33 33
Files	3,291 86
Edge and other tools	8,419 11
Garden tools	671 32
Scythes	65 46
Sickles	47 49
Sheep-shears	20,966 08
Umbrella ribs	2,503 41
Copper plates for engraving	114 99
Machine teeth	59 81
Bolts and nuts	9 73
Spurs	60 59
Steel pens	19 02
Magnets	166 68
Optical goods	21 90
Measuring tapes, rules, and straight-edges	1,372 40
Grindstones	834 53
Salted skins	59,189 54
Oil leather	285 86
Glue	14,928 23
Cabinet and morocco-leather work	322 62
Wooden ware	144 02
Horn brooches	32 44
Wines and spirits	49 64
Cheese	79 75
Brushes	16 14
Rat traps	3 65
Paper	43 82
Sundries	93 90
Total	623,887 77

C. B. WEBSTER,
Consul.

SHEFFIELD, *December* 31, 1884.

NOTE BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.—The report from Consul Webster, of Sheffield, shows a falling off of $877,995, or over 22 per cent., when compared with last year; the decrease in steel and cutlery, the two principal industries, amounting to $644,998.

The figures for the last ten years are:

Year ending September 30—	
1875	$7,725,718 08
1876	5,698,197 78
1877	5,720,331 20
1878	2,140,443 49
1879	2,723,943 18
1880	5,189,692 84
1881	5,955,769 89
1882	6,217,748 54
1883	3,947,766 91
1884	3,069,771 88
Total	48,389,183 79

SOUTHAMPTON.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Live stock	$42,386 04	$71,620 28	.....	$29,325 52	$143,331 84
Dry skins	1,004 87	.....	.....	.....	1,004 87
Wearing apparel	416 93	.....	$232 61	169 59	819 13
Live plants	308 64	282 25	.....	.....	590 89
Dog cart	.....	139 91	.....	.....	139 91
Old yacht fittings	.....	.....	1,459 95	.....	1,459 95
Lamps	.....	.....	139 66	.....	139 66
One steam launch	.....	.....	.....	973 03	973 03
Axminster carpets	.....	.....	.....	93 53	93 53
Scientific books	.....	.....	.....	6 07	6 07
Total	44,116 48	72,042 44	1,832 22	30,567 74	148,558 88
Total for preceding year	658 97.1	8,880 53	38,484 18	51,372 95	99,396 63.1
Increase	43,457 50.9	63,161 91	.....	.....	49,162 24.9
Decrease	.....	.....	36,651 96	20,805 21	.....

Quarter ending December 31.

Liters yellow chartreuse	$851 63
Wearing apparel	409 42
Old silver plate	183 80
Choice plants	97 69
Total	1,542 54

WM. THOMSON,
Consul.

SOUTHAMPTON, *December 31, 1884.*

NOTE BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.—Consul Thomson's report from Southampton shows an in creaseof $49,162, or over 49 per cent., as compared with last year, the increase being in live stock, which forms 96 per cent. of the exports from this district.

The values of export for the past nine years are as follows:

Year ending September 30:	
1875	$9,786 58
1876	20,653 69
1878	44,536 28
1879	64,189 22
1880	34,532 49
1881	43,938 87
1882	90,365 87
1883	99,396 63
1884	148,558 88
Total	555,958 51

TUNSTALL.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1884	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Earthenware	$673,131 22	$608,067 15	$634,923 07	$666,384 30	$2,582,505 74
Tiles	21,281 25	19,997 16	18,654 07	20,711 10	80,617 58
Majolica	4,313 17	17,466 42	28,565 26	27,205 52	77,580 37
China	19,220 73	14,810 85	12,750 20	23,042 41	69,824 19
Colors	2,450 56	3,781 22	1,562 41	3,333 90	11,128 09
Silk	.....	4,997 81	3,319 88	.....	8,317 69
Paper	1,038 98	2,492 38	736 68	1,560 71	5,828 75
Potters' materials	2,052 69	519 72	630 58	481 25	3,754 24
Parian	966 75	175 74	927 17	1,065 07	3,134 73
Glass	.....	.....	2,385 20	.....	2,385 20
Tailors' trimmings	1,256 92	303 85	.....	.....	1,560 77
China clay	.....	1,313 96	.....	.....	1,313 96
Machinery	287 31	.....	1,824 94	.....	2,112 25
Copper plates	.....	.....	.....	393 09	393 09
Porcelain	.....	.....	95 18	.....	95 18
Total	726,029 58	673,970 26	706,374 64	744,177 35	2,850,551 83
Total for preceding year	930,660 18	1,001,113 01	1,569,731 36	573,986 34	4,075,490 89
Increase	.....	.....	.....	170,191 01	.....
Decrease	204,630 60	327,142 75	863,365 72	.....	1,224,939 06

Quarter ending December 31.

Earthenware	$539,166 79
China	30,518 73
Majolica	18,077 08
Tiles	13,468 51
Colors	3,383 35
Silk	1,999 47
Paper	774 32
Glass	654 44
Parian	613 18
Potters' materials	442 59
Porcelain	216 68
Miscellaneous	733 56
Total	610,048 70
Total for corresponding quarter 1883	726,029 58
Decrease	115,980 88

EDWARD E. LANE,
Consul.

TUNSTALL, *December* 31, 1884.

NOTE BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.—Consul Lane, of Tunstall, reports a decline of $1,224,939, or over 30 per cent. in the value of exports from this district. Pottery in its various forms is the only article of importance exported to the United States from this district.

The figures for the last ten years are:

Year ending September 30—	
1875	$2,722,526 55
1876	2,568,707 12
1877	2,428,483 17
1878	2,604,681 77
1879	2,687,476 73
1880	3,703,844 73
1881	3,815,760 65
1882	3,419,833 88
1883	4,075,490 89
1884	2,850,551 83
Total	30,877,357 32

IRELAND.

BELFAST.

NOTE BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.—The returns from this consulate show a decrease of $1,294,704, or nearly 16 per cent. Linens and cottons are the chief articles of export from this district.

The exports for the last ten years are as follows:

Year ending September 30—	
1875	$7,243,160 36
1876	6,244,088 77
1877	6,640,559 13
1878	6,243,226 62
1879	7,328,156 19
1880	9,415,832 81
1881	7,856,100 68
1882	9,412,627 07
1883	8,136,805 43
1884	6,842,100 73
Total	75,362,657 79

CORK.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	
Whisky	$7,767 45	$971 07	$1,144 08	$4,237 47	$14,120 07
Feathers	7,148 20	2,068 26	9,343 68	8,138 48	26,698 62
Sea-gull feathers	14 59	.....	.....	.....	14 59
Salt skins	2,652 24	.....	6,107 45	.....	8,759 69
Sea gulls	14 60	.....	.....	.....	14 60
Cabinet (furniture)	170 32	.....	.....	.....	170 32
Sausage casings	1,855 33	1,956 32	.....	.....	3,811 65
Cotton crochet goods	150 50	.....	281 20	1,916 37	2,348 07
Seal jackets	272 52	.....	.....	.....	272 52
Calf-skins	.....	6,983 42	3,528 21	257 92	10,769 55
Dry skins	.....	77 86	.....	.....	77 86
Goat-skins	.....	702 42	462 32	.....	1,164 74
Salt hides	.....	.....	2,919 90	.....	2,919 90
Paper	.....	.....	362 55	.....	362 55
Red setter-dog (for breeding purposes)	.....	.....	29 20	.....	29 20
Fox hounds (for breeding purposes)	.....	.....	.....	97 30	97 30
Total	20,045,75	12,759 35	24,178 59	14,647 54	71,631 23
Total for the preceding year	15,194 75	41,734 25	14,007 77	15,458 75	86,395 52
Increase	4,851 00	.....	10,170 82	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	28,974 90	.....	811 21	14,764 29

Quarter ending December 31.

Calf-skins	$10,886 35
Whisky	4,474 69
Feathers	4,367 71
Cotton crochet goods	1,634 66
Linen goods	299 69
Wearing apparel	18 00
Total	21,681 10

JOHN J. PIATT,
Consul.

CORK, *December* 31, 1884.

NOTE BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.—The consul at Cork reports a decrease in the exports from his district of $14,764, or 17 per cent. The chief articles of export are feathers, whisky, hides, and skins.

The figures for the last ten years are:

Year ending September 30—	
1875	$80,159 58
1876	37,455 01
1877	40,845 71
1878	53,203 07
1879	83,016 01
1880	308,024 93
1881	179,255 02
1882	124,517 28
1883	86,395 52
1884	71,631 23
Total	1,064,503 36

DUBLIN.

Year ending September 30, 1884.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1882.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	
Ale and porter	$120,214 34	$141,194 70	$123,573 50	$159,332 50	$544,315 04
Aerated waters	6,159 70	22,805 64	27,156 00	33,734 75	89,856 09
Books	339 80	414 40	.....	.....	754 20
Glue	8,315 36	4,230 20	6,136 07	9,937 64	28,619 27
Oatmeal	12,379 46	15,480 00	11,705,92	14,389 80	53,955 18
Poplin	.....	.....	3,173 50	4,335 06	7,508 56
Prune wine	14,425 26	6,250 82	5,999 90	6,485 22	33,161 20
Rags and paper waste	1,137 82	1,401 88	6,262 82	4,150 79	12,953 31
Salted skins	19,243 76	22,360 44	27,307 45	35,900 00	104,811 65
Sausage casings	4,390 48	3,219 36	.....	916 50	8,526 34
Whisky	15,669 24	3,474 92	2,426 44	8,228 36	29,798 96
Wines, foreign	2,854 62	4,394 14	3,772 93	1,255 41	12,277 10
Miscellaneous	4,370 44	1,539 08	3,237 33	1,731 16	10,878 01
Total	209,500 28	226,765 58	220,751 86	280,397 19	937,414 91
Preceding year	254,836 86	173,039 66	262,601 52	213,000 03	903,478 07
Increase	.....	53,725 92	.....	67,397 16	33,936 84
Decrease	45,336 58	.....	41,849 66	.....	.....

BENJAMIN H. BARROWS,
Consul.

DUBLIN, *September* 30, 1884.

NOTE BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.—Consul Barrows, of Dublin, reports an increase in the exports from his consular district of $33,936, or over 3½ per cent. Ale and porter constitute over half of the exports, skins and aerated beverages being next in importance.

The ten years' exports are as follows:

Year ending September 30—	
1875	$769,660 39
1876	639,550 65
1877	550,311 80
1878	583,162 66
1879	702,218 46
1880	1,022,415 77
1881	1,172,754 17
1882	976,981 35
1883	903,478 07
1884	937,414 91
Total	8,257,948 23

LONDONDERRY.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December 31, 188–.	March 31, 188–.	June 30, 188–.	September 30, 188–.	
Whisky	$960 48	$674 21	$10 21	.....	$1,644 90
Potatoes	202 60	.....	.....	.....	202 60
Saddlery	.....	83 09	.....	.....	83 09
Household goods	.....	.....	.....	$86 38	86 38
Totals	1,163 08	757 30	10 21	86 38	2,016 97
Total for preceding year	1,003 50	1,381 07	97 33	334 91	2,816 81
Increase	159 58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	623 77	87 12	248 53	799 84

Quarter ending December 31.

Dogs	$30 66
Whisky	374 49
Total	405 15

A. LIVERMORE,
Consul.

NOTE BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.—Mr. Livermore reports a decrease of $799, or over 28 per cent., as compared with last year. Whisky is the only article of any importance shipped from this district.

The figures for the ten years are:

Year ending September 30—	
1875	$5,585 02
1876	6,248 07
1877	782 16
1878	1,797 66
1879	2,133 92
1880	2,610 03
1881	1,552 93
1882	169,918 81
1883	2,816 81
1884	2,016 97
Total	195,462 38

SCOTLAND.

DUNDEE AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Aberdeen.)

DUNDEE.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	Quarter ending— March 31, 1884.	Quarter ending— June 30, 1884.	Quarter ending— September 30, 1884.	Total.	Total for previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.
Burlaps	$1,151,741 59	$932,206 30	$1,070,813 13	$1,213,650 55	$4,368,411 57	$4,046,865 88	$321,545 69	
Linens	479,350 89	589,971 61	372,472 99	467,483 97	1,909,279 46	2,357,998 75		$448,719 29
Yarns	88,576 34	102,388 84	125,630 47	120,591 91	437,187 56	579,705 52		142,517 96
Flax	48,488 44	12,924 20	12,953 03	59,743 54	134,109 21	179,522 42		45,413 21
Gauge glasses	4,775 64	1,682 55	1,779 53	1,942 56	10,180 28	8,835 02	1,345 26	
Oakum	4,628 81				4,628 81	5,621 91		993 10
Jute rugs	1,946 80	1,119 41			3,066 21	1,524 63	1,541 58	
Telephone gun	61 32	160 61			221 93		221 93	
Hemp	38,179 04	8,729 06	5,709 44	8,471 74	61,089 28	44,243 10	16,846 18	
Cargo mats	616 89				616 89		616 89	
Whisky	509 96	731 55	208 06	86 37	1,535 94	1,352 93	183 01	
Sail duck	5,533 84	1,731 69	3,277 05	1,084 71	11,627 29	10,182 96	1,444 33	
Tow	18,694 19	12,554 97	7,381 55	12,762 35	51,393 06	55,259 18		3,866 12
Jute	9,840 46	1,388 03	257 71	6,238 24	17,724 44	11,490 80	6,233 64	
Second-hand bags	3,344 66				3,344 66	34 96	3,309 70	
Jute carpets	5,840 54	5,425 12	14,914 49	9,688 94	35,869 09	8,506 50	27,362 59	
Second-hand machinery	563 35	6,114 05			6,677 40	2,415 25	4,262 15	
Wine	121 43				121 43		121 43	
Bags	610 91	1,290 97			1,901 88	21,603 16		19,701 28
Machinery	701 13		108 45	14,212 11	15,021 69	374 35	14,647 34	
Plaids	23 85				23 85		23 85	
Canvas hose	189 32			109 51	298 83	179 95	118 88	
Wearing apparel	166 57		231 73		398 30	167 05	231 25	
Canvas	937 69	578 44			1,516 13	1,326 07	190 06	
Sewing machines	367 31				367 31		367 31	
Mill furnishings	54 67			400 55	455 22		455 22	
Plants	45 75	243 23			288 98	334 97		45 99
Paper stock	75,521 26	81,355 66	80,032 81	66,714 56	303,624 29	237,574 97	66,049 32	
Books	57 91				57 91	230 55		172 64

Pig-iron		3,437 32	5,840 40		9,277 72	5,414 54	3,863 18	
School bags		971 86	985 81	157 69	2,115 36	7,027 34		4,911 98
Cap winding machine		350 42			350 42		350 42	
Lantern slides		74 14			74 14	340 11		265 97
Coals		51 35		13,043 78	13,095 13	17,103 75		4,008 62
Photographs		11 68			11 68	497 93		486 25
Bagging			6,642 74	16,789 18	23,431 92	21,116 08	2,315 84	
Horse blanketing			1,037 93		1,037 93	7,738 05		6,700 12
Rolled plate iron			680 38		680 38		680 38	
Padding						23,745 26		23,745,26
Serim						554 12		554 12
Black padding						141 61		141 61
Potatoes						155 93		155 93
Towels						6,872 29		6,872 29
Pressing rollers				553 62	553 62	406 69	146 93	
Twine						169 73		169 73
Silk						73 55		73 55
Double banding						421 24		421 24
Personal effects						146 01		146 01
Decorticater machine						109 51		109 51
Hydraulic calender mangle						4,902 06		4,902 06
Paving stones						537 52		537 52
Spinning machinery						588 84		588 84
Piano						175 21		175 21
Jute plush						486 70		486 70
Seal leather				614 94	614 94		614 94	
Linoleums				301 75	301 75		301 75	
Stationery				86 63	86 63		86 63	
Total for 1884	1,941,490 56	1,765,493 06	1,710,957 70	2,014,729 20	7,432,670 52	7,674,074 95	475,477 68	716,882 11
Total for 1883	1,915,515 44	1,891,110 46	1,972,746 33	1,894,702 72	7,674,074 95			
Increase for 1884	25,975 12			120,026 48				
Decrease for 1884		125,617 40	261,788 63		241,404 43			
Net decrease for 1884								241,404 43

ABERDEEN AGENCY.

Polished granite	24,556 89	23,027 07	43,886 25	34,623 86	126,094 07	91,416 29	34,677 78	
Linen goods	5,849 34	15,635 60	6,713 27	10,046 23	38,244 44	76,801 08		38,556 64
Woolen goods	4,728 02	1,514 25	10,168 06	27,468 72	43,879 05	55,638 76		11,759 71
Burlaps	4,983 19				4,983 19		4,983 19	
Paper	3,943 56	2,186 93	4,612 14	1,677 31	12,419 94	15,726 45		3,306 51
Sails	223 88				223 88		223 88	
Scotch tweeds	193 82	248 69	1,070 10	4,353 65	5,866 26	1,034 83	4,831 43	
Spirits	178 98	288 60			467 58	2,035 35		1,567 77
Worsted	137 55				137 55		137 55	
Fishing nets			302 30		302 30		302 30	

ABERDEEN AGENCY—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.	Total for previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.
Blacking		$278 20			$278 20		$278 20	
Wearing apparel		97 52			97 52		97 52	
Photographic slides		219 52			219 52	$146 79	72 73	
Old bicycles		73 12			73 12		73 12	
Machinery				$402 52	402 52	287 26	115 26	
Granite jewelry						196 61		$196 61
Total for 1884	$44, 795 23	43, 569 50	$66, 752 12	78, 572 29	233, 689 14	243, 283 42	45, 792 96	55, 387 24
Total for 1883	47, 298 15	40, 169 76	53, 663 68	102, 151 83	243, 283 42			
Increase for 1884		3, 399 74	13, 088 44					
Decrease for 1884	2, 502 92			23, 579 54	9, 594 28			
Net decrease for 1884								9, 594 28

RECAPITULATION.

Total at Dundee for 1884	1, 941, 490 56	1, 765, 493 06	1, 710, 957 70	2, 014, 729 20	7, 432, 670 52	7, 674, 074 95		241, 404 43
Total at Aberdeen for 1884	44, 795 23	43, 569 50	66, 752 12	78, 572 29	233, 689 14	243, 283 42		9, 594 28
Total from this consular district for 1884	1, 986, 285 79	1, 809, 062 56	1, 777, 709 82	2, 093, 301 49	7, 666, 359 66	7, 917, 358 37		250, 998 71
Total from this consular district for 1883	1, 962, 813 59	1, 931, 280 22	2, 026, 410 01	1, 996, 854 55	7, 917, 358 37			
Increase for 1884	23, 472 20			96, 446 94				
Decrease for 1884		122, 217 66	248, 700 19		250, 998 71			
Net decrease for 1884								250, 998 71

mparative statement showing the value of declared exports for each quarter and for the year ending September 30, from Dundee to the United States during the years mentioned.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.	Total for previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.
	December 31.	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.				
Total at Dundee for 1884	$1,941,490 56	$1,765,493 06	$1,710,957 70	$2,014,729 20	$7,432,670,52	$7,674,074 95		$241,404 43
Total at Dundee for 1883	1,915,515 44	1,891,110 46	1,972,746 33	1,894,702 72	7,674,074 95	7,604,358 64	$69,716 31	
Total at Dundee for 1882	1,878,719 36	2,136,247 02	1,658,460 02	1,930,932 24	7,604,358 64	7,188,818 87	415,539 77	
Total at Dundee for 1881	1,490,860 12	2,005,936 51	1,546,442 05	2,145,580 19	7,188,818 87	7,986,109 12		797,290 25
Total at Dundee for 1880	1,867,647 37	2,547,937 81	1,756,961 24	1,813,562 70	7,986,109 12	4,977,319 89	3,008,789 23	
Total at Dundee for 1879	1,100,346 26	1,061,531 39	1,320,348 08	1,495,094 16	4,977,319 89	4,524,756 36	452,563 53	
Total at Dundee for 1878	928,094 92	1,239,729 22	1,142,856 21	1,214,076 01	4,524,756 36	4,670,594 44		145,838 08
Total at Dundee for 1877	1,037,811 87	1,175,239 41	1,154,566 08	1,302,977 08	4,670,594 44	5,208,440 10		537,845 66
Total at Dundee for 1876	1,015,277 14	1,403,578 44	1,720,737 50	1,068,847 02	5,208,440 10	5,689,835 03		481,394 93
Total at Dundee for 1875	1,706,359 55	1,577,086 45	1,302,627 28	1,103,761 75	5,689,835 03	6,349,817 56		659,982 53
Total at Dundee for 1874	1,335,995 19	1,824,962 77	1,572,100 17	1,616,759 43	6,349,817 56			

Quarter ending December 31.

Burlaps	$1,030,396 54
Linens	273,635 11
Yarn	142,000 44
Flax	125,032 72
Paper stock	98,304 23
Tow	21,693 59
Machinery	14,123 38
Jute	13,900 94
Carpeting	8,974 93
Gauge glasses	1,934 19
Bagging	1,797 75
Hemp	679 07
Seal leather	641 71
Second-hand bags	264 88
Picture	243 35
Horse blanketing	187 40
Saddlery	180 08
Wearing apparel	135 40
School bags	126 17
Electro silver plate	80 31
Drawings	34 07
Whisky	24 58
Total	1,734,390 85

WILLARD B. WELLS,
Consul.

DUNDEE, *December* 31, 1884.

ABERDEEN AGENCY.

Quarter ending December 31.

Polished granite	$31,615 81
Paper manufactures	3,226 17
Linen manufactures	7,243 93
Woolen manufactures	4,045 95
Machinery	1,718 70
Wines and spirits	1,896 40
Nets	243 00
Total	49,989 96

JOHN RAMSAY,
Consular Agent.

ABERDEEN, *December* 31, 1884.

DUNFERMLINE.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	
Linen goods	$443,373 45	$436,223 99	$224,625 43	$490,579 12	$1,595,801 99
Cotton goods	41,083 74	50,346 09	14,904 36	39,283 47	145,617 66
Floor oil-cloths	22,052 89	35,160 29	16,780 70	26,010 73	100,004 61
Miscellaneous	188 39	2,529 50	.....	2,454 13	5,172 02
Total	507,698 47	524,259 87	256,310 49	558,327 45	1,846,596 28
Total for the year 1883	497,212 13	635,944 16	419,055 46	587,277 87	2,139,489 62
Increase	10,486 34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	111,684 29	162,744 97	28,950 42	292,893 34

NOTE BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.—A decrease of $292,893, or 13 per cent., is shown in the exports from Dunfermline when compared with 1883. Linen and cotton goods and floor oil-cloths are almost the only articles exported.

The returns for the last seven years are:

Year ending September 30—	
1878	$1,099,002 88
1879	1,443,045 32
1880	2,160,227 76
1881	1,889,286 45
1882	2,404,535 63
1883	2,139,489 62
1884	1,846,596 28
Total	12,982,183 94

DUMFERMLINE, *September* 30, 1884.

GLASGOW.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Thread	$409,250 10	$274,934 10	$280,204 82	$279,326 75	$1,243,715 77
Cotton and linen goods	360,815 75	523,440 14	299,029 02	376,565 54	1,559,850 45
Woolen goods	106,537 46	81,647 10	64,430 48	126,930 70	379,545 74
Muslins	80,795 10	108,190 16	47,689 64	66,636 20	303,311 10
Laces and trimmings	105,740 04	110,403 34	93,469 68	132,456 50	442,069 56
Carpets	54,249 12	21,772 88	29,839 23	77,189 75	183,050 98
Hats and caps	44,424 75	947 50	50,717 31	52,825 92	148,915 48
Furs and skins	7,333 48	9,029 10	33,544 35	22,079 54	71,986 47
Fishing gut	8,229 70	7,115 12	1,880 40	14,813 16	32,038 38
Hemp and jute goods			17,357 67		17,357 67
Books	6,999 72	1,378 48	1,677 85	2,057 54	12,113 59
Pig-iron	275,316 08	202,222 06	230,866 72	207,599 64	916,004 50
Machinery and ironware	9,268 76	16,149 30	14,221 96	63,911 73	103,551 75
Wire goods	2,095 76	2,239 08	126 70	1,487 56	5,949 10
Gum and paints	41,463 32	20,761 10	8,618 42	17,508 20	88,351 04
Coals	4,116 70	17,495 25	12,039 03	22,885 10	56,536 08
Paper and paper stock	40,515 50	46,420 00	48,491 66	41,290 00	176,717 16
Granite and stone goods	4,353 82	6,828 64	4,152 00	3,655 90	18,990 36
Wines and liquors	37,177 32	6,355 72	64,026 35	21,685 15	129,244 54
Beer	8,850 56	9,940 14	8,901 01	9,404 60	37,096 31
Scrap iron and steel	4,387 40	5,963 30	11,194 07	637 05	22,181 52
Tobacco pipes (clay)	9,531 36	5,427 76	3,317 51	3,702 16	21,978 79
Shawls	31,725 90	36,614 06	10,278 36	51,791 58	130,409 90
Fire-clay goods	1,283 64	3,266 38	81,828 52	2,154 20	88,532 74
Chemicals	159,421 78	63,064 95	20,400 77	91,721 16	334,608 66
Glass and earthenware	30,605 08	17,223 52	63,826 21	27,322 00	138,976 81
Horses	49,425 00	93,520 00	5,867 53	187,800 00	336,612 53
Miscellaneous	91,962 54	192,419 23	15,721 72	82,074 46	382,177 95
Total	1,985,875 74	1,884,768 11	1,523,718 99	1,987,512 09	7,381,874 93
Total for preceding year	2,535,172 83	2,254,508 88	2,576,576 40	2,296,464 78	9,662,722 89
Decrease	549,297 09	369,740 77	1,052,857 41	308,952 69	2,280,847 96

Quarter ending December 31.

Thread	$220,594 56
Cotton and linen goods	413,324 58
Woolen goods	25,708 54
Muslins	49,014 00
Laces and trimmings	62,937 85
Carpets	37,638 38
Hats and caps	24,618 42
Furs and skins	6,281 52
Fishing gut	9,616 08
Books	3,007 50
Pig-iron	159,159 02
Machinery and iron ware	35,259 00
Gum and paints	21,804 22

Coals	$19,079 6
Paper and paper stock	76,722 1
Granite and stone goods	4,659 0
Wines and liquors	28,449 0
Beer	7,518 7
Shawls	12,756 0
Tobacco pipes (clay)	7,182 2
Fire-clay goods	1,585 7
Chemicals	104,906 3
Glass and earthenware	28,191 1
Horses	24,840 0
Miscellaneous	129,947 9
Total	1,514,801 6

BRET HARTE,
Consul.

GLASGOW, *December* 31, 1884.

NOTE BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.—Consul Harte reports a large falling off i the returns from Glasgow, amounting to $2,280,847, or more than 23 per cent.

Mr. Harte says that trade generally is in a very bad state, although it is believe by those capable of judging that it will not get worse but will slowly improve. Th condition and prospects of the ship-building trade are not improving. Mr. Harte als furnishes quotations for the building of vessels, which it will be seen are very low The prinnipal exports are thread, cotton, and linen goods, and pig iron.

The figures for the last ten years are as follows:

Year ending September 30—

1875	$5,796,289 6
1876	5,101,128 9
1877	4,589,156 8
1878	4,249,000 0
1879	5,298,345 0
1880	9,219,927 8
1881	9,723,231 7
1882	10,219,715 6
1883	9,662,722 8
1884	7,381,874 9
Total	71,241,393 4

LEITH AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Galashiels.)

LEITH.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Aerated beverages			$244 78		$244 7
Ale	$12,068 21	$9,377 30	14,252 76	$5,207 80	40,906 0
Alum	1,323 71	275 16	235 66	618 98	2,453 5
Animals			128 35		128 3
Bank-check forms				241 50	241 5
Biscuits	2,747 97	3,537 62	1,727 51	2,539 01	10,552 1
Books	69,284 99	41,618 17	90,721 92	46,373 06	247,998 1
Brandy			87 84		87 8
Caffeine			248 72		248 7
Carriages				752 52	752 5
Cement		5,982 98	1,544 28		7,527 2
Chilled iron rolls			1,436 35		1,436 3
Chromo lithographs		370 60			370 6
Coals	46,603 27	20,371 35	24,061 31	48,509 70	139,545 6
Corkwood		2,397 36		6,192 70	8,590 0
Dry color			367 28	296 78	664 0
Electro-plated goods			203 91		203 9

LEITH—Continued.

Year ending September 30—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Fencing posts		$168 52			$168 52
Fishing nets	$1,202 61	6,230 58	$3,652 96	$890 26	11,976 41
Fossils	1,459 95				1,459 95
Gas-burners	102 89				102 89
Gelatine	16,718 25	35,581 54	41,118 88	23,718 71	117,137 38
Ginger ale	241 01	343 21		241 01	825 23
Glass ware		228 72	365 90		594 62
Granite gravel		1,337 17	193 04	423 51	1,953 72
Grindstones	238 36		244 18		482 54
Herrings				414 32	414 32
Hosiery				108 00	108 00
Lawn-tennis shoes			709 52		709 52
Leather				6,944 37	6,944 37
Lime juice		403 27	3,402 35	1,383 79	5,189 41
Linen	351 35				351 35
Lubricating oils	746 58				746 58
Machinery				181 89	181 89
Maps and atlases	5,226 20	2,995 33	8,276 60	4,668 15	21,166 28
Medicinal preparations	2,611 97	10,306 44	5,346 44	12,796 73	31,061 58
Miscellaneous	15 94	31 86		24 70	72 50
Morphia	2,457 50	9,142 55	797 50	3,000 10	15,397 65
Oatmeal	1,121 97	902 63	694 57	261 57	2,980 74
Office books			95 20		95 20
Oil paintings	486 65	539 37		454 49	1,480 51
Orange bitters	160 19				160 19
Oranges			480 81		480 81
Paper				455 38	455 38
Paper stock	24,869 07	17,932 32	16,230 99	22,550 94	80,683 32
Photographic trays			1,498 94	317 11	1,816 05
Preserved provisions	466 86		1,006 01	222 08	1,694 95
Printing materials		682 02	493 12		1,175 14
Provisions				3,893 20	3,893 20
Rifles		307 32			307 32
Saponifying oil				1,074 58	1,074 58
Sealing wax			173 84		173 84
Seeds	962 53	626 50	1,608 84		3,197 87
Stained glass			422 29		422 29
Stereoplates				217 57	217 57
Surgical dressings			189 51		189 51
Terra umber				1,037 91	1,037 91
Trees	311 70	121 91			433 61
Vulcanite goods		1,926 51	4,592 52	2,790 67	9,309 70
Waterproof goods	907 70	352 70	461 06		1,721 46
Wearing apparel	149 77		133 46		283 23
Whisky	5,279 04	699 48	83 83	937 43	6,999 78
Wine	307 93		193 56		501 49
Wool	13,830 27	9,742 06		38,333 46	61,905 79
Woolen cloth	139 55				139 55
Total from Leith	212,393 99	183,632 55	227,726 59	238,073 98	861,827 11
Total from Galashiels	27,286 78	43,315 70	14,912 63	46,026 54	131,541 65
Total from this consular district during 1883–'84	239,680 77	226,948 25	242,639 22	284,100 52	993,368 76
Total from this consular district during preceding year	231,385 07	224,834 24	171,393 27	279,098 34	906,710 92
Increase	8,295 70	2,114 01	71,245 95	5,002 18	86,657 84

Quarter ending December 31.

Ale	$9,453 03
Biscuits	2,854 85
Books	33,431 84
Brandy	70 08
Cement	5,124 62
Chemical manure	48,040 95
Clothing	166 80
Coals	28,762 84
Dry color	623 58
Gelatine	14,454 11
Glassware	517 41

Grease	$93 24
Gun	150 62
Household goods	190 60
Leather	1,82[illegible] 15
Machinery	4,483 99
Maps	4,911 69
Medicinal preparations	3,501 55
Oatmeal	1,561 76
Old papers	11,965 08
Oil paintings	379 71
Paper and envelopes	142 45
Preserved provisions	364 07
Preserves	119 66
Printing materials	314 31
Rags	1,692 67
Vulcanite	1,413 82
Whisky	3,780 10
Wine bitters	185 17
Wines	177 39
Wool	26,844 77
Total	207,548 91

OSCAR MALMROS,
Consul.

LEITH, *December* 31, 1884.

NOTE BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.—Consul Malmros reports an increase of $86,657, or nearly 10 per cent., in the exports from Leith as compared with last year. Books head the list of exports.

The last tens years' figures are:

Year ending September 30:	
1875	$2,294,385 65
1876	1,779,976 39
1877	1,671,257 79
1878	611,810 09
1879	368,939 12
1880	548,321 12
1881	587,578 90
1882	735,938 67
1883	906,710 92
1884	992,368 76
Total	10,498,287 41

GALASHIELS AGENCY.

Year ending September 30, 1884.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Woolen goods:					
Tweed cloth	$26,079 57	$43,315 70	$14,912 63	$44,825 30	$129,133 20
Hosiery	1,207 21			1,201 24	2,408 45
Total	27,286 78	43,315 70	14,912 63	46,026 54	131,541 65

Quarter ending December 31.

Woolen goods, tweed cloth	$12,935 43
Australian skin wool	1,270 05
Total	14,205 48

RICHARD LEES,
Consular Agent.

GALASHIELS, *December* 31, 1884.

WALES.

CARDIFF AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Llanelly, Milford Haven, Newport, and Swansea.)

CARDIFF.

Year ending September 30, 1884.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Tin and terne plates	$160,461 60	$725,044 82	$1,201,965 35	$1,691,094 52	$3,778,566 29
Spikes, nuts, bolts, and telegraph wire	4,321 19				4,321 19
Steam coal	9,326 71	5,142 30	19,977 71	33,147 94	67,594 66
Rails and fastenings	207,285 25	3,625 51			210,910 76
Steel rails	7,658 77	52,309 37			59,968 14
Iron rails		1,476 29			1,476 29
Arsenic	1,104 52	828 10	857 41		2,790 03
Iron ladles	186 28	448 86			635 14
Manganese	1,559 23	7,591 86	15,109 09	9,376 41	33,636 59
Oxalic acid	15,637 16	3,020 58	12,584 98	14,620 05	45,862 77
Bricks and cement	2,289 18	2,142 44	11,653 35		16,084 97
Black taggers		5,094 18	7,566 97	5,391 72	18,052 87
Coke		1,055 99	22,058 24	16,194 37	39,308 60
Steel rail ends		8,842 38			8,842 38
Rotten stone		677 48		168 62	846 10
Shoes, dies, plates, carwheels, and bars		7,351 02			7,351 02
Salamanca		606 64			606 64
Yellow metal			9,493 09	8,950 70	18,443 79
Old iron, rails, and scraps			19,104 06		19,104 06
Nails			578 13		578 13
Old steel			18,525 24	6,750 82	25,276 06
Steel tins				2,226 56	2,226 56
Sundries				5,413 42	5,413 42
Patent fuel				490 42	490 42
Iron				967 44	967 44
Breeding animals				72 99	72 99
Nickel (grain)				1,224 53	1,224 53
Black oxide of cobalt				1,248 23	1,248 23
Salt	1,384 61				1,384 61
Wearing apparel	73 65				73 65
Patent medicines		408 96			408 96
Total	411,288 15	825,666 78	1,339,473 62	1,797,338 74	4,373,767 29
Total for preceding year	522,514 98	281,785 73	335,607 01	532,923 42	1,672,831 14
Increase		543,881 05	1,003,866 61	1,264,415 32	2,700,936 15
Decrease	111,226 83				

Quarter ending December 31.

Bricks	$330 49
Coal, steam	23,664 00
Coke	13,677 72
Iron, old and scrap	6,017 89
Steel, old and scrap and crop ends	3,820 06
Tin-plates (charcoal) / Tin-plates (coke)	5,787 75
Total	53,297 91

EVAN R. JONES,
Consul.

CARDIFF, *December* 31, 1884.

NOTE BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.—Consul Jones reports from Cardiff a very large increase as compared with 1883. The figures for this year are $4,373,767, last year's being $1,672,831, or an increase of $2,700,936, or 161 per cent. This increase is undoubtedly due to the fact that shippers not residing in the consular district have been required to have their invoices authenticated at Cardiff and its agencies, although declared before consular officers nearest their residence, pursuant to paragraph 655, Consular Regulations, and which had not heretofore been rigidly enforced.

Year ending September 30—	
1875	$445,730 44
1876	155,294 69
1877	102,271 70
1878	296,903 74
1879	607,331 57
1880	1,824,812 07
1881	2,148,560 56
1882	2,368,766 84
1883	1,672 831 14
1884	4,373,767 29
Total	13,996,970 04

LLANELLY AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Patent medicines	$408 96
Terne plates, Tin-plates (charcoal), Tin-plates (coke)	21,197 20
Total	21,606 16

Quarter ending June 30.

Terne plates, tin-plates (charcoal), tin-plates (coke)	$8,920 28

Quarter ending September 30.

Terne plates, tin-plates (charcoal), tin-plates (coke)	$11,747 84

Quarter ending December 31.

Tin.plates (charcoal)	$12,907 52

ELY B. JONES,
Consular Agent.

LLANELLY, *December* 31, 1884.

NEWPORT AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Black taggers	$5,094 18
Coke	1,055 99
Iron rails	1,476 29
Rail fastenings, fish-plates, nuts, bolts, and spikes	3,625 51
Steel, old and scrap and crop ends	8,842 38
Steel rails	52,309 37
Terne plates	67,459 34
Tin-plates (charcoal)	29,467 74
Tin-plates (coke)	10,528 04
Tin-plates	19,216 86
Total	199,075 70

Quarter ending June 30.

Black taggers	$7,566 97
Bricks	549 18
Coal, steam	8,188 04
Iron, old and scrap	3,553 87
Nails	578 13
Steel, old and scrap and crop ends	18,525 24
Terne plates	118,424 79
Tin-plates (charcoal)	961 16
Tin-plates (coke)	21,310 73
Tin-plates (unspecified)	81,640 97
Total	261,300 08

Quarter ending September 30.

Black taggers	$5,391 72
Bricks (fire)	895,63
Coal, steam	899 10
Iron, sheet, fine	967 44
Steel, old and scrap and crop ends	6,750 82
Steel tires	2,227 56
Terne plates (charcoal)	50,364 53
Terne plates	2,968 94
Tin-plates (coke)	23,353 44
Tin-plates (unspecified)	128,656 20
Tin and terne plates (unspecified)	53,170 48
Total	275,644 86

Quarter ending December 31.

Black taggers	$9,349 30
Coal, steam	989 01
Iron and steel rods	233 86
Tin-plates (unspecified)	132,063 12
Terne plates	9,730 59
Tin-plates (coke)	11,091 97
Total	163,457 85

W. E. HEARD,
Consular Agent.

NEWPORT, *December 31, 1884.*

SWANSEA AGENCY.

Quarter ending September 30.

Breeding animals	$72 99
Bricks and cement	3,844 24
Coke	506 11
Copper (yellow metal)	8,950 70
Manganese	9,376 41
Nickel (grain)	1,224 53
Oxalic acid	14,620 05
Oxide (black oxide of cobalt)	1,248 23
Patent fuel	490 42
Rotten stone	168 62
Terne plates, tin-plates (charcoal), tin-plates (coke), black taggers	1,420,833 14
Total	1,461,335 44

Quarter ending June 30.

Arsenic	$857 41
Bricks and cement	8,993 02
Coal, anthracite	7,241 35
Copper (yellow metal)	9,493 09
Manganese	15,109 09
Oxalic acid	12,584 98
Terne plates, tin-plates (charcoal), tin-plates (coke), tin ingots	970,707 42
Total	1,024,986 39

Quarter ending March 31.

Arsenic	$830 54
Bricks	847 31
Coal, anthracite	5,142 30
Iron ladles	427 68
Manganese	7,689 06
Oxalic acid	3,020 61
Rotten stone	677 47
Steel shoes and dies	7,349 05
Sulphate of soda	606 69
Tin-plates (charcoal)	578,797 89
Total	605,388 60

Quarter ending December 31.

Arsenic, powdered	$598 57
Bricks and cement	5,049 82
Bags, empty ore	116 79
Indigo auxiliary	399 05
Iron ladles	451 72
Manganese, ferro	12,524 64
Nickel, shotted	224 41
Oxalic acid	23,175 58
Oxide (black oxide of cobalt)	3,744 27
Petroleum barrels, empty	4,160 85
Rotten stone	229 83
Terne plates, tin-plates (charcoal), tin-plates (coke), iron sheets, and black taggers	944,055 22
Total	994,730 82

J. A. THOMAS,
Consular Agent.

SWANSEA, *December* 31, 1884.

FRANCE.

DECLARED EXPORTS FROM FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL WALKER.

The declared value of exports from France to the United States during the year ended September 30, 1884, the statement of which follows, amounted to the sum of $67,782,266, being a decrease of $12,853,372 as compared with the year 1883. The principal articles showing the most marked decrease are merinos, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dry-goods, for $5,813,794; silk goods, $1,480,811; upholstery goods, $413,851; laces and tulles, $444,150; wines, liqueors, and brandy, $3,379,048; leather, $375,008; artificial flowers and feathers, $509.628; glass, porcelain, and potteries, $537,662; jewelry and precious stones, $1,026,120; works of art, $609,208, &c.

Increases are noticeable in the following articles to the amounts named, viz: Shawls, $344,974; woolen cloth, $96,913; church ornaments and metallic trimmings, $36,469; drugs and medicines, $113,440; fancy goods, $153,522; oils, $200,913; furniture (household goods), $136,578, &c.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Paris.	Lyons.	Bordeaux.	Marseilles.	Havre.	Rheims.	La Rochelle.	Nice.	Rouen.	St. Étienne.	Nantes.	Total.
Albumen	$25,334			$458								$25,792
Argols and cream of tartar	722,399	$152,437	$922,837	57,358	$232							1,855,173
Art, works of	641,120				1,348			$3,940				646,408
Books and engravings	293,478				1,700							295,178
Boots, shoes, and leather manufactures	101,457							157				101,614
Brandy	1,606		97,600				$1,127,455					1,226,661
Bristles	85,725											85,725
Buttons and trimmings	2,144,939	3,004				$1,041				$94,836		2,243,820
Calf-skins, leather, and hides	3,969,836	100,999	194,534	293,444	132,989					13,939	$5,640	4,711,381
Carpets	9,251											9,251
Carriages	33,098											33,098
Cheese					20,880							20,880
Chemicals	484,311		211	31,308	6,599				$37,607			560,036
Church ornaments and metallic trimmings	66,627	211,999			2,239	790						281,655
Clocks and watches	414,085				2,357							416,442
Coffee					995,797							995,797
Corks			9,189	2,690	59,473	2,600						73,952
Corsets	260,219					809						261,028
Costumes and dresses	354,215				2,830				296			357,341
Cotton goods	296,259	466				573			2,515	756		300,569
Drugs and medicines	54,719		25,030	105,855	91,487							277,091
Dye-stuffs	305,205	44,908	94	15,979	50,131	3,976						420,293
Fancy goods	2,178,489				4,633	805						2,183,927
Feathers and flowers, artificial and millinery	1,655,109				35,560							1,690,669
Furniture, cabinet woods, and household goods	329,116			105,978	4,928			5,076	160,056			605,154
Glass, porcelain, and potteries	596,013		126	1,592	5,109	1,180	590,499	4,349	837	978	4,107	1,204,790
Gloves	657,299									417,649		1,074,948
Glue	121,940											121,940
Hair, human	104,981		137		7,442							112,560
Hair, vegetable and horse	13,984			18,497	47,101							79,582
Hardware, machinery, rails, and pig-iron	255,509	37,800		39,763	9,357	6,220				7,782	525	356,956
Hats, hatters' goods, and furs	1,057,209	9,266		2,073								1,068,548
Horses and asses	419,031				239,887				40,249			699,167
Hosiery	912,617				117							912,734
India-rubber	14,566			21,919	317,183							353,668
Jewelry and precious stones	3,325,647	10,272			994							3,336,913
Laces and tulles	2,213,456	110,172							994,445	13,682	1,126	3,332,881
Lemons				801								801
Linen goods	248,467				1,777	3,441			5,796			259,481
Merinos, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods	8,780,645				12,167	350,069			126,279			9,269,160

Year ending September 30—Continued.

Articles.	Paris.	Lyons.	Bordeaux.	Marseilles.	Havre.	Rheims.	La Rochelle.	Nice.	Rouen.	St. Étienne.	Nantes.	Total.
Millstones, plaster, and cement	$114			$31, 867	$48, 102							$80, 083
Miscellaneous	180, 844	$194, 042	$495, 724	55, 819	149, 147	$406			$121, 148	$3, 019		1, 200, 179
Musical instruments	185, 417	3, 655			838							189, 910
Oils	5, 687		210, 681	222, 911	22, 741			$156, 592				618, 612
Optical and scientific instruments	443, 264	20, 847										464, 111
Ores	17, 803											17, 803
Paints and colors	158, 999			26, 132	22, 039					83		207, 253
Platinum	101, 635											101, 635
Preserved fruits and vegetables	135, 746	23, 931	601, 063	151, 312	92, 497	2, 823		203			$21, 482	1, 029, 057
Preserved meats and sardines	47, 525		350, 910	72	39, 181		$839				185, 909	624, 436
Prunes, raisins, nuts, &c	20, 416		590, 896	223, 645	2, 724							837, 681
Rags and old paper	50, 231		36, 071	30, 675	70				57, 805			174, 852
Salt				12, 596								12, 596
Seeds and plants	145, 139			76, 310	50, 868						44, 685	317, 002
Shawls	753, 296											753, 296
Silk, raw, waste, and pierced cocoons	579	1, 986, 725		20, 999	1, 980							2, 010, 283
Silk and velvet piece goods	172, 448	7, 788, 860			759					27, 587		7, 989, 654
Silk and velvet ribbons	36, 280				7, 219					742, 392		785, 891
Soap, ordinary, and soap grease	71, 539			69, 412	1, 325							142, 276
Sponges	10, 817			541								11, 358
Stationery and paper	103, 870				160		11, 912					115, 942
Straw goods	39, 643											39, 643
Sugar and confectionery	20, 211			9, 785	42, 474	1, 059						73, 529
Tobacco	3, 583											3, 583
Toilet articles and perfumery	524, 553			101, 750	131, 962				37, 326			795, 591
Upholstery goods and wall-paper	1, 527, 225								283, 289			1, 810, 514
Vinegar	207		5, 573	161	9, 649		499					16, 089
Whalebone and hornstrips for corsets	143, 065											143, 065
Willow wood ware, empty barrels	635	11, 344		383	2, 571	45, 969		111	7, 941			68, 954
Wines and liquors	35, 172	87, 609	1, 183, 300	129, 976	44, 652	2, 730, 975	1, 208			8, 260	5, 587	4, 226, 739
Wool				268, 292	6, 919				125, 469			400, 680
Woolen cloth	373, 491	351			7, 823				226, 214			607, 779
Zinc					49, 125							49, 125
Total	38, 457, 395	10, 798, 497	4, 723, 976	2, 130, 353	2, 789, 142	3, 152, 736	1, 732, 412	170, 428	2, 227, 272	1, 330, 994	269, 061	67, 782, 266
Total for the preceding year	47, 926, 335	12, 102, 477	5, 174, 083	2, 595, 302	1, 584, 860	4, 333, 710	2, 445, 414	150, 943	2, 409, 718	1, 534, 222	378, 574	80, 635, 638
Increase					1, 104, 282			19, 485				
Decrease	9, 468, 940	1, 303, 980	450, 107	464, 949		1, 180, 974	713, 002		182, 446	203, 228	109, 513	12, 853, 372

The value of the declared exports from the consular districts of France to the United States during each of the ten years ended September 30, from 1875 to 1884, inclusive, were as follows:

Exports for the ten years ended September 30, 1884.

1875	$61,767,484
1876	48,236,238
1877	49,183,691
1878	45,828,941
1879	56,217,023
1880	75,777,198
1881	73,467,342
1882	87,240,077
1883	80,635,638
1884	67,782,266

The following statement exhibits the value of the principal declared exports from France to the United States during each of the ten years ended September 30, from 1875 to 1884, inclusive. It indicates the rapid increase in the value of exports of certain articles of luxury, such as works of art, bronzes and paintings, carriages, clocks and watches, costumes and dresses, horses, jewelry and precious stones, laces, merinos, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods, musical instruments, toilet articles and perfumery, upholstery goods, wines and brandy. It seems that the increased exportation has attained its maximum in the years 1881 and 1882.

Year ended September 30, from 1875 to 1884, inclusive.

Years.	Albumen.	Argols and cream of tartar.	Art, works of, bronzes and paintings.	Buttons and trimmings.	Carriages.	Chemicals.	Church ornaments and metallic trimmings.	Clocks and watches.
1875	$114,968	$844,485	$234,708	$2,290,451	.....	$279,667	$125,005	$263,611
1876	70,685	1,025,153	917,822	1,607,536	.....	201,777	159,070	175,598
1877	4,369	961,032	702,213	2,087,487	.....	197,247	193,115	247,965
1878	32,778	1,127,765	630,198	2,315,363	$10,409	119,505	149,658	214,242
1879	65,092	1,416,281	1,051,352	2,287,822	26,594	359,888	151,252	397,776
1880	64,424	1,625,896	1,669,502	2,489,076	39,071	492,928	177,148	435,360
1881	104,255	1,468,117	1,997,270	2,798,251	54,058	976,563	183,557	460,009
1882	35,084	2,085,522	1,788,425	3,283,324	42,257	764,757	233,572	518,063
1883	22,498	1,960,525	1,255,616	2,336,433	50,687	618,609	245,186	400,157
1884	25,792	1,855,173	646,408	2,243,820	33,098	560,036	281,655	416,442

Years.	Costumes and dresses.	Cotton goods.	Drugs and medicines.	Dye stuffs.	Fancy goods.	Feathers and flowers, artificial and millinery.	Furniture, household goods.	Glass, porcelain, and potteries.
1875	$935,172	$938,985	$366,413	$947,712	$1,393,663	$1,775,410	$105,785	$1,425,702
1876	230,903	677,250	255,601	646,635	904,340	1,359,535	166,145	1,208,384
1877	266,450	954,415	338,413	633,067	938,172	1,233,716	35,293	1,094,167
1878	365,656	493,229	420,263	470,296	1,472,788	1,084,006	98,201	954,211
1879	247,533	418,161	377,306	579,309	1,171,986	1,167,812	303,072	1,116,835
1880	364,433	673,461	439,317	743,057	1,603,639	1,403,152	515,780	1,293,353
1881	411,634	521,024	489,226	660,669	2,134,496	1,826,092	370,503	1,451,011
1882	462,430	243,271	315,429	557,430	2,265,005	2,369,900	721,096	1,644,052
1883	339,969	421,813	163,651	567,392	2,030,495	2,200,097	468,576	1,742,452
1884	357,441	300,569	277,091	420,293	2,183,927	1,690,669	605,154	1,204,790

Years.	Gloves.	Hardware, machinery.	Hats, hatters' goods, and furs.	Horses.	Hosiery.	Jewelry and precious stones.	Laces and tulles.	Linen goods.
1875	$1,352,044	$241,153	$1,083,803	.....	$365,176	$1,341,820	$713,059	$197,954
1876	1,860,488	334,827	764,140	$46,175	212,767	803,210	559,777	271,424
1877	1,727,896	280,611	1,042,840	17,045	282,645	1,192,717	937,619	264,224
1878	1,127,272	331,090	644,153	41,220	309,654	1,446,772	1,481,009	61,377
1879	1,418,259	463,162	1,029,743	43,235	273,710	2,069,737	3,071,879	55,190
1880	1,636,138	962,425	1,384,624	103,229	486,374	3,928,325	4,044,241	207,658
1881	1,510,083	886,871	1,362,953	340,251	911,591	4,564,057	4,573,027	321,726
1882	1,254,001	533,262	1,695,110	505,399	990,876	4,317,036	5,787,219	323,757
1883	1,015,497	430,136	1,165,959	695,140	1,050,453	4,363,033	3,777,031	348,445
1884	1,074,948	356,956	1,068,548	699,167	912,734	3,336,913	3,332,881	259,481

Year ended September 30, from 1875 to 1884, inclusive—Continued.

Years.	Leather.	Merinos, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods.	Musical instruments.	Oils.	Optical and scientific instruments.	Paints and colors.	Preserved fruit and vegetables.
1875	$3,784,155	$9,321,354	$115,805	$200,987	$548,520	.....	$512,719
1876	2,062,278	8,386,644	101,969	209,562	215,511	$78,279	311,256
1877	3,288,687	9,637,500	100,745	284,877	222,012	150,912	528,437
1878	2,814,765	9,933,812	97,326	314,309	318,147	128,933	340,819
1879	3,178,127	12,230,099	114,892	357,381	361,159	139,311	442,178
1880	5,731,847	12,383,403	175,185	418,551	502,904	166,445	618,117
1881	4,937,440	10,489,002	196,798	401,952	570,077	161,846	549,464
1882	5,818,970	14,366,669	215,942	460,377	678,980	267,694	1,372,750
1883	5,086,389	15,082,955	203,605	417,699	680,334	259,518	994,234
1884	4,711,381	9,269,161	189,910	618,612	464,111	207,253	1,029,057

Years.	Preserved meat and sardines.	Prunes, raisins, nuts, &c.	Rags and old paper.	Seeds and plants.	Shawls.	Silk, raw.	Silk and velvet piece goods.
1875	$406,754	$708,315	$249,593	$73,385	$673,817	$613,523	$9,945,322
1876	624,911	594,475	101,412	110,351	525,681	480,518	10,279,128
1877	595,729	255,634	15,879	84,309	617,588	1,230,223	8,499,645
1878	831,742	363,512	14,668	84,505	718,995	732,075	6,279,346
1879	843,170	485,595	235	100,985	581,727	1,002,131	7,604,653
1880	903,878	456,036	5,806	146,357	739,707	983,144	10,501,003
1881	853,022	588,498	100,463	162,963	494,192	1,519,903	8,769,603
1882	705,285	1,009,370	166,930	277,828	622,972	2,246,356	11,045,473
1883	881,322	979,729	108,061	271,173	408,322	1,866,149	9,275,262
1884	624,436	837,681	174,852	317,002	753,296	2,010,283	7,989,654

Years.	Silk and velvet ribbons.	Toilet articles and perfumery.	Upholstery goods and wall-paper.	Whalebone and horn-strips for corsets.	Wines, liqueurs, and brandy.	Wool.	Woolen cloth.
1875	$1,459,587	$621,525	$169,998	$64,191	$4,751,284	$283,865	$5,449,050
1876	793,745	523,576	163,035	84,943	3,841,879	181,161	1,678,401
1877	293,726	572,991	119,906	203,950	4,042,934	99,035	604,195
1878	389,072	437,042	374,709	218,968	3,639,804	78,589	776,488
1879	545,554	458,764	881,184	216,143	4,368,998	391,765	434,873
1880	1,031,249	709,478	1,560,200	458,355	5,435,930	2,255,354	761,236
1881	768,194	885,476	1,378,181	278,498	6,334,557	417,884	674,808
1882	934,878	1,212,086	1,991,257	174,626	6,614,481	617,779	642,821
1883	981,094	1,095,293	2,224,365	161,279	7,605,787	562,785	510,866
1884	785,891	795,591	1,810,514	143,065	4,226,739	607,779	607,779

GEORGE WALKER,
Consul-General.

PARIS, *September* 30, 1884.

BORDEAUX AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Panillac and Pau.)

BORDEAUX.

Quarter ending March 31.

Argols and tartar	$227,244 53
Brandy	25,693 94
Corks	1,136 74
Drugs and medicines	7,603 17
Glass	38 60
Miscellaneous	82,638 59
Oils	46,358 35
Preserves	111,306 47
Prunes	61,050 00

Rags and paper	$11,756 00
Sardines	95,954 17
Skins and hides	101,765 56
Vinegar	918 21
Wines	315,878 90
Total	1,089,343 23

Quarter ending June 30.

Argols and tartar	$346,647 37
Brandy	19,694 51
Corks	3,152 17
Drugs and medicines	7,570 14
Hair	136 99
Miscellaneous	110,301 43
Oils	48,423 74
Preserves	109,329 41
Prunes	21,583 11
Rags and paper	13,760 31
Sardines	35,775 51
Skins and hides	54,246 13
Vinegar	1,102 98
Wines	389,652 64
Total	1,161,376 44

Quarter ending September 30.

Argols and tartar	$162,110 61
Brandy	25,854 96
Corks	3,788 62
Drugs and medicines	5,770 73
Miscellaneous	108,975 32
Oils	62,879 42
Preserves	132,231 50
Prunes	97,848 28
Rags and paper	4,422 84
Sardines	110,957 09
Skins and hides	13,150 42
Vinegar	2,072 03
Wines	228,302 21
Total	958,364 03

Quarter ending December 31.

Argols and tartar	$240,665 52
Brandy	27,390 34
Corks	3,567 60
Drugs and medicines	4,522 50
Miscellaneous	140,862 27
Oils	33,696 53
Paper	5,536 96
Preserves	216,986 71
Prunes	396,999 19
Rags	5,707 77
Sardines	123,695 51
Skins and hides	50,618 03
Vinegar	1,597 24
Wines	278,898 90
Total	1,530,745 07

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT,
Consul.

BORDEAUX, *December* 31, 1884.

COGNAC AND AGENCY.

(Agency: Limoges.)

COGNAC.

Quarter ending June 30.

Brandy	$275,840 40
Vinegar and wine	606 71
Paper	486 71
Total	276,933 82

Quarter ending September 30.

Brandy	$216,760 68
Paper	3,985 84
Vinegar	128 92
Show cards	120 84
Total	220,996 28

Quarter ending December 31.

Brandy	$322,382 73
Paper	2,957 47
Olive oil	333 00
Vinegar	270 97
Circulars	57 90
Total	326,002 07

J. E. IRISH,
Consul.

COGNAC, *December 31, 1884.*

LIMOGES AGENCY.

Quarter ending June 30.

	Francs.
Porcelains	799,389.83

Quarter ending September 30.

Porcelains	$165,431 37

Quarter ending December 31.

Porcelains	$86,808 06

A. JOUHANNARD,
Consular Agent.

LIMOGES, *December 31, 1884.*

HAVRE.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Argols and cream of tartar	$231 60				$231 60
Art, works of	1,029 72	$318 00			1,347 72
Books and engravings	166 00	563 82	$692 60	$277 20	1,699 62
Calf-skins, leather, and hides	11,710 18	53,996 11	50,431 37	16,851 64	132,989 30
Cheese	6,604 08	2,834 94	4,373 30	7,068 05	20,880 37
Chemicals		159 52	6,399 55	40 00	6,599 07
Church ornaments and metallic trimmings	1,238 82	290 00		710 05	2,238 87
Clocks and watches		836 12	1,112 98	408 11	2,357 21
Coffee	754,854 85	19,502 31	8,493 60	212,946 05	995,796 81
Corks	15,931 55	14,186 84	23,348 12	6,006 49	59,473 00
Costumes and dresses		523 07	2,306 45		2,829 52
Drugs and medicines	41,641 75	27,987 68	21,543 46	10,314 47	91,487 36
Dye stuffs	27,321 98	6,099 76	6,182 56	10,527 08	50,131 38
Fancy goods		4,632 43			4,632 43
Feathers and flowers, artificial	4,170 42	10,750 20	13,488 63	7,150 77	35,560 02
Furniture and cabinet woods	2,700 00		108 60	2,119 31	4,927 91
Glass, porcelain, and potteries		8 60	1,290 00	3,810 33	5,108 93
Guano	1,700 00	68,189 70	233 87		70,123 57
Hair, human	2,467 22		1,116 32	3,858 14	7,441 69
Hair, vegetable and horse	19,708 50	27,392 06			47,100 56
Hardware, machinery, ralls, and pig-iron	4,571 16	1,241 36	3,544 95		9,357 47
Horses and asses	15,834 00	26,880 00	39,020 00	158,153 00	239,887 00
Hosiery				117 35	117 35
India-rubber	158,789 46	99,991 22	31,470 42	16,931 90	317,183 00
Jewelry and precious stones	555 80	102 00		335 69	993 49
Linen goods	1,776 52				1,776 52
Merinos, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods	1,420 00	1,321 92	9,425 29		12,167 21
Millstones, plaster, and cement	13,046 80	11,930 60	12,065 54	11,059 42	48,102 36
Miscellaneous	57,039 27	14,036 31	7,948 12		79,023 70
Musical instruments	130 00		708 00		838 00
Oils	7,610 65	1,139 39	2,133 28	11,858 09	22,741 41
Paints	14,875 95		3,581 44	3,581 15	22,038 54
Preserved fruit and vegetables	41,968 47	9,098 33	20,655 78	20,774 27	97,496 85
Preserved meat and sardines	11,868 77	4,791 79	6,889 11	15,631 41	39,181 08
Prunes, raisins, nuts, &c	2,724 64				2,724 44
Rags and old paper		70 40			70 40
Seeds and plants	2,684 73	48,183 39			50,868 12
Silk, raw	1,079 85	900 00			1,979 85
Silk and velvet piece goods		759 20			759 20
Silk and velvet ribbons		4,508 49	2,710 70		7,219 19
Soap, ordinary		297 84	1,027 53		1,325 37
Stationery	159 87				159 87
Sugar and confectionery	2,522 79	38,102 06	215 93	1,633 09	42,473 87
Toilet articles and perfumery	39,808 32	38,031 03	26,489 12	27,633 58	131,962 05
Vinegar			8,306 66	342 54	9,649 20
Willow and wood ware		2,570 80			2,570 80
Wines and liqueurs	14,320 71	10,172 48	9,311 45	10,847 50	44,652 14
Wool			6,918 66		6,918 60
Woolen cloth	4,259 64		962 83	2,600 62	7,823 09
Zinc		20,281 15	15,218 28	13,625 95	49,125 38
Total	1,278,523 87	572,680 92	360,724 45	577,213 25	2,789,142 49
Total for the preceding year	325,268 82	272,612 02	415,507 41	572,471 78	1,584,860 03
Increase	953,255 05	300,068 90		4,741 47	1,204,282 46
Decrease			53,782 96		

Quarter ending December 31.

Art, works of	$1,392 00
Books and engravings	756 10
Brandy	31 00
Buttons and trimmings	334 40
Calf skins, leather, and hides	5,045 43
Cheese	15,767, 12
Clocks and watches	556 20
Coffee	22,381 43
Corks	14,839 65

Costumes and dresses	$383 9
Cotton goods	421 3
Drugs and medicines	16,229 9
Dye stuffs	9,751 8
Fancy goods	318 3
Feathers and flowers, artificial	951 5
Furniture and cabinet woods	2,058 8
Glass, porcelain, and potteries	172 0
Glue	360 6
Hair, vegetable and horse	779 2
Hardware, machinery, rails, and pig-iron	4,941 1
India-rubber	3,324 5
Merinos, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods	1,675 7
Millstones, plaster, and cement	10,768 8
Miscellaneous	969 2
Oils	3,072 5
Paints	2,161 8
Preserved fruits and vegetables	16,004 9
Preserved meats and sardines	10,360 6
Rags and old paper	2,683 3
Seeds and plants	7,062 4
Silk and velvet piece goods	526 3
Sugar and confectionery	3,374 2
Toilet articles and perfumery	63,471 5
Wines and liqueurs	13,564 9
Zinc	2,116 0
Total	242,609 4

JOHN B. GLOVER,
Consul.

HAVRE, *December* 31, 1884.

LA ROCHELLE.

Quarter ending June 30.

Wine	$535 6
Vinegar	187 0
Brandy	12,990 7
Total	13,713 4

J. E. IRISH,
Consul at Cognac,
(For G. Sirres, late vice-consul, La Rochelle.)

LYONS.

REPORT BY DEPUTY CONSUL PEIXOTTO.

The declared exports from the consular district of Lyons to the United States for the month of December, 1884, amounting in value to $653,329.35.

The total declared value of all exports from Lyons to the United States for the calendar year 1884 was $9,980,515.99. For 1883 the value was $11,621,198.22, being a decrease for 1884 of $1,640,692.23.

For the four years preceding 1883 the declared value was as follows:

1882	$13,713,247 9
1881	11,942,209 4
1880	11,564,392 8
1879	9,329,957 5

By far the largest portion of the remarkable decline in the exports during the year just past has been in manufactured silk goods. The decrease in these goods alone was $1,652,090.70, being the lowest exports since the year 1878.

The decrease in the exports of leather and skins has also been considerable, there being a falling off of $152,010.80 between the figures of 1883 and 1884.

There has been a considerable increase, on the other hand, in the exportations of raw silk, amounting to nearly $300,000, showing, evidently, the steady development of American silk manufacture, which is one of the main reasons of the large decrease in the exports of the manufactured article, and the proportionately as considerable increase in the raw material shipments.

There has been a decrease in the exports of pierced cocoons, but a slight increase over last year's waste silk exports.

The only tissues whose exports have increased this year are metallic trimmings for church ornaments.

There are many reasons for the universal dullness in the Lyons silk goods exportations, but one of the principal and immediate reasons is undoubtedly the still prevailing evil influences of the recent epidemic. There are a large number of manufacturers here who certainly counted upon the usual annual visits of American and English buyers who, especially the former, have been deterred from traveling to this region owing to the recent cholera scare.

While this can in a large measure explain the comparatively small number of purchases by American buyers during the season, the general stagnation of business prevailing throughout this industrial silk region must be attributed to another cause.

For years the enormous productions of the silk manufacturers have been causing decreasing prices, and as outlets grew more and more difficult to develop through ceaseless competition, so the hopes and profits of the Lyonnese manufacturers, than whom there is no more ambitious, have sunk and diminished and disappeared.

The consignment business with the United States, formerly looked to as the salvation of Lyons, has proven in hundreds of instances an unlimited failure, and there are many "fabricants" there who have sustained enormous and continued losses.

This overproduction, swamping the American and other markets with every kind of article, good, bad, and indifferent, has naturally gone far beyond the demand, causing, not only in this country, but in several others, the United States included, a cessation of work, and in the Lyonnese region the recent and still prevailng labor crisis. There are still over 20,000 hands out of employment here, and what with the sharp American competition, and that of German and Swiss fabrics in the American markets, the outlook in the United States has not been very brilliant for our ambitious Lyonnese.

Attention may be called to the fact that while Lyons has recently not come up to her usual figures in silk goods exports to the United States, she has evidently shown her many advantages in supplying the whole silk-manufacturing world with raw silk; for while Lyons has every facility in communication, relationship, and representation in the Lombard, Messina, Toscana, and Piedmont raw silks, that have made and sustain the fame and power of Milan, her unquestioned superiority as the first mart for French raw silks and the celebrated "Cevennes," places her as the leading and most advantageous market for the precious raw material.

So clear and telling have her many advantages manifested themselves, that of late some of our greatest business manufacturers, who in former times passed through Lyonns on their way to Milan for their purchases, have made it their chief object to come to Lyons to remain here for weeks at a time to visit the surrounding departments of the Ardèche, Drome, Var, and Isère, and making their heavy purchases "sur la place et aux conditions de Lyon," leaving Milan out of the question.

While all our American manufacturers have not the time or opportunities to visit Lyons for their raw silk purchases, their increased relationship with and orders of Lyonnese merchants and "filature" representatives indicate that if Lyons loses in quantity some of her proverbial importance in supplying the United States with her tissues, it cannot fail, in the near future, to increase its shipments of raw silk to the American markets, and to gradually become for the American manufacturers what she to-day is for those of Europe, the first raw-silk market in the world.

MARK PERCY PEIXOTTO,
Deputy Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Lyons, January 5, 1885.

MARSEILLES AND AGENCIES.

Quarter ending March 14.

Articles.	Cette.	Marseilles.
Asphaltum		$4,433 48
Beans	$2,774 29	21,333 92
Confectionery		1,057 73
Corks		2,261 58
Chemicals, verdigris	2,207 36	4,125 03
Drugs and medicinals:		
Argols		12,797 42
Medicinal roots and herbs	10,068 02	6,204 51
Gum	8,510 33	
Dye-stuffs, cochineal, saffron, and garancine		4,708 06

Quarter ending March 14—Continued.

Articles.	Cette.	Marseilles.
Hair, cattle		$1,408 18
Hats		1,189 40
Hides and skins, raw and tanned		62,168 40
India-rubber		21,918 82
Lime (sulphate of) and cement		14,529 21
Iron and oxide of		5,211 73
Miscellaneous	$166 10	4,015 17
Nuts:		
Almonds		9,048 40
Walnuts		12,999 20
Ocher		5,921 63
Oils:		
Olive		24,330 85
Sesame		19,758 10
Perfumery (essences for) and pomatum		36,604 06
Rags		10,004 72
Salt		6,826 95
Seeds and plants:		
Canary and other seed		3,880 74
Teasels		1,446 87
Soap		6,759 00
Terra alba, aluminous	10,520 00	
Wine:		
Ordinary	11,741 90	6,126 22
Vermouths		4,367 84
Liqueurs		5,406 24
Wood (walnut and box wood)		8,540 83
Wool		78,907 71
Total	45,988 00	408,291 99

Quarter ending June 30.

Articles.	Toulon.	Cette.	Marseilles.
Asphalt			$5,765 20
Chemicals:			
Glycerine			101 57
Verdigris		$3,557 10	1,973 53
Sulphur			1,507 72
Drugs and medicinals:			
Argols			20,494 42
Gum			3,057 26
Medicinal plants, roots, &c		738 35	6,580 97
All other		236 05	467 71
Dye and tanning stuffs:			
Cochineal			2,145 45
Garancine, madder			3,674 59
Earthenware			182 43
Hair			152 04
Hats			411 02
Hides and skins:			
Tanned goat-skins			63,879 30
Raw hides and skins, leather			12,888 57
Lemons			405 60
Lime (sulphate of) and cement			3,460 42
Metals and ores:			
Ferro-manganese			26,624 06
Tin and other			331 55
Miscellaneous:			
Miscellaneous		929 90	179 18
Machinery			887 27
Stones (pumice and other)			828 18
Nuts:			
Almonds			30,450 93
Walnuts			30,504 97
Oils:			
Olive			27,873 67
Sesame			10,565 01
All other, except essential			433 11
Paints:			
Ocher and ochery earths			5,829 37
All other			27 03
Perfumery, pomatum, essential oils			20,986 08
Preserved or dried fruit and vegetables:			
Caper and olives			1,606 23
Raisins and dates			479 00

Quarter ending June 30.

Articles.	Toulon.	Cette.	Marseilles.
Provisions not elsewhere specified			$181 88
Rags			9,910 21
Salt		$2,950 80	1,646 16
Seeds and flowers not medicinal:			
Canary seed			529 51
All other seeds			2,921 28
Teasels, immortelles, &c			490 61
Soap, ordinary			10,990 48
Terra cotta		2,200 00	
Wines and liqueurs:			
Wine, ordinary		7,833 85	10,922 54
Vermouth		75 05	5,454 56
Liqueurs			3,052 16
Wood:			
Walnut burrs			44,452 63
All other			540 54
Wool			34,360 21
Total		19,058 80	410,206 21
Total for corresponding quarter 1883	$6,435 32	50,582 01	482,101 35
Total for previous quarter 1884		49,687 32	519,493 80

Quarter ending September 30.

Confectionery			$2,509 08
Chemicals:			
Verdigris		$2,813 09	
Drugs and medicinals:			
Argols, lees of wine			19 03
Medicinal plants, roots, &c		2,135 66	5,159 12
All other		10,510 35	
Dye and tanning stuffs:			
Saffron			907 47
Earthenware and bottles			197 88
Hair		324 16	295 21
Hides and skins:			
Tanned goat skins and leather		518 67	38,310 66
Lemons			395 94
Lime (sulphate of) and cement			4,347 33
Metals and ores:			
Tin and other			241 31
Miscellaneous:			
Sponges			540 54
Tar			2,951 40
Wicker manufactures			382 85
Other articles		797 94	617 13
Nuts:			
Almonds			3,084 63
Walnuts			3,802 04
Oils:			
Olive			14,306 63
Sesame			3,337 97
All other except essential			108 26
Paints:			
Ochre and ochrey earths			6,540 31
Perfumery, pomatum, essential oils			18,948 90
Preserved or dried fruit and vegetables:			
Caper and olives		411 43	879 75
Provisions not elsewhere specified			1,610 15
Salt		1,172 40	
Seeds and flowers not medicinal:			
Castor seed			38,858 11
All other seeds			6,187 31
Teasels, immortelles, &c			7,095 38
Soap, ordinary			11,781 15
Terra alba		8,450 48	130 87
Wines and liqueurs:			
Wine ordinary		12,336 69	10,668 30
Vermouth			7,637 43
Liqueurs			17 37
Wood:			
Walnut burrs			6,538 69
All other			929 03
Wool			38,107 45
Total		39,470 87	237,444 88
Total for corresponding quarter, 1883	$2,607 47	13,290 50	578,904 34
Total for previous quarter, 1884		19,058 80	410,206 21

Quarter ending December 31.

Articles.	Cette.	Marseilles.
Asphalt		$2,882 70
Confectionery		3,968 50
Chemicals:		
Glycerine		698 40
Verdigris		1,389 92
Drugs and medicinals:		
Argols		326 36
Gum		4,767 37
Medicinal plants, roots, &c	$588 67	4,993 46
All other		189 15
Dye and tanning stuffs:		
Garancine, madder		1,240 44
Saffron		135 10
Earthenware		185 14
Hair		303 75
Hides and skins:		
Tanned goat skins		31,088 24
Raw hides and skins		2,470 16
India rubber		3,008 57
Lemons		1,187 92
Lime (sulphate of) and cement		1,323 68
Marble		816 00
Miscellaneous:		
Tar		2,881 07
Vinegar		107 24
All other articles not elsewhere specified	27 05	387 78
Nuts:		
Almonds		55,915 35
Walnuts		44,698 83
Oils:		
Olive		31,036 11
Sesame		30,260 80
All other except essential		150 55
Paints:		
Ochre and ochrey earths		4,387 34
Perfumery, pomatum, essential oils		24,501 33
Preserved or dried fruit and vegetables:		
Caper and olives	1,839 05	4,089 93
Raisins and dates		744 68
Provisions not elsewhere specified		2,513 97
Salt		4,259 91
Seeds and flowers not medicinal:		
Canary seed		15,870 90
All other seeds		10,871 07
Teasels, immortelles, &c		999 52
Silk:		
Raw		2,388 25
Soap, ordinary		19,518 48
Terra alba	4,952 38	
Wines and liqueurs:		
Wine, ordinary	3,479 85	5,208 19
Vermouth		10,188 48
Liqueurs		8,105 25
Wood:		
Walnut burrs		7,685 88
All other		8,792 22
Wool		34,420 82
Total	10,887 00	390,959 01
Total for corresponding quarter, 1883	63,450 45	791,541 46
Total for previous quarter, 1884	39,470 87	237,444 88

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul.

MARSEILLES, *December* 31, 1884.

NANTES AND AGENCIES.

Quarter ending March 31.

Nantes:	
Sardines	$14,776 28
Canned peas	428 69
Wine	1,126 33
Canned meats	167 08
Leather	1,035 64

Angers agency:	
Wine	$1,251 60
Wine press	214 96
Beans	165 01
Shrubs	15,998 55
Rennes agency, Garden seeds	4,423 06
Total	39,587 20

Quarter ending June 30.

Nantes:	
Sardines	$25,814 71
Green peas	3,122 52
Lorient agency:	
Sardines, in oil	1,807 00
Angers agency:	
Wine	1,698 69
Church windows	3,642 10
Embroidery, worsted	1,126 35
Total	37,211 37

H. D. BENNETT,
Vice-Consul.

Quarter ending September 30.

Nantes:	
Sardines, ($40,000 to Boston)	$48,008 30
Vegetables	2,968 00
Wine	177 14
Total	51,153 44

Quarter ending December 31, 1884.

	Sardines.	Conserves alimentaire.	Stained glass.	Wine.	Seeds and plants.	Guano.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Lorient	25,204.50	42,636.24				
Angers			3,441	4,534	40,482.55	
Rennes					61,537.80	
St. Nazaire						355,021.85
Nantes	35,280.25	18,353.70				
Total	60,484.75	60,989.94	3,441	4,534	102,020.35	355,021.85

Total exports.

Sardines	$11,673 57
Conserves alimentaire	11,771 05
Stained glass	664 13
Wine	857 06
Seeds and plants	19,689 92
Guano	68,619 21
	113,292 94

H. A. SHACKELFORD,
Consul.

NANTES, *December 31, 1884.*

NICE AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Cannes, Mentone, and Monaco.)

Quarter ending March 31.

Articles.	Nice.	Cannes.	Total.
Art, works of	$289 50	$3,650 00	$3,939 50
Furniture	197 82	270 00	467 82
Glass, porcelain, pottery	.....	437 00	437 00
Oils, olive	2,171 04	.....	2,171 04
Toilet and perfumery	35,176 04	497 00	35,673 04
Total	37,834 40	4,854 60	42,688 40

Quarter ending June 30.

Articles.	Nice.	Cannes.	Total in francs.	Total in U. S. gold.
Furniture, antique	$845 00	$6,250 00	7,095.00	$1,369 33
Household goods	10,400 00	.....	10,400.00	2,007 20
Olive oils	7,022 00	.....	7,022.00	1,355 24
Perfumeries	.....	103,223 30	103,223.30	19,922 09.6
Porcelain	1,252 00	4,905 00	6,157.50	1,188 95.5
Petroleum, barrels	576 00	.....	576.00	111 16.8
Total	20,095 00	114,378 80	134,473.80	25,953 28.9

Quarter ending September 30.

Articles.	Nice.	Cannes.	Total.
Confectionery	$176 77.8	.....	$176 77.8
Household goods	772 00	.....	772 00
Perfumery and olive oils	526 11.8	$24,483 77.7	25,009 89.5
Porcelain	.....	2,723 47.1	2,723 47.1
Total	1,474 89.6	27,207 24.8	28,682 14.4

THOMAS WILSON.
Consul.

NANTES, *December* 31, 1884.

PARIS.

Year ending September 30, 1884.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Albumen	$13,327	$3,729	$1,640	$6,638	$25,334
Argols and cream of tartar	232,838	140,746	173,997	174,818	722,399
Art, works of	88,404	92,889	125,767	334,060	641,120
Books and engravings	79,865	72,562	67,626	73,425	293,478
Boots, shoes, and leather manufactures	24,575	25,504	22,618	28,760	101,457
Brandy	233	567	.....	806	1,606
Bristles	41,936	14,604	19,745	9,440	85,725
Buttons and trimmings	434,001	616,029	428,714	666,195	2,144,939
Calf-skins, leather, and hides	1,011,007	791,570	1,120,452	1,046,807	3,969,836
Carpets	103	5,250	.....	3,898	9,251
Carriages	10,800	5,390	8,394	8,514	33,098
Chemicals	161,284	122,784	87,313	112,930	484,311
Church ornaments and metallic trimmings	11,188	12,871	19,402	23,166	66,627
Clocks and watches	135,388	33,974	52,361	192,362	414,085

PARIS—Continued.

Year ending September 30, 1884—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	
Corsets	$69,875	$52,519	$62,394	$75,431	$260,219
Costumes and dresses	102,200	102,768	50,410	98,837	354,215
Cotton goods	148,487	63,425	36,281	48,063	296,259
Drugs and medicines	6,677	12,397	31,100	4,545	54,719
Dye stuffs	133,258	17,209	74,933	79,805	305,205
Fancy goods	449,351	578,663	468,606	681,869	2,178,489
Feathers and flowers, artificial, and millinery	219,243	585,348	313,912	536,606	1,655,109
Furniture, cabinet woods, household goods	77,566	25,776	30,483	195,291	329,116
Glass, porcelain, and potteries	186,619	83,502	123,255	202,637	596,013
Gloves	106,949	242,354	77,536	230,460	657,299
Glue	40,967	30,836	31,737	18,400	121,940
Hair, human	21,599	19,966	25,083	38,333	104,981
Hair, vegetable and horse			13,984		13,984
Hardware, machinery, rails, and pig-iron	66,459	61,581	52,835	74,634	255,509
Hats, hatters' goods, and furs	307,899	240,200	295,228	213,882	1,057,209
Horses and asses	97,439	3,474	139,091	179,027	419,031
Hosiery	161,163	431,941	105,631	213,882	912,617
India-rubber	3,701	5,215	4,207	1,443	14,566
Jewelry and precious stones	934,030	1,038,175	834,441	519,001	3,325,647
Laces and tulles	328,753	712,053	524,520	648,130	2,213,456
Linen goods	99,074	46,053	45,902	57,438	248,467
Merinos, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods	785,434	3,987,090	775,602	3,232,519	8,780,645
Millstones, plaster, and cement				114	114
Miscellaneous	45,767	46,801	43,498	44,778	180,844
Musical instruments	47,370	35,707	43,607	58,733	185,417
Oils	1,021	1,920	753	1,993	5,687
Optical and scientific instruments	101,107	84,769	102,157	155,231	443,264
Ores	4,698	3,242	2,848	7,015	17,803
Paints	33,638	35,374	42,577	47,360	158,999
Platinum	20,629	26,862	28,988	25,156	101,635
Preserved fruit and vegetables	49,053	18,550	20,174	47,969	135,746
Preserved meat and sardines	6,639		9,941	30,945	47,525
Prunes, raisins, nuts, &c	19,416	1,000			20,416
Rags and old paper	14,889	17,402	16,741	1,199	50,231
Seeds and plants	73,466	41,692	22,355	7,626	145,139
Shawls	106,559	246,191	117,846	282,700	753,296
Silk, raw			579		579
Silk and velvet piece goods	34,228	53,967	39,381	44,812	172,448
Silk and velvet ribbons	7,435	11,204	2,560	15,081	36,280
Soap grease	12,715	11,106	17,552	30,166	71,539
Sponges	2,133	3,583	2,737	2,364	10,817
Stationery	28,522	26,752	25,471	23,125	103,870
Straw goods	8,429	25,438	4,243	1,483	39,643
Sugar and confectionery	11,418	3,871	2,696	2,226	20,211
Tobacco	701	1,400	880	602	3,583
Toilet articles and perfumery	145,002	164,466	115,299	99,786	524,553
Upholstery goods and wall-paper	342,087	403,279	257,285	524,574	1,527,225
Vinegar	207				207
Whalebone and horn-strips for corsets	32,068	30,651	45,258	35,088	143,065
Willow and wood ware			635		635
Wines and liqueurs	13,229	7,081	8,206	6,656	35,172
Woolen cloth	72,328	110,836	72,335	117,992	373,491
Total	7,826,556	11,692,208	7,291,802	11,646,829	38,457,395
Total for the preceding year	9,779,639	13,576,514	10,811,890	13,758,292	47,926,335
Decrease	1,953,083	1,884,306	3,520,088	2,111,463	9,468,940

Quarter ending December 31.

Albumen	$12,423
Argols and cream of tartar	147,740
Art, works of	180,491
Books and engravings	102,137
Boots, shoes, and leather manufactures	23,185
Brandy	403
Bristles	23,408
Buttons and trimmings	326,475
Calf-skins, leather, and hides	916,286
Carpets	3,890
Carriages	5,878
Chemicals	102,780
Church ornaments and metallic trimmings	27,131
Clocks and watches	106,749
Corsets	56,578
Costumes and dresses	49,035
Cotton goods	142,499
Drugs and medicines	15,866
Dye-stuffs	57,505
Fancy goods	442,444
Feathers and flowers, artificial and millinery	137,649
Furniture, cabinet woods and household goods	47,445
Glass, porcelain, and potteries	129,461
Gloves	118,839
Glue	23,301
Hair, human	24,733
Hair, vegetable and horse	5,037
Hardware, machinery, rails, and pig-iron	103,674
Hats, hatters' goods, and furs	265,643
Horses and asses	130,005
Hosiery	116,170
India-rubber	5,593
Jewelry and precious stones	458,601
Laces and tulles	361,755
Linen goods	80,344
Merinos, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods	902,854
Millstones, plaster, and cement	184
Miscellaneous	63,396
Musical instruments	74,437
Oils	6,860
Optical and scientific instruments	102,701
Ores	4,753
Paints	25,845
Platinum	18,534
Preserved fruits and vegetables	45,483
Preserved meats and sardines	11,646
Prunes, raisins, nuts, &c	2,400
Rags and old paper	1,410
Seeds and plants	95,831
Shawls	65,601
Silk and velvet piece goods	14,216
Silk and velvet ribbons	3,160
Soap grease	26,879
Sponges	184
Stationery	14,139
Straw goods	4,065
Sugar and confectionery	5,982
Tobacco	1,173
Toilet articles and perfumery	94,424
Upholstery goods and wall-paper	178,242
Whalebone	31,636
Wines and liqueurs	8,585
Woolen cloth	41,952
Total	6,597 735
Total for the preceding year	7,826,556
Decrease	1,228,821

PARIS, *December* 31, 1884.

GEORGE WALKER,
Consul-General.

RHEIMS.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Biscuits				$34 30	$34 30
Buttons and trimmings	$1,040 80				1,040 80
Church ornaments and metallic trimmings			$790 00		790 00
Corks		$2,600 00			2,600 00
Corsets	438 14	370 40			808 54
Cotton goods (cotton gauze)			573 36		573 36
Dye-stuffs	2,184 00	156 88	1,411 80	223 03	3,975 71
Fancy goods			473 92	331 09	805 01
Glass (watch crystals)			748 00	432 14	1,180 14
Hardware, machinery, rails, and pig-iron		2,895 00	2,575 65	749 00	6,219 65
Linen goods	777 70	2,663 68			3,441 38
Merinos, cashmeres and miscellaneous dress goods	51,400 69	184,269 61	14,690 07	99,708 42	350,068 79
Miscellaneous	82 12	42 60		248 00	372 72
Preserved fruit and vegetables	937 64		970 87	914 12	2,822 63
Sugar and confectionery	484 81	574 13			1,058 94
Willow and wood ware	12,438 40	11,183 83	9,145 88	13,200 76	45,968 87
Wines and liqueurs	812,239 74	482,505 55	707,820 45	728,408 86	2,730,974 60
Total	882,024 04	687,261 68	739,200 00	844,249 72	3,152,735 44
Total for the preceding year	1,157,279 16	954,904 46	1,684,034 29	537,492 01	4,333,709 92
Increase				306,757 71	
Decrease	275,255 12	267,642 78	944,834 20		1,180,974 48

Quarter ending December 31.

Champagne sparkling wine	$882,166 98
Merinoes, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods	39,075 02
Willow, raw and manufactured	7,408 22
Muslin (cotton gauze)	4,189 78
Corsets	369 31
Dessert wine	2,454 99
Dye-stuffs	276 53
Sirups	509 36
Champagne openers	93 60
Lithographed advertising cards	288 00
Miscellaneous	346 52
Total	937,178 31

JOHN L. FRISBIE,
Consul.

RHEIMS, *December 31, 1884.*

ROUEN AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Bologne-Sur, Calais, Dieppe, Dunkirk, Lille, and Roulaix.)

ROUEN.

Quarter ending March 31.

Chemicals	$6,870 00
Flax	20,545 00
Furniture	17,796 00
Horses	13,654 50
Laces and tulles	323,047 08
Merinos, &c	77,950 00

Miscellaneous	$3,362 24
Rags	33,137 95
Toilet articles	23,030 40
Upholstery goods	206,705 60
Willows	3,404 88
Wool	58,462 00
Woolen goods	60,555 59
Total	848,521 24

Quarter ending June 30.

Woolen cloth	$93,617 29
Laces and tulles	198,265 50
Chemicals	7,415 22
Willows	1,372 15
Linen goods	2,223 93
Miscellaneous	63,687 00
Flax	8,760 00
Thread	2,515 00
Utrecht velvet	26,449 02
Rags	15,621 11
Toilet articles	1,459 70
Sirup	371 30
Total	421,757 22

Quarter ending September 30.

Laces and tulles	$96,036 74
Woolen cloth	41,626 95
Merinos, cashmeres, and ladies' dress goods	27,353 00
Furniture	113,310 00
Utrecht velvet	17,369 93
Chemicals	13,327 00
Toilet articles	3,303 90
Horses	10,866 00
Flax	8,640 00
Linen goods	1,915 52
Willow ware	726 45
Wool	12,835 00
Miscellaneous	11,280 77
Total	357,591 26

Quarter ending December 31.

Utrecht velvet	$17,394 69
Laces and tulles	141,224 96
Toilet articles	545 00
Musical instruments	2,024 00
Woolen cloth	8,581 95
Willows	12,557 27
Miscellaneous	1,492 20
Chemicals	9,213 00
Flax	135 00
Empty petroleum barrels	13,800 00
Furniture	10,767 00
Glass, pottery, &c	461 00
Merinos, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods	26,930 00
Wool	27,162 00
Linen goods	607 00
Total	272,895 10

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
Consul.

ROUEN, *December* 31, 1884.

ST. ETIENNE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Pieces of silk and velvet goods	$7,536 29
Silk and mixed ribbons	85,643 48
Velvet ribbons	176,807 85
Elastic ribbons	403 03
Trimmings, braids, &c	20,666 73
Gloves (kid)	106,369 68
Lamb and goat skins	4,035 03
Miscellaneous (mineral water, liquor, machinery, &c.)	4,683 15
Total	406,145 84

Quarter ending June 30.

Pieces of silk and velvet goods	$1,014 22
Silk and mixed ribbons	50,920 16
Velvet ribbons	53,711 25
Elastic ribbons	304 07
Trimmings, braids, &c	22,404 01
Laces, tulles, &c	1,505 77
Cotton goods	365 68
Gloves (kid)	53,370 18
Calf and lamb skins	2,031 52
Miscellaneous (liquors, machinery, gun-stock)	4,096 92
Total	190,023 78

Quarter ending September 30.

Silk and velvet piece-goods	$5,806 47
Silk and mixed ribbons	7,608 80
Velvet ribbons	3,480 64
Elastic ribbons	1,016 27
Trimmings, braids, &c	6,999 95
Laces, tulles, &c	1,121 86
Gloves	57,795 29
Miscellaneous (machinery, liquor)	1,664 98
Total	85,494 26

Quarter ending December 31.

Pieces of silk and velvet goods	$3,774 15
Silk (mixed) ribbons	24,393 97
Velvet ribbons	15,687 67
Elastic ribbons	276 90
Trimmings, braids, &c	17,938 95
Laces, tulles, &c	1,715 37
Cotton goods	1,715 47
Gloves	106,304 49
Skins	1,572 39
Miscellaneous (machinery, liquor, arnica, &c.)	7,102 58
Total	180,481 94

THEODORE HERTZBERG,
Commercial Agent.

ST. ETIENNE, *December* 31, 1884.

SWITZERLAND.

BASLE AND CHAUX DE FONDS.

Quarter ending March 31.

Articles.	First quarter.	Same period last year.	Increase.	Decrease.
Silk ribbons	$755,452 83	$604,313 04	$151,139 79	
Raw silk	18,728 57	54,942 36		$36,213 79
Watches and watch materials	323,311 18	403,542 02		80,230 84
Aniline colors	25,236 21	20,905 31	4,330 90	
Straw goods	4,365 89	5,745 59		1,379 70
Miscellaneous goods	25,595 33	35,573 91		9,978 58
Cheese	9,683 41		9,683 41	
Total	1,162,373 42	1,125,022 23	165,154 10	127,802 91
Net increase			37,351 19	

Quarter ending June 30.

Articles.	Second quarter.	Same period last year.	Increase.	Decrease.
Silk ribbons	$408,215 16	$385,569 93	$22,645 23	
Raw silk	24,564 91	21,744 83	2,820 08	
Watches and watch materials	224,428 52	378,591 39		$154,161 87
Aniline colors	26,935 37	15,913 94	11,021 43	
Straw goods	1,864 72		1,864 72	
Spun waste silk	8,085 39			
Miscellaneous goods	29,567 03	*44,043 42	31,339 94	
Cheese	6,795 94			
Salted skins	30,935 00			
Total	761,392 04	845,863 51	69,691 40	154,161 87
Net decrease as compared with the same period last year				84,471 47

* In 1883 waste silk, cheese, and skins were classed as miscellaneous.

Quarter ending September 30.

Articles.	Third quarter.	Same period last year.	Increase.	Decrease.
Silk ribbons	$413,437 42	$618,142 84		$204,705 42
Raw silk	9,102 00	37,655 27		28,553 27
Waste silk, combed or spun	13,858 75		$13,858 75	
Watches and watch materials	282,550 87	464,406 27		181,855 40
Aniline colors	28,767 24	45,595 04		16,827 80
Straw goods		19 25		19 25
Salted skins	3,336 37		3,336 37	
Miscellaneous goods	23,021 00	50,278 91		27,257 91
Total	774,073 65	1,216,097 58	17,195 12	459,219 05
Net decrease as compared with the corresponding period of last year				442,023 93

Quarter and the year ending December 31.

Articles.	Fourth quarter 1884.	Fourth quarter 1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
Silk ribbons	$203,149 76	$467,427 68		$264,277 92
Raw silk		98,672 25		98,672 25
Watches and watch materials	254,380 32	530,838 87		276,458 55
Aniline colors	29,935 64	27,505 29	$2,430 35	
Straw goods	3,443 75	1,580 44	1,863 31	
Cheese		844 14		844 14
Miscellaneous goooods	27,878 24	29,061 33		31,183 09
Total	518,787 71	1,185,930 00	4,293 66	671,435 95
Net decrease as compared with the corresponding period last year				667,142 29

Year ending December 31—Continued.

Articles.	Whole year 1884.	Whole year 1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
Silk ribbons	$1,780,058 75	$2,073,903 09		$293,844 34
Raw silk	52,390 61	213,000 44		160,609 83
Spun waste silk	21,944 14		$21,944 14	
Watches and watch materials	1,084,586 83	1,777,273 62		692,686 79
Aniline colors	110,867 90	109,920 44	947 46	
Salted skins	34,271 37		34,271 37	
Straw goods	9,673 23	7,343 78	2,329 45	
Cheese	16,476 83	844 14	15,632 69	
Miscellaneous goods	106,054 95	188,948 32		82,893 37
Total	3,216,324 61	4,371,233 83	75,125,11	1,230,034 33
Net decrease as compared with the corresponding period last year				1,154,909 22

GEORGE GIFFORD,
Consul.

BASLE, *December* 31, 1884.

BERNE.

Four quarters 1884.

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Cheese	$140,723 62	$188,661 04	$239,852 59	$122,479 61	$691,716 86
Silk tissues	44,921 32	26,639 27	24,643 23	22,111 43	118,315 25
Straw and cotton goods	55,047 75	27,234 12	3,117 53	36,328 97	121,728 37
Milk products	4,251 43	1,934 71	1,282 05	1,685 30	9,153 49
Watches and watch materials	2,227 39	5,055 51	2,249 53	1,351 85	10,884 28
Wood carvings		1,973 81	3,343 63	1,550 51	6,867 95
Miscellaneous	390 72	348 72	1,366 85	449 24	2,555 53
Total	247,562 23	251,847 18	275,855 41	185,956 91	961,221 73
In 1883	180,467 51	201,343 95	230,689 93	183,303 98	795,805 37
Increase	67,094 72	50,503 23	45,765 48	2,652 93	165,416 36

M. J. CRAMER,
Consul-General.

BERNE, *December* 31, 1884.

GENEVA.

I inclose herewith a table showing the declared value of the exports from this district to the United States for 1884 as compared with 1883. The increase in the exportation of musical boxes is due to large shipments for sale on commission; the decrease in that of leather to the overstocking of the market in 1883. The real condition of the trade is indicated by the decrease in the shipment of watches.

Since 1878 the growing exportation to the United States has been the principal exception to the depressed condition of affairs here.

The foregoing statement is thus a decisive indication that the manufactures of this district are losing their hold on the foreign market.

The causes are to be found in the tariffs and the competition of other countries, the steady increase in the cost of production at home, and the general depression of commerce everywhere.

The statistics of the last twenty years seem to show that the second of these causes is a permanent one, and that its full effects are yet to be seen.

The cost of living and the rates of wages have risen together, and are rising. If the converse is true in the United States, the special disadvantage under which our commerce suffers will in time disappear, and the European market may be disputed by our manufactures on equal terms.

Among the local causes of the increase in the cost of living and the price of labor is the rise in the rate of taxation, due to the growing expenditure of the Government.

One of the scandals of the past year has been the bankruptcy of several cities in German-Switzerland, and here the most exciting political question has been the improvidence and embarrassment of the cantonal government.

Both canton and city have recently undertaken extensive public works, none of which can produce any adaquate return for many years, and of which the whole burden falls upon the present generation of tax-payers. According to the budgets for 1884, the expenditure of the canton was estimated at $1,022,974, with a deficit of $81,827, for a population of about 103,000; that of the city at $404,000, with a deficit of $1,656, population 50,000. The estimates were exceeded in both cases; in that of the canton largely so. The total debt of canton is $4,182,831.

The local trade suffered greatly from the epidemic of typhoid fever in the spring and the appearance soon after of the cholera in Southern Europe, which together nearly suspended travel for many months. In other respects, the year has been a fortunate one.

All the harvests were of exceptional abundance and quality, the yield of the vineyards, which is now the most important of all, being the best for many seasons. But the prosperity of the country is coming to be so dependent on the foreign market that all this has done little to relieve the general depression of trade.

Years 1883 *and* 1884.

Articles.	1883.	1884.	Increase or decrease.
Leather	$504,416	$222,616	Decrease... $281,800
Musical boxes	140,003	192,881	Increase... 52,878
Watches and watch material	392,355	346,464	Decrease... 45,891
Miscellaneous	121,146	137,717	Increase... 16,571
Total	1,157,920	899,678	Decrease... 258,242

LYELL T. ADAMS,
Consul.

GENEVA, *December* 31, 1884.

HORGEN.

Year ending December 31, 1884.

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Silks, silk and cotton goods	$736,325 80	$306,759 35	$691,114 13	$504,174 05	$2,238,373 33
Bolting cloth	5,160 05	7,096 61	2,696 79	7,688 35	22,641 80
Wine, spirits, and cheese	1,308 50	1,699 48	2,026 27	2,024 63	7,058 88
Catholic devotional articles	13,023 69	6,883 94	16,242 94	7,976 67	44,127 24
Miscellaneous	26,720 48	9,863 87	6,259 63	27,398 91	70.242 89
Total	782,538 52	332,303 25	718,339 76	549,262 61	2,382,444 14
Total for 1883	765,428 35	425,529 51	801,427 79	683,197 86	2,675,583 51
Decrease, 1884		93,226 26	83,088 03	133,935 25	293,139 37
Increase, 1884	17,110 17				17,110 17

Aggregate yearly summary of exports.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
First quarter	$661,426 67	$476,254 85	$762,292 39	$765,428 35	$782,538 52
Second quarter	319,598 68	320,773 60	402,820 98	425,529 51	332,303 25
Third quarter	488,767 52	566,432 21	775,070 59	801,427 79	718,339 76
Fourth quarter	434,612 66	444,878 71	682,720 99	683,197 86	549,262 61
Total	1,904,405 53	1,808,339 37	2,622,904 95	2,675,583 51	2,382,444 14

WILLIAM T. RICE,
Consul.

HORGEN, *December* 31, 1884.

Year ending December 31, 1884.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				During the year—		
	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	December 31, 1884.	1884.	1883.	1882.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Embroidered goods:							
Hamburg trimmings, white and colored foundation	6,649,670.86	4,338,049.82	4,610,010.86	12,609,016 43	28,206,747.97	27,061,918.27	25,572,338.09
Tamboured lace curtains, vestibules, tulle and linen laces, &c	669,730.04	208,094.18	410,762.11	226,883.35	1,515,469.68	1,106,433.54	1,307,286.07
Handkerchiefs, ties, collars, dresses, and other fancy articles	769,659.78	483,218.28	359,371.81	229,505.33	1,841,755.20	2,714,320.66	1,553,104.23
Cotton goods:							
Loom trimmings in cotton	72,319.13	46,481.86	15,715.84	231,025.20	365,542.03	433,843.86	642,352.33
Half linen loom trimmings and dress goods	17,584.50	50,555.31	686.05	.....	68,825.86	30,686.53	54,244.16
Fancy articles, Toggenburg articles	33,046.97	18,384.66	19,520.11	11,338.85	82,290.59	94,684.89	75,415.95
Piece goods:							
Plain muslin	35,248.18	49,760.27	9,266.25	114,287.10	208,561.80	61,980.13	159,509.39
Figured and dotted Swiss, &c	151,424.51	71,178.34	23,146.19	175,279.98	421,029.02	818,113.39	1,893,436.84
Silk goods:							
Piece goods (including bolting-cloth)	136,941.74	123,034.92	252,560.70	152,936.13	665,473.49	741,099.02	828,027.98
Ribbons	4,005.00	.....	10,203.00	.....	14,208.00	10,377.00	67,724.67
Embroidered articles, robes, and robe trimmings on cashmere and silk	4,666.19	14,441.45	44,930.29	7,181.77	71,219.70	344,821.72	1,334,077.96
Miscellaneous:							
Iron yarn goods	1,221.00	.....	10,479.15	1,375.40	13,075.55	15,596.75	30,742.87
Provisions (including condensed milk)	68.00	11,490.35	662.50	14,029.65	26,250.50	12,373.16	1,315.17
Sundries (including embroidery machines)	11,163.50	8,900.00	10,592.20	8,150.00	38,805.70	38,948.90	191,380.19
Total in francs	8,556,749.40	5,423,589.44	5,777,907.06	13,781,009.19	33,539,255.09	33,485,157.82	33,710,955.90
Total for the preceding year	11,697,174.36	5,450,220.68	4,210,992.76	12,126,770.09	33,485,157.82	33,710,955.90	23,851,388.48
Increase	.....	.....	1,566,914.30	1,654,239.10	54,097.27	.....	9,859,567.42
Decrease	3,140,424.96	26,631.24	.....	.....	.....	225,798.08	.....
Total in United States gold coin	$1,651,452 63	$1,046,752 76	$1,115,136 06	$2,659,734 77	$6,473,076 03	$6,462,635 45	$6,506,214 49

EMORY P. BEAUCHAMP,
Consul.

ST. GALLE, *December* 31, 1884.

ZURICH.

Quarter ending March 31.

Silk goods	$662,630 91
Straw goods	12,026 86
Miscellaneous	24,817 75
Total	699,475 52
Same period in 1883	854 756 25

S. H. M. BYERS,
Consul.

Quarter ending September 30.

Silk goods	$537,831 82
Straw goods	1,109 90
Cheese	4,556 30
Miscellaneous	14,072 47
Total	557,570 49
Same period in 1883	736,165 17

ED. VON ORELLI,
Vice and Acting Consul.

Quarter ending December 31.

Silk goods	$444,189 40
Straw goods	10,557 35
Cheese	4,326 40
Miscellaneous	2,016 98
Total	461,090 13
Same period in 1883	684,134 42

GEORGE L. CATLIN,
Consul.

ZURICH, *December 31, 1884.*

GIBRALTAR.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Wine	$1,036 25				$1,036 25
Rush chairs, mats, &c	37 50			$38 50	76 00
Pottery	1 50	$101 25			102 75
Coffee		1,691 25			1,691 25
Moorish arms and curiosities		99 50	$512 83	79 71	692 04
Total	1,075 25	1,892 00	512 83	118 21	3,598 29
Total for preceding year	89 62	1,022 09	941 52	116 50	2,169 73
Increase	985 63	869 91		1 71	1,428 56
Decrease			428 69		

Quarter ending December 31.

Tobacco (returned)	$343 50
Moorish articles of curiosity	259 00
Wine	211 00
Cigars and cigarettes	41 00
Rush chairs	114 25
	968 75

HORATIO J. SPRAGUE,
Consul.

GIBRALTAR, *December 31, 1884.*

SPAIN.

BARCELONA AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Grao, Palma, Port Mahon, Tarragona, and Torrevieja.)

Quarter ending March 31.

Articles.	Barcelona.	Tarragona.	Grao.	Total.
Wine	$4,280 97	$48,815 82	$3,603 20	$56,709 99
Licorice	16,962 40	3,672 40	.....	20,634 80
Corks	5,413 50	.....	.....	5,413 50
Spanish play-cards	743 40	.....	.....	743 40
Almonds	.....	4,493 20	.....	4,493 20
Oranges	.....	.....	431,445 54	431,445 54
Raisins	.....	.....	25,339 79	25,339 79
Saffron	.....	.....	2,482 20	2,482 20
Tiles	.....	.....	931 69	931 69
Sundries	870 75	679 64	5 79	1,556 18
Total	28,271 02	57,661 06	463,808 21	549,740 29

Quarter ending June 30.

Articles.	Barcelona.	Tarragona.	Grao.	Palma.	Torrevieja.	Total.
Corks	$4,246 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	$4,246 12
Wine	1,121 26	$41,603 44	$4,823 36	.....	.....	47,548 06
Licorice	2,022 20	5,473 54	.....	.....	.....	7,495 74
Cigarette paper	814 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	814 37
Almonds	.....	14,653 06	.....	$6,500 00	.....	21,153 06
Oranges	.....	.....	166,810 14	.....	.....	166,810 14
Raisins	.....	.....	24,514 45	.....	.....	24,514 45
Saffron	.....	.....	4,209 78	.....	.....	4,209 78
Salt	.....	.....	.....	.....	$4,570 00	4,570 00
Sundries	1,039 90	.....	1,542 18	.....	.....	2,582 08
Total	9,243 85	61,730 04	201,899 91	6,500 00	4,570 00	283,943 80

Quarter ending September 30.

Articles.	Barcelona.	Tarragona.	Grao.	Torrevieja.	Total.
Wine	.....	$6,580 45	$4,285 15	.....	$10,865 60
Corks	$5,256 71	.....	.....	.....	5,256 71
Rags	1,017 00	.....	.....	.....	1,017 00
Almonds	.....	29,317 95	.....	.....	29,317 95
Licorice root	.....	4,028 54	.....	.....	4,028 54
Goat-skins	.....	.....	2,118 03	.....	2,118 03
Saffron	.....	.....	1,822 98	.....	1,822 98
Salt	.....	.....	.....	$2,449 17	2,449 17
Wine spirits	542 32	.....	.....	.....	542 32
Sundries	4,064 55	.....	312 46	.....	4,377 01
Total	10,880 58	39,926 94	8,538 62	2,449 17	61,795 31

Quarter ending December 31.

Articles.	Barcelona.	Tarragona.	Grao.	Total.
Wine	$989 55	$25,739 05	$482 50	$27,211 10
Corks	5,402 00	.....	.....	5,402 00
Laces	829 00	.....	.....	829 00
Almonds	.....	81,629 79	.....	81,629 79
Raisins	.....	.....	17,425 15	17,425 15
Saffron	.....	.....	2,102 09	2,102 09
Oranges	.....	.....	76,376 51	76,376 51
Miscellaneous	443 53	.....	830 54	1,274 07
Total	7,664 08	107,368 84	97,216 79	212,249 71

FRED'K H. SCHEUCH,
Consul.

BARCELONA, *December* 31, 1884.

CADIZ AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Algeciras, Huelva, Jeres de la Frontera, San Luca de Barrameda, and Seville.)

CADIZ.

Quarter ending March 31.

Wines	$177,975 30
Corks and corkwood	71,982 33
Olives	40,151 62
Licorice paste	19,890 34
Salt	5,485 40
Ore	5,004 76
Rags	2,974 87
Sundries	9,982 80
Total	333,447 42

Quarter ending June 30.

Wines	$199,038 18
Corks and corkwood	64,066 29
Olives	20,460 33
Salt	13,219 59
Licorice root and paste	12,997 29
Rags	9,664 49
Canary seed	5,784 51
Olive oil	3,513 46
Soap	2,491 14
Sundries	5,132 82
Total	336,368 1[illegible]

Quarter ending September 30.

Wines	$144,890 46
Cupreous sulphur ore	30,504 82
Olives	10,115 70
Cork and corkwood	28,830 19
Licorice root and paste	9,838 52
Rags	5,014 75
Salt	6,963 83
Canary seed	2,723 00
Sundries	850 00
Total	239,731 27

BENJAMIN G. HAYNES,
Vice-Consul.

Quarter ending December 31.

Wines	$116,608 05
Olives	28,970 91
Corks and corkwood	15,221 57
Rags	9,847 00
Cupreous sulphur ore	5,890 89
Licorice	4,115 85
Salt	3,946 37
Soap	2,142 02
Sundries	3,430 10
Total	190,172 7[illegible]

ERNEST L. OPPENHEIM,
Consul.

CADIZ, *December 31*, 1884.

DENIA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Raisins	$134,054 41
Almonds	1,232 20
Silver purses	515 78
Oranges	510 00
Total	136,312 39

Quarter ending June 30.

Raisins	$68,249 37

Quarter ending September 30.

Raisins in boxes	$93,143 00
Almonds	1,280 25
Onions	3,187 72
Preserves	86 41
Saffron (150 pounds)	966 86
Total	98,664 24

JOHN D. ARGUIMBAU,
Consul.

DENIA, *September 30, 1884.*

MALAGA AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Adra, Almeria, Granada, and Port of Marbella.)

MALAGA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Raisins	$146,119 02
Hats (palm leaf)	18,324 89
Almonds	10,875 79
Licorice root	7,950 41
Wine	4,885 02
Licorice paste	4,770 96
Olive oil	4,074 41
Figs	1,468 29
Rags	1,462 60
Brandy	731 76
Pimento	230 49
Models	161 16
Orange peel	110 24
Sundries	92 35
Seeds	46 76
Total	201,304 15

Quarter ending June 30.

Raisins	$137,408 01
Licorice root	7,752 81
Almonds	6,572 03
Olive oil	4,604 01
Wine	4,592 16
Palm-leaf hats	4,317 39
Canary seed	1,628 73
Orange peel	1,199 69
Anise-seed	1,233 99
Soap	509 13
Red pepper	391 59
Models	324 40
Pinions	129 70
Chick peas	71 93
Total	170,735 57

Quarter ending September 30.

Raisins	$229,337 55
Lemons	31,605 60
Grapes	19,446 18
Almonds	17,663 03
Licorice root	5,985 17
Palm-leaf hats	5,772 95
Wine	3,151 70
Anise-seed	872 41
Olive oil	746 57
Olives	689 59
Pimento	541 07
Figs	151 99
Garlic	157 54
Orange peel	126 32
Sundries	210 66
Chick peas	101 91
Lavender seed	28 79
Total	316,589 03

Quarter ending December 31.

Raisins	$904,435 67
Lemons	56,221 54
Almonds	50,386 29
Hats	14,201 26
Olive oil	10,732 97
Oranges	8,897 19
Wine	4,990 06
Grapes	4,689 01
Pomegranates	1,582 06
Sundries	1,109 78
Pimento	1,039 14
Canary seed	659 19
Anise-seed	516 76
Locust beans	227 31
Wine lees	144 75
Chick peas	137 03
Figs	101 32
Total	1,060,071 33

H. C. MARSTON,
Consul.

MALAGA, *December 31, 1884.*

SANTANDER.

Quarter ending March 31.

Two chests and 1 case wearing apparel	$422 50
Wine, 100 cases	250 00
Total	672 50

Quarter ending June 30.

Iron ore, 2,399 tons	$4,110 30
Wine, 429 cases	956 30
Total	5,066 60

Quarter ending September 30.

Iron ore, 1,719 tons	$2,924 80
Sardines in oil, 100 cases	434 50
Iron ore, 2,371 tons	4,033 20
Iron ore, 505 tons	861 00
Iron ore, 1,266 tons	2,154 70
Total	10,408 20

CLODOMIRO PEREZ,
Consul.

SANTANDER, *September 30, 1884.*

PORTUGAL.

THE AZORES

Quarter ending March 31.

Straw braid	$3,271 73
Embroidery work	541 22
Total	3,812 95

Quarter ending June 30.

Straw hats and braid	$694 04
Embroidery work	847 34
Wicker work	125 35
Onions	10 82
Total	1,677 55

Quarter ending September 30.

Embroideries	$884 07
Straw goods and braid	289 32
Onions	204 56
Total	1,377 95

Quarter ending December 31.

Embroidery goods	$450 41

J. M. DA SILVEIRA,
Vice and Deputy Consul.

FAYAL, *December* 31, 1884.

LISBON AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Faro, Oporto, and Setubal.)

LISBON.

Quarter ending March 31.

Corkwood and cork	$221,534 68
Coffee	177,704 55
Beans	5,629 29
Salt	5,575 92
Iron ore	5,122 94
Orchida-weed	1,206 17
Oil	1,030 96
Gum copal	774 68
Sugar	540 34
Earthenware	158 75
Wine	147 23
Books	162 00
Total	419,587 51

Quarter ending June 30.

Corkwood	$240,280 30
Beeswax	13,658 13
Salt	8,127 66
Coffee	4,221 81
Wine	699 51
Gum	650 32
Almonds, &c	417 09
Total	268,054 82

Quarter ending September 30.

Rubber	$905 67
Salt	1,072 61
Cork	187,859 75
Iron ore	9,642 25
Gum copal	2,950 25
Books	32 40
Wine	184 95
Wax	2,180 51
Total	204,828 39

Quarter ending December 31.

Corkwood	$125,295 85
Corkwood and wine	10,585 68
Iron ore	5,106 63
Salt	2,625 56
Gum copal	4,078 16
Orchilla weed	3,044 16
Chestnuts	240 82
Furniture	907 63
Total	151,884 49

J. B. WILBOR,
Vice and Deputy Consul-General.

LISBON, *December 31, 1881.*

OPORTO AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Port wine	$32,081 39
Corkwood	1,834 24
White beans	1.727 01
Natural mineral water	156 70
Mineral ores	9 87
Total	35,809 21

Quarter ending June 30.

Port wine	$23,863 62
Corkwood	3,347 82
Crude argols	504 82
Natural mineral waters	309 90
Toothpicks	234 78
Total	28,260 94

Quarter ending September 30.

Port wine	$26,334 63
Corkwood	2,944 56
Onions	437 48
Marble	693 75
Total	30,410 42

Quarter ending December 31.

Port wine	$24,096 32
Dried plums	675 33
Corkwood	869 56
Total	25,641 22

W. STUVE,
Consular Agent.

OPORTO, *December 31, 1884.*

ITALY.

CASTELAMARE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Green fruit	$18,895 07
Macaroni	25,675 86
Cheese	331 00
Sundries	651 00
Total	45,552 93

Quarter ending June 30.

Green fruit	$85,730 74
Macaroni	20,221 02
Cheese	2,137 64
Garlic	60 12
Total	108,149 52

Quarter ending September 30.

Green fruit	$64,841 93
Macaroni	12,615 17
Cheese	4,192 74
Walnuts	207 76
Olive wood	101 60
Total	81,959 20

Quarter ending December 31.

Green fruit	$35,114 27
Macaroni	36,886 74
Walnuts	29,937 40
Cheese	4,876 72
Wine	1,435 52
Total	108,250 65

A. M. WOOD,
Commercial Agent.

CASTELAMARE, *December* 31, 1884.

CATANIA AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Licata, Syracuse, and Terranova.)

CATANIA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Brimstone and sulphur	$223,861 05
Lemons	126,355 80
Oranges	45,713 69
Licorice	6,788 46
Almonds	1,870 17
Statues	193 67
Canary seed	2,166 35
Sumac	10,438 23
Asphaltum	1,066 33
Rags	56,702 93
Cheese	804 00
Olives	34 62
Tomato sauce	170 00
Total	476,165 41

Quarter ending June 30.

Brimstone	$284,418 80
Lemons	39,074 66
Oranges	35,062 60
Licorice paste	4,082 50
Licorice root	567 24
Canary seed	4,355 80
Sumac	17,592 95
Cheese	1,199 00
Olives, salted	59 35
Wine	66 47
Statues	211 33
Lemon essence	61 46
Total	386,752 16

Quarter ending September 30.

Ports.	Articles.	Value.
Catania	Brimstone	$30,897 89
Do	Lemons	9,324 92
Do	Oranges	137 88
Do	Licorice paste	397 22
Do	Beans	164 01
Total for Catania		40,921 92
Licata	Brimstone	154,315 79
Total for the district		195,237 71

Quarter ending December 31.

Articles.	Port from which exported.	Value.
Brimstone	Catania	$49,077 39
Sulphur sublimate	do	755 94
Lemons	do	26,382 90
Oranges	do	9,013 38
Canary seed	do	4,472 14
Licorice	do	3,697 57
Salt	do	1,240 74
Sumac	do	12,389 50
Cheese	do	1,277 40
Tomato sance	do	79 13
Dried fruit	do	2 77
Lemon essence	do	583 00
Filberts	do	2,235 40
Linseed	do	6,093 95
Asphaltum	do	680 71
Total for Catania		117,981 92
Lemons and oranges and lemon essence	Syracuse	619 00
Brimstone	Licata	11,696 32
Total for the district		130,297 24

ALBERT WOODCOCK,
Consul.

CATANIA, *December 31, 1884.*

LICATA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Brimstone	$18,604 03

Quarter ending June 30.

Brimstone	$67,861 71

Quarter ending September.

Brimstone	$154,315 79

MICHAEL VERDERAME,
Consular Agent.

LICATA, *September 30, 1884.*

SYRACUSE AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Lemons, 3,844 boxes of Syracuse	$7,169
Oranges, 139 boxes of Syracuse	265
Lemonessence, 400 pounds	260
Total	7,694

Quarter ending June 30.

Lemons, 2,866 boxes of Syracuse	$4,565
Oranges, 1,186 boxes of Syracuse	1,756
Lemon essence, 2,528 pounds	2,450
Total	8,771

N. STELLA,
Consular Agent.

SYRACUSE, *June 30, 1884.*

FLORENCE.

Fiscal year ending June 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	September 30, 1883.	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	
Straw goods	$214,790 00	$340,408 95	$447,753 07	$227,672 41	$1,230,624 43
Pictures	9,676 05	11,170 80	3,770 62	11,857 84	36,475 31
Marble statuary	20,103 00	11,259 42	11,716 60	13,895 40	56,974 42
Alabaster statuary	1,323 00	1,477 36	525 80	2,074 00	5,400 16
Mosaics	8,686 20	1,506 20	398 60	714 00	11,305 00
Earthenware	472 64	.....	249 80	653 30	1,375 74
Furniture	564 00	1,154 60	928 22	1,729 70	4,376 52
Antiquities	8,637 80	1,982 00	.....	.....	10,619 80
Soap	1,715 16	4,305 19	2,863 66	1,537 16	10,421 17
Jewelry	8,369 97	2,179 62	.....	3,170 00	13,719 59
Books	642 98	.....	.....	499 24	1,142 22
Borax	.....	.....	1,838 75	977 66	2,816 41
Wine	541 61	285 00	.....	.....	826 61
Miscellaneous	387 80	318 63	158 14	209 56	1,074 13
Total	275,910 21	376,047 77	470,203 26	264,990 27	1,387,151 51
Amount for the previous year	378,709 49	504,763 85	525,451 87	371,214 67	1,780,139 88
Decrease	102,799 28	128,716 08	55,248 61	106,224 40	392,988 37

Quarter ending September 30.

Straw goods	$220,622 81
Pictures	18,877 60
Marble statuary	3,339 40
Alabaster statuary	10,138 20
Mosaics	1,555 00
Furniture	2,890 00
Chinaware	2,204 42
Oils	299 88
Soap	545 00
Miscellaneous	153 20
Total	260,625 51

Quarter ending December 31.

Straw goods	$401,997 59
Pictures	3,933 20
Marble statuary	11,013 00
Alabaster statuary	454 20
Mosaics	650 00
Furniture	2,110 38

Chinaware	$352 63
Jewelry	3,811 28
Oil	1,261 20
Wine	547 84
Total	426,131 32

WM. L. WELSH, *Consul.*

FLORENCE, *December* 31, 1884.

CAGLIARI AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Marine salt	$1,585 97

Quarter ending June 30.

Marine salt	$2,375 86

ALPHONSE DOL,
Consular Agent.

CAGLIARI, *June* 30, 1884.

GENOA.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	
Anchovies, in oil	$517 10	$550 00	.....	$753 00	$1,820 10
Barrels, empty petroleum	870 00	180 00	$324 00	222 00	1,596 00
Bricks	.....	.....	659 00	.....	659 00
Carnaoba	1,238 00	.....	.....	.....	1,238 00
Cheese	9,488 55	10,979 00	6,909 00	2,200 00	29,576 55
Chestnut, extract of	3,147 60	.....	2,361 00	.....	5,508 60
Citron, candied	2,827 80	.....	7,628 00	9,265 00	19,720 80
Filigree	6,223 20	4,152 00	1,106 00	3,410 00	14,891 20
Furniture	.....	245 00	588 00	.....	833 00
Fernet	.....	.....	933 00	1,132 00	2,065 00
Garlic	493 00	.....	.....	.....	493 00
Glycerine, crude	18,702 00	30,101 00	9,114 00	.....	57,917 00
Herbs, medicinal	6,013 50	1,793 00	410 00	2,609 00	10,825 50
Lemons	.....	427 50	288 00	6,345 00	7,060 50
Linen	541 00	.....	437 00	.....	978 00
Liquors	344 00	.....	.....	.....	344 00
Macaroni	19,323 00	19,808 00	8,198 00	13,968 00	61,297 00
Molds, copper	441 50	.....	.....	.....	441 50
Matches	.....	292 50	.....	.....	292 50
Mushrooms, truffles, &c	821 00	474 00	.....	.....	1,295 00
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	1,152 00	1,152 00
Oakum	284 90	.....	.....	.....	284 90
Oil:					
Olive	2,338 00	15,511 00	17,162 00	11,999 00	47,010 00
Sesame	7,384 30	5,313 00	.....	4,296 00	16,993 30
Pumice-stone	1,207 50	.....	.....	.....	1,207 50
Rags	.....	6,594 00	6,721 00	13,227 00	26,542 00
Rice	474 00	2,774 00	906 00	991 00	5,145 00
Roots:					
Rice	5,668 50	4,552 00	3,796 00	.....	14,016 50
Gentian, brier	941 00	879 00	189 00	.....	2,009 00
Sausage, bologna	1,237 00	530 00	529 00	206 00	2,502 00
Skins and hides	905 00	18,851 00	27,776 00	.....	47,532 00
Slate, raw	.....	.....	2,069 00	.....	2,069 00
Soap	.....	1,793 60	822 00	228 00	2,843 60
Sulphur	.....	1,562 40	1,401 00	.....	2,963 40
Talc, powdered	2,616 00	5,187 60	5,493 00	3,162 00	16,458 60
Tunny, in oil	1,449 00	.....	.....	.....	1,449 00
Umbrellas, silk	.....	.....	.....	599 00	599 00
Velvet	.....	354 40	.....	.....	354 40
Vermouth	520 00	4,197 00	208 00	623 00	5,548 00
Waste of silk	.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	.....	2,800 00
Wine, all kinds	1,683 00	5,074 00	1,326 00	4,849 00	12,932 00
Works of art	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,983 00	2,983 00
Miscellaneous	1,636 00	1,564 00	1,890 00	.....	5,090 00
Fruit	889 00	376 00	.....	.....	1,265 00
Total, 1884	100,224 95	146,515 00	110,643 00	83,219 00	440,601 45
Total, 1883	102,065 00	68,592 10	51,228 14	84,298 00	306,183 24
Increase, 1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	134,418 21

Quarter ending December 31.

Cheese	$13,569 00
Chestnut	3,557 00
Citrons	750 00
Fernet	3,533 00
Filigree	4,385 00
Fruit	817 00
Herbs, medicinal	440 00
Macaroni	19,065 00
Mushrooms	2,755 00
Oil, olive	8,829 00
Oil, sesame	7,055 00
Musical instruments, hand-organs, &c	836 00
Roots, brier, gentian, &c	28 00
Roots, rice	3,683 00
Talc, powdered	1,563 00
Tunny, in oil	688 00
Rice	527 00
Vermouth	1,339 00
Umbrellas	1,241 00
Works of art	806 00
Wines	3,090 00
Miscellaneous	6,811 00
Total	85,367 00

JAMES FLETCHER,
Consul.

GENOA, *December* 31, 1884.

LEGHORN AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Bologna and Carrara.)

LEGHORN.

Quarter ending March 31.

Alabaster works	$4,930 74
Argols	7,446 09
Beans	4,721 44
Buttons, ivory and nut	1,465 27
Candied citrons	454 12
Cherries, dry	38 39
Cheese	399 06
Gentian root	200 74
Iron ore	55,491 36
Juniper berries	1,360 62
Laurel leaves	356 80
Macaroni	485 05
Olive oil	31,239 63
Orris root	3,111 90
Pumice-stone	3,695 93
Rags	62,644 50
Soap	36,612 29
Soap stock	5,986 90
Sienna earth	3,689 50
Tax	2,974 57
Umber earth	6,349 10
Wine	4,182 82
Miscellaneous	211 78
Total	238,048 60

Quarter ending June 30.

Alabaster works	$10,135 18
Argols	26,678 00
Briar wood	717 96
Candied citrons	65,488 44
Cheese	122 40

Coral (manufactured)	$107 22
Chalk	135 99
Gentian root	522 44
Iron ore	190,920 03
Juniper berries	2,059 58
Laurel leaves	459 32
Macaroni	155 60
Olive oil	34,764 67
Orris root	3,361 74
Pumice stone	5,640 00
Rags	75,484 53
Soap	31,193 70
Soap stock	1,876 30
Silk noils	543 46
Sienna earth	3,706 35
Talc	597 39
Umber earth	2,409 74
Wine	5,540 78
Miscellaneous	461 18
Total	463,082 00

Quarter ending September 30.

Alabaster works	$9,068 87
Argols	20,121 39
Beans (French)	503 45
Buttons (ivory)	512 22
Candied citrons	72,193 09
Cherries (dry)	395 37
Coriander seed	509 36
Cheese	216 04
Gentian root	682 87
Iron ore	75,185 56
Juniper berries	303 83
Macaroni	147 83
Medicines	160 19
Olive oil	26,622 43
Orris root	1,371 43
Pumice stone	5,510 08
Pumice bricks	218 47
Rags	40,245 14
Soap	25,560 21
Soap stock	1,475 76
Sienna earth	232 95
Talc	11 19
Umber earth	2,339 76
Wine	3,658 73
Miscellaneous	315 73
Total	287,561 95

Quarter ending December 31.

Alabaster works	$2,582 06
Argols	57,495 96
Briar wood	1,035 56
Boracic acid	658 41
Candied citrons	76,516 58
Coriander seed	1,264 43
Chalk	142 82
Cheese	632 97
Fruits (dry)	3,321 13
Gentian root	1,187 66
Iron ore	28,414 42
Medicinal flowers	887 98
Olive oil	25,524 39
Orris root	2,695 39
Pumice stone	1,775 29
Rags	3,554 28
Soap	42,180 11

Soap-stock	$2,076 16
Sienna earth	3,293 49
Talc	1,165 50
Umber earth	907 08
Wine	2,235 26
Miscellaneous	556 15
Total	260,103 08

CHAS. P. BARNARD,
Consul.

LEGHORN, *December* 31, 1884.

BOLOGNA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Rice straw plaitings	$5,964 90
Hemp	2,211 37
Total	8,176 27

Quarter ending June 30.

Hemp	$5,796 62
Rice straw plaitings	233 53
Medicines	392 75
Sausages	420 30
Paste (tortellini, little tarts)	683 41
Extract of tomatos in tins	48 82
Peas in tins	26 44
Artichokes and little French beans in tins	38 71
Total	7,640 58

Quarter ending September 30.

Hemp	$3,349 49
Medicines	366 70
Natural dry grasses	309 37
Pictures	236 42
Total	4,261 98

Quarter ending December 31.

Hemp	$13,945 29
White beans	694 80
Medicines	482 50
Rice-straw plaitings	330 03
Sausages	6 60
Total	15,459 22

CARLO GARDINI,
Consular Agent.

BOLOGNA, *December* 31, 1884.

CARRARA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Marble:	
1,642 blocks	$136,380
2,895 slabs	8,801
1,001 tiles	139
Statuary, 63 cases	6,795
Worked marble, 418 cases	8,398
Worked alabaster, 62 cases	902
Miscellaneous	50
Total	161,465

Quarter ending June 30.

Marble:	
1,319 blocks	$158,447
7,347 slabs	31,542
Worked marble, 354 cases	9,298
Marble statuary, 113 cases	11,571
Miscellaneous	379
Total	211,237

Quarter ending September 30.

Marble:	
1,515 blocks	$112,242
4,910 slabs	17,744
Worked marble, 292 cases	7,109
Marble statues, 101 cases	10,333
Miscellaneous	1,149
Total	148,577

Quarter ending December 31.

Marble:	
909 blocks	$68,875
405 slabs	1,066
Worked marble, 397 cases	7,256
Marble statues, 108 cases	9,810
Miscellaneous	19
Total	87,026

ULISSE BOCCACCI,
Consular Agent.

CARRARA, *December 31, 1884.*

MESSINA AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Gioja, Milazzo, and Syracuse.)

MESSINA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Almonds	$6,347
Canary seed	3,426
Essences	123,707
Filberts	27,857
Fruit, lemons, and oranges	847,735
Lemon peels	980
Lemon juice	2,420
Mustard seed	17,635
Olive oil	1,000
Tartars	34,211
Wine	860
Miscellaneous	1,495
Total	1,067,673

Quarter ending June 30.

Argols	$39,114
Almonds	5,471
Canary seed	565
Essences	66,855
Filberts	15,461
Fruit (lemons and oranges)	639,360
Lemon juice	17,992
Licorice paste	1,200
Olive oil	9,000
Total	795,018

Quarter ending September 30.

Argols	$23,600
Almonds	4,682
Cheese	2,492
Canary seed	7,607
Cherries	310
Essences	39,891
Filberts	44,023
Fruit, lemons and oranges	66,686
Lemon juice, concentrated	11,900
Mustard seed	4,080
Pistachio kernels	400
Oil	265
Wine	508
Miscellaneous	612
Total	207,056

Quarter ending December 31.

Almonds	$9,111
Argols	37,807
Brimstone	4,010
Canary seed	11,022
Cheese	1,363
Cherries, dried	215
Essential oils	19,227
Fruit, lemons and oranges	323,079
Filberts	53,734
Figs, dried	732
Lemon juice, concentrated	4,900
Mustard seed	810
Olive oil	1,080
Walnuts	5,450
Wine	224
Miscellaneous	1,210
Total	473,974

LETTERIO PIRRONE,
Vice-Consul.

MESSINA, *December 31, 1884.*

MILAN.

Year ending September 30.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total.
Cheese	$7,456 51	$3,479 61	$1,826 12	$2,679 23	$15,441 47
Gloves	48,028 58	55,636 08	55,991 11	62,141 62	221,797 39
Horn buttons	1,136 53	657 51			1,794 04
Household effects			393 52		393 52
Liqueurs	972 72	163 08	1,510 55	964 03	3,610 38
Medicinal preparations		271 42	213 73		485 15
Musical instruments		312 46			312 46
Personal effects				656 20	656 20
Paintings		77 20	173 79	423 63	674 53
Quinine			55,281 00		55,281 00
Rice root				767 36	767 36
Silk, raw	651,120 62	572,499 30	535,534 42	400,928 08	2,160,082 42
Silk, manufactured	22,805 76	9,589 16	13,805 81	11,799 44	58,000 17
Soap				633 84	633 84
Statuary	4,684 70	1,582 60	5,073 00	2,031 32	13,371 62
Straw braids		1,930 00			1,930 00
Theatrical ornaments		3,957 07			3,957 07
Miscellaneous	3,155 28	279 85	104 61	450 64	3,990 38
Total	739,360 70	650,435 34	669,907 57	483,475 29	2,543,179 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Cheese	$8,825 34
Furniture	125 45
Horn buttons	311 57
Liqueurs	993 75
Medical preparations	238 64
Silk, raw	471,514 31
Silk, manufactured	17,961 65
Statuary	1,813 85
Soap	1,746 91
Gloves	53,012 38
Total	556,543 85

ANTHONY RICHMAN,
Vice-Consul.

MILAN, *December* 31, 1884.

NAPLES AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Bari and Rodi.)

NAPLES.

Quarter ending March 31.

Argols	$344,502 84
Beans	37,279 39
Licorice	11,965 05
Rags	9,833 13
Macaroni	5,398 69
Olive oil	5,324 86
Wine	2,591 81
Human hair	2,104 74
Works of art	1,233 00
Sundries	1,206 90
Cheese	833 10
Hemp	618 71
Filigree	429 66
Total	423,321 88

Quarter ending June 30.

Argols	$173,213 64
Olive oil	7,459 14
Licorice	5,764 69
Human hair	5,229 70
Green fruit	4,529 60
Sundries	2,300 56
Rags	2,225 40
Gloves	2,187 22
Beans	2,174 00
Dried fruit	2,010 70
Works of art (bronzes, &c.)	1,951 19
Wine	1,213 83
Jewelry	1,128 74
Filigree	1,070 67
Cheese	593 00
Paper	315 00
Total	213,367 08

Quarter ending September 30.

Argols	$71,805 13
Beans	26,137 47
Gloves	15,725 10
Licorice	6,823 19
Human hair	4,869 07
Sundries	2,790 73
Onion seed	1,339 33

Nuts	$1,265 35
Raw silk	1,218 00
Garlic	995 81
Works of art	848 97
Filigree	818 78
Wine	949 37
Oranges	136 00
Total	135,722 31

Quarter ending December 31.

Argols	$76,834 20
Fruits (dried)	29,577 26
Licorice	10,287 98
Coral and filigree	3,498 73
Sundries	2,894 26
Gloves	2,636 57
Madder roots	2,072 70
Macaroni	1,645 32
Hemp	1,551 21
Majolica	1,493 06
Green fruit	1,410 00
Seeds	1,057 70
Wine	811 25
Cheese	800 00
Bronzes (works of art)	534 30
Human hair	330 68
Olive oil	229 20
Total	137,663 42

FRANK G. HAUGHWOUT,
Consul.

NAPLES, *December 31, 1884.*

PALERMO AND AGENCIES.

[Agencies: Carini, Girgenti, Marsala, and Tranpani.]

PALERMO.

Quarter ending March 31.

Brimstone	$56,025
Fruits	989,455
Manna	1,879
Macaroni	7,354
Sumac	99,959
Oil of lemons	2,328
Rags	7,068
Wine	8,915
Miscellany	2,832
Total	1,175,825

Quarter ending June 30.

Brimstone	$548,435
Cosmetics	540
Lemons	3,732,634
Manna	1,671
Macaroni	22,113
Oranges	1,524,184
Oil of lemons	6,672
Sumac	88,018
Wine	6,435
Miscellaneous articles	1,781
Total	5,932,483

Quarter ending September 30.

Green fruit	$406,792
Sumac	92,830
Brimstone	47,406
Mustard seed	3,142
Manna	2,181
Essence of lemons	1,737
Almonds	1,544
Macaroni	916
Cosmetics	911
Wine	884
Garlic	282
Orange blossoms	222
Olive oil	131
Cheese	24
Total	559,002

Quarter ending December 31.

Sumac	$167,156
Lemons	138,488
Brimstone	56,694
Oranges	44,649
Macaroni	13,088
Almonds	7,013
Manna	6,324
Mustard seed	4,035
Wine	3,413
Oils of oranges and lemons	3,043
Hazel nuts	2,673
Cosmetics	2,011
Cheese	1,675
Oil	1,200
Filberts	931
Miscellaneous	1,600
Total	453,993

PHILIP CARROLL,
Consul.

PALERMO, *December 31, 1884.*

CARINI AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

	Lire.
Fruits	239,160.53
Sumac	6,534.37
Total	245,694.90

Quarter ending June 30.

	Lire.
Fruits	857,777.80

Quarter ending September 30.

	Lire.
Fruits	294,086.96

Quarter ending December 31.

Lemons	$70,637 75
Oranges	23,103 50
Sumac	3,500 00
Oil	417 00
Olives	241 00
Paper	122 60
Macaroni	539 40
Total	98,562 15

CASINISRO SCHIRO,
Consular Agent.

CARINI, *December 31, 1884.*

GIRGENTI.

Quarter ending March 31.

Brimstone	$142,072 88

Quarter ending June 30.

Brimstone	$160,118 38

Quarter ending September 30.

Brimstone	$360,490 54
Shelled almonds	4,476 78
Total	364,966 12

Quarter ending December 31.

Brimstone	$275,502 28
Marsala wine	13 20
Unselected almonds	4,222 80
Total	279,738 28

LEWIS GRANET,
Consular Agent.

GIRGENTI, *December 31, 1884.*

MARSALA AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Wine	$102 80

Quarter ending June 30.

Wines	$3,733 16
Olive oil	86 08
Macaroni	17 37
Total	3,836 61

Quarter ending September 30.

Olive oil	$86 08
Tunny fish roe	15 44
Total	101 52

Quarter ending December 31.

Salt	$1,158 00
Wines	1,771 96
Total	2,929 96

GEO. RAYSON,
Consular Agent.

MARSALA, *December 31, 1884.*

TRAPANI AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Salt	$29,214 35

Quarter ending June 30.

Salt	$39,444 60

Quarter ending September 31.

Marine salt	$2,496 27

Quarter ending December 31.

Maine salt	$206 92

LEONARDO MARRONE,
Consular Agent.

TRAPANI, *December 31, 1884.*

ROME AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Ancona and Civita Vecchia.)

Quarter ending March 31.

Bronzes	$24,423 76
Marble statuary	5,903 72
Alabaster, wrought	235 00
Mosaics	4,068 44
Paintings, oil and water-color	4,595 70
Drawings and engravings	1,160 90
Sienna earth	484 00
Silk stuffs	293 38
Wine	2,266 20
Pottery and ceramics	1,543 20
Medallions, wax and plaster	641 90
Graphite	160 00
Embroideries	348 50
Personal effects	580 00
Sedan chairs	878 00
Brass lamps	49 20
Total	47,631 90
Ancona:	
Straw hats, 153 bales	4,465 90

Quarter ending June 30.

Antiquities	$140 00
Bronzes	2,584 00
Gilt metal	295 00
Household effects	579 00
Marble statuary	11,576 50
Mosaics	2,374 00
Paintings in oil and water-colors, and drawings	8,254 00
Photographs	122 00
Porcelains	617 50
Sacred vestments	965 50
Sienna earth	336 00
Silverware	202 00
Terra cotta and plaster casts	808 00
Wine	3,422 00
Wood carvings	203 00
Total	32,478 00
Ancona:	
Violins	15,44
White rags	26 95
Raw silk	2,354 80
Straw hats	4,770 35
Total	7,167 54

Quarter ending September 30.

Antiquities	$396 00
Bronzes	4,099 00
Marble statuary, &c	16,012 00
Oil and water-color paintings, &c	10,419 00
Sienna earth	965 00
Wine	620 00
Total	32,511 00

Quarter ending December 31.

Books	$193 00
Bronzes	63 49
Cameos	154 40
Cheese	1,968 00
Chestnuts	566 84

Marble statuary	$17,598 52
Marble, wrought	57 70
Mosaics	372 10
Paintings in oil, drawings, &c	3,241 43
Photograph albums	563 20
Plaster casts	5,240 88
Rice	144 75
Sienna earth	923 17
Wine	4,051 26
Woolen stuffs	18 14
Total	35,156 88
Ancona:	
Wheaton straw hats	4,195 43
Civita Vecchia:	
Cheese	10,342 70

S. H. M. BYERS,
*Consul General.**

ROME, *December* 31, 1884.

TURIN.

Year ending December 31, 1884, *compared with those of the preceding year.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.	
	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	December 31, 1884.	1884.	1883.
Raw silks	$24,164 83	$30,319 89	$27,390 24	$38,354 59	$120,229 55	$81,529 63
Wermouth wine	23,585 16	12,202 98	10,475 21	5,383 06	51,646 41	46,677 24
Rice straw plats	13,523 43	2,290 75	.....	.....	15,814 18	30,601 09
Wax matches	414 95	.....	.....	8 55	423 50	1,156 07
Gun stocks	.....	3,989 32	797 99	.....	4,787 31	163 95
Carved and other house furniture	.....	.....	.....	2,513 56	2,513 56	2,028 95
Chestnuts	.....	.....	.....	554 10	554 10	1,414 22
Oil paintings, statues, &c	.....	.....	.....	3,763 50	3,763 50	501 80
Silk and velvet piece goods	.....	625 57	512 82	525 44	1,663 83	271 70
Wine	263 38	.....	.....	.....	263 38	.....
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	27 20	27 20	245 11
Kid gloves	.....	63 34	.....	.....	63 34	.....
Woolen goods	.....	156 32	.....	.....	156 32	.....
Church ornaments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 09
Artistical pottery and glassware	.....	.....	255 97	3,230 33	3,486 30	.....
Talc	.....	.....	1,399 85	.....	1,399 85	.....
Sundries	117 10	.....	96 50	61 08	274 68	174 36
Total, 1884	62,068 85	49,648 17	40,928 58	54,421 41	207,067 01	195,598 72
Total for the preceding year	67,789 86	33,102 67	27,095 84	36,888 84	195,598 72	.....
Increase over last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,468 19

A. J. DE ZEYK,
Vice-Consul.

TURIN, *December* 31, 1884.

VENICE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Glassware and beads	$3,224
Carved wood and furniture	1,233
Paintings	1,830
Straw goods	12,952
Hemp	25,359
Matches (wax)	592
Theatrical costumes	31,452
Shell goods	233
Miscellaneous	278
Total	77,153

*The statements for the quarters ending March 31 and June 30 were prepared by Consul-General Richmond.

Quarter ending June 30.

Glassware and beads	$4,559
Carved wood and furniture	3,579
Paintings (oil and water colors)	2,400
Straw goods	13,832
Hemp (pressed)	46,401
Matches (wax)	2,722
Shell goods	208
Optical instruments and photographs	92
Miscellaneous	1,090
Total	74,883

Quarter ending September 30.

Glassware and beads	$5,169
Carved wood and furniture	2,997
Paintings	710
Silk stuffs	297
Hemp	11,035
Optical instruments and photographs	350
Miscellaneous	270
Total	20,828

Quarter ending December 31.

Glassware and beads	$6,583
Carved wood and furniture	4,460
Paintings in oil and water colors	7,927
Straw goods	26,056
Matches	1,153
Hemp	16,918
Silver ware	192
Miscellaneous	647
Total	63,936

McWALTER B. NOYES,
Consul.

VENICE, *December 31*, 1884.

MALTA.

Quarter ending March 31.

Cumin seed, 100 bags	$1,307 70
Olive oil, 150 barrels	4,050 25
Olive oil, 43 barrels; cumin seed, 20 bags	1,325 62
Total	6,683 57

Quarter ending June 30.

Twelve donkeys	$1,304 22
Cumin seed, 100 bags	1,567 09
Olive oil, 150 barrels	4,062 75
Canary seed, 144 bags	736 57
Total	7,670 63

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
Consul.

MALTA, *June 30*, 1884.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

I have the honor to inclose herewith statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular districts of Austria-Hungary to the United States in 1884.

The total value of all articles declared before and authenticated by the consular officers in 1884 is $7,180,895.40, being a decrease of $1,542,901.85, or nearly 18 per cent., when compared with 1883. The leading four articles are dried fruits, 18 per cent.; buttons, 16 per cent.; glassware, 15 per cent.; and textiles, 14 per cent.; aggregating the sum of $4,616,172.27, or 64 per centum of the whole.

The following table contains twenty-one articles, each exceeding an amount of $50,000, which, when compared with the years 1883 and 1882, will present in a succinct manner the relative importance and changes in each article mentioned, viz:

Articles.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Dried fruits	$1,323,597	$2,172,819	$1,795,197
Buttons	1,162,383	1,128,222	1,144,523
Glassware	1,100,835	1,236,100	1,682,544
Linen and cotton textiles	426,990	527,711	401,155
Woolen textiles	378,838	281,125	313,967
Fancy articles	307,001	367,670	464,657
Argols	296,978	342,445	254,041
Glove leather	230,355	287,002	285,607
Silk textiles	211,577	225,543	146,113
Porcelain and pottery	191,399	190,495	208,468
Petroleum barrels	163,023	205,488	185,371
Gum	154,208	252,760	182,994
Drugs and chemicals	137,284	171,070	161,502
Lentils and beans	131,125	161,217	95,100
Wine, beer, and liquor	116,798	83,062	116,078
Fans	111,097	107,238	82,840
Bentwood furniture	107,604	76,506	40,668
Smokers' articles	100,473	121,324	210,621
Mineral water	83,966	96,985	63,886
Insect powder	63,353	64,216	59,477
Gloves	59,960	60,086	66,097
All others	326,051	564,713	747,221
Total	7,180,895	8,723,797	8,708,127

An examination of the foregoing comparative table shows that nearly every important category manifests a large decrease for 1884 when compared with 1883. For instance, the following articles show the largest diminutions: dried fruits, consisting principally of prunes, $849,000; glass and glassware, $135,000; linen and cotton textiles, $101,000; gum, $98,000; wool, $76,000; fancy articles, $61,000; glove leather, $57,000; argols, $45,000; empty barrels, $42,000; drugs, $34,000; lentils, $30,000; crude meerschaum, $30,000; making on these twelve articles a decrease of $1,558,000. Among the few articles that show an increase during the year are woolen textiles, $98,000; buttons, $34,000; and furniture, $31,000. There can be no doubt but that much of this decrease results more from the diminution of prices rather than of the quantity, since the tendency of the markets was constantly downward, and the margins of profits constantly smaller and smaller.

As competition becomes more and more pressing, the manufacturers and retailers prefer not to have recourse to commission merchants and other middlemen, but try in this manner to reduce the prices to the lowest possible profitable figures in order to carry on their trade, and in some instances business is maintained even without profit, hoping to dispose of a surplus production. Furthermore, it is very probable that undervaluation, to a limited extent, prevails in Austria-Hungary, not only in consignments, but also in actual purchases, which affects many articles paying duties when imported; but there can scarcely be a question that these are enough to affect the yearly totals; first, because these undervaluations have existed for years, and second, articles paying no duty show for 1884 the same diminutions as those which are dutiable.

The conclusion may therefore be made that the year 1884 was one of unusual commercial depression, not only in Austria-Hungary, but in the United States.

The overproduction in Europe, the uncertainty as to the future markets of the United States have so disturbed trade that only the smallest possible amount of stock can be carried, hence the purchases and shipments are made in small quantities as the demand arises; consequently trade languishes, and it is very doubtful whether 1885 will show any improvement. Merchants here are prepared for even less activity and satisfactory results for the present year in the trade with the United States than they had in 1884.

JAMES RILEY WEAVER,
Consul-General.

VIENNA, *December* 31, 1884.

CONSULAR DISTRICTS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (AGENCIES INCLUDED).

Year ending December 31, 1884.

Articles.	Buda-Pesth.	Prague.	Trieste.	Vienna.	Total.
Amber, crude				$25,027 25	$25,027 25
Art, works of				9,775 56	9,775 56
Asphaltum			$7,479 00		7,479 00
Bed feathers	$3,130 22	$10,687 12		135 01	13,952 35
Beer		34,136 07		3,678 26	37,814 33
Black lead		1,928 35			1,928 35
Books	36 03	3,436 71		3,573 30	7,046 04
Buttons		116,488 84		1,045,894 29	1,162,383 13
Cloth and woolen goods		77,091 69		301,746 81	378,838 50
Drugs and chemicals	79 30	9,103 42	96,653 95	31,447 38	137,284 05
Fancy goods and jewelry	820 25	23,309 21		282,871 62	307 001 08
Fans				111,097 03	111,097 03
Fruits, dried	146,425 47	10,328 63	1,163,194 02	3,648 77	1,323,596 89
Furniture		9,790 12		97,813 52	107,603 64
Glassware		1,075,218 91		25,615 73	1,100,834 64
Gloves		22,132 81		33,827 44	55,960 25
Gum			154,208 43		154,208 43
Hair, human		13,915 92			13,915 92
Hemp and tow			4,712 80		4,712 80
Hops		19,626 58			19,626 58
Insect powder			63,352 93		63,352 93
Iron and steel manufactures			148 81	10,268 41	10,417 22
Leather and skins	27,272 61	18,341 37	56,036 07	128,705 26	230,355 31
Lentils and beans	52,578 39		67,096 50	11,449 65	131,124 54
Linen and cotton goods		22,669 08		404,320 93	426,990 01
Mineral water	73,933 32	9,881 48		150 77	83,965 57
Meerschaum, crude				24,106 28	24,106 28
Musical instruments		2,036 12		18,757 23	20,793 35
Oils			2,692 50		2,692 50
Ozokerite				7,818 45	7,818 45
Petroleum barrels, empty			163,023 00		163,023 00
Porcelain and pottery	1,243 16	148,011 11		42,145 06	191,399 33
Rags			8,067 00		8,067 00
Sardines			5,861 22		5,861 22
Seeds	659 97		29,865 91	1,489 95	32,015 83
Shawls				11,972 10	11,972 10
Silks and velvets		72,868 24		138,688 76	211,557 00
Smokers' articles				100,472 69	100,472 69
Sponges			11,854 98		11,854 98
Tartar, crude	7,101 73		19,849 36	270,027 20	296,978 29
Toys		15,248 38			15,248 38
Umbrella fixtures				8,193 80	8,193 80
Wine and liquors	49,430 44	793 28	2,326 68	26,433 44	78,983 84
Wool			2,842 65		2,842 65
Miscellaneous	1,864 87	21,907 84	20,716 84	16,233 76	60,723 31
Total	364,575 76	1,738,951 28	1,879,982 65	3,197,385 71	7,180,895 40
Total in 1883	547,535 03	1,835,000 94	2,670,784 32	3,670,476 96	8,723,797 25
Total in 1882	533,996 53	2,423,893 11	2,133,848 17	3,616,388 98	8,708 126 79
Total in 1881	415,672 42	2,079 099 99	1,939,655 72	3,067,322 84	7,501,660 97
Total in 1880	149,204 17	1,768,509 61	2,202,968 44	2,988,147 91	7,108,830 13
Total in 1879	344,335 49	825,103 69	1,522,263 79	2,204,864 73	4,896,587 61

NOTE.—The average value of the Austrian paper florin during 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, and 1879, was respectively 39.71, 40.55, 40.61, 41.33, 41.11, and 41.43 cents, United States currency.

Quarter ending March 31.

Articles.	Buda-Pesth.	Prague.	Trieste.	Vienna.	Total.
Amber, crude				$9,852 93	$9,852 93
Art, works of				760 34	760 34
Asphaltum			$4,112 93		4,112 93
Bed feathers	$1,263 83	$1,893 08			3,156 91
Beer		10,391 08		93 65	10,484 73
Black lead		490 71			490 71
Books		1,044 40			1,044 40
Buttons		47,723 33		356,891 28	404,614 61
Cloth and woolen goods		8,504 06		46,418 20	54,922 26
Drugs and chemicals		2,700 53	16,810 33	4,959 93	24,470 79
Fancy goods and jewelry	155 78	4,971 97		39,968 50	45,096 25
Fans				49,405 03	49,405 03

Quarter ending March 31, 1884—Continued.

Articles.	Buda-Pesth.	Prague.	Trieste.	Vienna.	Total.
Fruits, dried	$32,675 56		$344,799 45	$3,648 77	$381,123 78
Furniture		$973 61		22,915 37	23,888 98
Glassware		251,986 78		1,726 30	253,713 08
Gloves		5,115 81		9,045 26	14,161 07
Gum			64,894 78		64,894 78
Hair, human		3,911 44			3,911 44
Hemp and tow			4,043 15		4,043 15
Insect powder			10,196 58		10,196 58
Iron and steel manufactures			148 81	932 57	1,081 38
Leather and skins		2,219 29	18,030 48	40,089 82	60,339 59
Lentils and beans	52,170 17		23,509 50	803 40	76,489 07
Linen and cotton goods		13,764 47		114,741 14	128,505 61
Mineral water	8,903 66	2,755 94			11,659 60
Meerschaum, crude				8,335 28	8,335 28
Musical instruments		922 25		3,725 91	4,648 16
Oils			683 08		683 08
Ozokerite				3,278 76	3,278 76
Petroleum barrels, empty			17,361 00		17,361 00
Porcelain and pottery	138 92	20,201 92		5,594 78	25,935 62
Seeds			6,868 95		6,868 95
Shawls				5,973 19	5,973 19
Silks and velvets		13,181 28		22,315 93	35,497 21
Smokers' articles				16,232 79	16,232 79
Sponges			2,803 87		2,803 87
Tartar, crude	7,101 73		9,486 12	28,370 18	44,958 03
Toys		1,195 58			1,195 58
Umbrella fixtures				2,408 75	2,408 75
Wine and liquors	13,547 14	230 46		7,752 49	21,530 09
Miscellaneous	196 27	2,716 50	4,453 92	3,802 83	11,169 52
Total	116,159 06	396,894 49	528,202 95	810,043 38	1,851,299 88
Total for same quarter 1883	153,147 44	387,526 89	840,847 17	884,398 34	2,265,919 80
Increase		9,367 60			
Decrease	36,988 38		312,644 22	74,354 96	414,619 92

NOTE.—The average value of the Austrian paper florin during the quarter was 40.15 cents at Buda-Pesth; 40.15 cents at Prague; 40.11 cents at Trieste, and 40.17 cents at Vienna.

Quarter ending June 30.

Articles.	Buda-Pesth.	Prague.	Trieste.	Vienna.	Total.
Amber, crude				$2,871 60	$2,871 60
Art, works of				1,728 40	1,728 40
Asphaltum			$3,966 07		3,366 07
Bed feathers		$5,571 02			5,571 02
Beer		10,448 06		152 55	10,600 61
Black lead		507 36			507 36
Books		289 06			289 06
Buttons		18,996 36		273,087 53	292,083 89
Cloth and woolen goods		25,561 04		90,533 05	116,094 09
Drugs and chemicals	$79 30	1,819 71	15,285 31	8,794 35	25,978 67
Fancy goods and jewelry	269 06	6,454 25		34,957 62	41,680 93
Fans				10,435 03	10,435 03
Fruits, dried	10,729 01		195,318 87		206,047 88
Furniture		1,665 30		18,661 44	20,326 74
Glassware		285,384 32		9,208 08	294,592 40
Gloves		5,804 10		5,166 48	10,970 58
Gum			3,208 18		3,208 18
Hair, human		2,582 57			2,582 57
Hemp and tow			669 65		669 65
Insect powder			9,685 28		9,685 28
Iron and steel manufactures				4,687 01	4,687 01
Leather and skins	27,272 61	10,200 35	24,857 92	62,193 31	124,524 19
Lentils and beans			2,600 00		2,600 00
Linen and cotton goods		2,557 74		85,789 41	88,347 15
Mineral water	29,966 67	1,737 86			31,704 53
Meerschaum, crude				4,865 51	4,865 51
Musical instruments				6,530 33	6,530 33
Oils			857 75		857 75
Ozokerite				487 06	487 06
Petroleum barrels, empty			40,720 00		40,720 00
Porcelain and pottery	77 86	37,939 52		9,163 62	47,181 00
Rags			8,067 00		8,067 00
Seeds			2,214 39		2,214 39

Quarter ending June 30—Continued.

Articles.	Buda-Pesth.	Prague.	Treste.	Vienna.	Total.
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	$5,856 66	$5,856 66
Silks and velvets	.....	$20,554 35	.....	41,927 92	62,482 27
Smokers' articles	.....	.....	.....	31,218 10	31,218 10
Sponges	.....	.....	$1,750 27	.....	1,750 27
Tartar, crude	.....	.....	10,363 24	61,652 39	72,015 63
Toys	.....	10,230 63	.....	.....	10,230 63
Wine	$5,857 63	440 04	675 32	9,819 16	16,792 15
Wool	.....	.....	2,842 65	.....	2,842 65
Miscellaneous	.....	5,568 05	1,440 01	4,659 51	11,667 57
Total	74,252 14	454,311 69	323,921 91	784,446 12	1,636,931 86
Total for same quarter 1883	62,398 54	544,124 53	227,468 58	711,757 00	1,545,748 65
Increase	11,853 60	.....	96,453 33	72,689 12	91,183 21
Decrease	.....	89,812 84	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—The average value of the Austrian paper florin during the quarter was equal to 39.93 cents at Buda-Pesth; 40 cents at Prague; 39.95 cents at T rieste, and 40 cents at Vienna.

Quarter ending September 30.

Articles.	Buda-Pesth.	Prague.	Treste.	Vienna.	Total.
Amber, crude	.....	.....	.....	$9,170 00	$9,170 00
Art, works of	.....	.....	.....	4,359 36	4,359 36
Bed feathers	$158 43	$924 59	.....	.....	1,083 02
Beer	.....	6,591 53	.....	1,068 82	7,660 35
Books	36 03	1,606 37	.....	3,573 30	5,215 70
Buttons	.....	17,487 11	.....	204,759 82	222,246 93
Cloth and woolen goods	.....	29,923 64	.....	38,480 10	68,403 74
Drugs and chemicals	.....	3,556 43	$11,216 39	16,669 81	31,442 63
Fancy goods and jewelry	.....	5,306 92	.....	162,274 87	167,581 79
Fans	.....	.....	.....	20,647 23	20,647 23
Fruits, dried	40,513 43	.....	134,290 48	.....	174,803 91
Furniture	.....	3,415 56	.....	26,865 07	30,280 63
Glassware	.....	370,381 66	.....	9,363 33	379,744 99
Gloves	.....	5,755 79	.....	10,612 97	16,368 76
Gum	.....	.....	15,959 32	.....	15,959 32
Hair, human	.....	6,712 20	.....	.....	6,712 20
Insect powder	.....	.....	13,018 53	.....	13,018 53
Iron and steel manufactures	.....	.....	.....	591 92	591 92
Leather and skins	.....	5,113 91	3,712 62	4,167 64	12,994 17
Lentils and beans	.....	.....	1,191 00	8,528 91	9,719 91
Linen and cotton goods	.....	5,206 72	.....	132,335 69	137,542 41
Meerschaum, crude	.....	.....	.....	5,584 95	5,584 95
Mineral water	9,856 68	3,412 83	.....	150 77	13,420 28
Musical instruments	.....	184,33	.....	5,992 57	6,176 90
Oils	.....	.....	745 37	.....	745 37
Ozokerite	.....	.....	.....	1,346 58	1,346 58
Paper goods	.....	7,387 93	.....	.....	7,387 93
Petroleum barrels, empty	.....	.....	41,999 76	.....	41,999 76
Porcelain and pottery	854 84	59,837 44	.....	23,537 29	84,229 57
Sardines	.....	.....	3,649 04	.....	3,649 04
Seeds	659 97	.....	15,124 29	1,489 95	17,274 21
Silks and velvets	.....	28,807 58	.....	37,775 72	66,583 30
Smokers' articles	.....	.....	.....	36,425 60	36,425 60
Sponges	.....	.....	2,540 24	.....	2,540 24
Tartar, crude	.....	.....	.....	76,223 15	76,223 15
Toys	.....	3,130 09	.....	.....	3,130 09
Wine and liquors	13,087 62	.....	516 42	5,298 46	18,902 50
Miscellaneous	774 90	3,468 81	363 35	2,743 36	7,350 42
Total	65,941 90	568,211 44	244,326 81	850,037 24	1,728,517 39
Total for same quarter 1883	105,709 26	566,645 29	278,788 22	1,071,493 48	2,022,636 25
Increase	.....	1,566 15	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	39,767 36	.....	34,461 41	221,456 24	294,118 86

NOTE.—The average value of the Austrian paper florin during the quarter was 39.95 cents at Buda Pesth; 40 cents at Prague; 39.90 cents at Trieste, and 39.94 cents at Vienna.

JAMES RILEY WEAVER,
Consul-General.

VIENNA, *December* 31, 1884.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Adrianople, Dardanelles, Philippopolis, Rustchuck, Salonica, and Trebizonde.)

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Quarter ending March 31.

Ottar of roses	$40,781 90
Walnut wood	28,119 55
Canary seed (Turkish)	11,496 92
Rugs	9,588 98
Gum tragacanth	9,023 50
Opium	8,355 48
Meerschaum	2,872 97
Skins (goat)	2,274 88
Embroideries (Turkish)	2,188 72
Silk (raw)	1,912 90
Tobacco (in leaf)	1,459 03
Cocoons (pierced)	1,048 12
Carpets	783 64
Scammony (Aleppo)	735 06
Rags	690 26
Sundries	407 00
Oil of geranium	308 21
Bottles (small empty)	222 64
Wine	166 54
Total	122,436 30

Quarter ending June 30.

Carpets, rugs, and embroideries	$37,705 28
Canary seed	34,480 64
Ottar of roses	33,425 15
Turkish bazaar articles	33,464 17
Silk (raw)	24,045 51
Opium (Turkish)	12,925 04
Skins (goat, &c.)	3,595 45
Gum tragacanth	3,474 93
Tobacco (in leaf)	1,103 23
Oil of geranium	1,068 77
Scammony (Aleppo)	967 03
Sundries	667 57
Walnut wood	493 19
Turkish encaustic tiles	493 50
Oil of sandal-wood	316 32
Total	188,225 78

Quarter ending September 30.

Silk (raw)	$53,323 29
Ottar of roses	42,848 18
Turkish bazaar goods	22,043 88
Rugs and carpets	20,559 09
Embroideries	3,581 91
Cocoons (pierced)	2,906 68
Wool (carpet and unwashed)	2,718 94
Walnut wood	2,088 58
Opium (Turkish)	1,726 29
Scammony	940 28
Oil of geranium	811 58
Gum	754 60
Total	154,303 30

Quarter ending December 31.

Ottar of roses	$63,100 71
Silk (raw)	24,779 75
Carpets and rugs	23,119 17
Turkish bazaar goods	7,448 42
Embroideries	6,658 12
Sundries	1,659 62
Gum tragacanth	1,569 40
Wool (carpet)	1,077 61
Oil of geranium	648 86
Wood (belek)	444 84
Opium	131 47
Tobacco (in leaf)	109 34
Total	130 747 31

G. H. HEAP,
Consul-General.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *December* 31, 1884.

SALONICA AGENCY.

Year ending December 1883.

Wool	$34,836 51
Prunes	5,349 72
Tobacco	8,669 65
Olives	2,876 60
Goat-skins	2,266 50
Opium	1,780 09
Ancient embroidery	339 00
Total	56,118 07

P. H. LAZZARO,
Consular Agent.

SALONICA, *December* 31, 1884.

GREECE.

PATRAS AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Cephalonia, Corfu, Piræus, Syra, and Zante.)

PATRAS.

Quarter ending March 31.

Currants	$152,557 45

Quarter ending June 30.

Currants	$133,066 47

Quarter ending September 30.

Currants	$172,837 19

Quarter ending December 31.

Currants	$295,081 68

E. HANCOCK,
Consul.

PATRAS, *December* 31, 1884.

PIRÆUS AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Iron ore	$16,577 00

Quarter ending June 30.

Iron ore	$1,442 00

A. MARSELAR,
Consular Agent.

PIRÆUS, *June* 30, 1884.

ZANTE AGENCY.

Quarter ending March 31.

Currants	$51,255 92

Quarter ending June 30.

Morea currants	$8,881 72

Quarter ending September 30.

Currants	$33,903 44

Quarter ending December 31.

Morea currants	$34,618 94

A. L. CROWE,
Consular Agent.

ZANTE, *December* 31, 1884.

POLYNESIA.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU AND AGENCIES.

(Agencies: Hilo, Kahului, and Mahukona.)

HONOLULU.

Quarter ending March 3a.

Sugar	$2,019,123 42
Rice	111,014 35
Hides	20,997 23
Bananas	12,035 33
Molasses	3,967 93
Whale oil	30,498 31
Copra	2,397 46
Wool	1,612 87
Returned goods	6,581 92
Total	2,208,228 82

Quarter ending Jane 30.

Sugar	$2,216,527 80
Rice	113,525 22
Hides	22,984 36
Bananas	18,972 96
Wool	3,832 45
Molasses	2,135 66
Coffee	99 50
Returned goods	9,066 76
Total	2,387,144 71

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugar	$1,080,832 01
Rice	126,529 95
Bananas	11,823 71
Hides	22,818 66
Coffee	358 09
Betel leaves and sugar-cane	656 54
Molasses	781 26
Returned goods	8,363 49
Total	1,252,163 71

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugar	$731,792 39
Rice	75,681 57
Bananas	18,121 27
Hides	16,229 09
Returned goods	22,686 98
Molasses	3,822 18
Sugar-cane and betal leaves	783 05
Oil	185 00
Lumber	102 50
Coffee	32 50
Articles sent to the New Orleans Exposition	1,353 30
Total	870,789 83

D. A. McKINLEY,
Consul.

HONOLULU, *December 31, 1884.*

KAHULUI.

Quarter ending March 31.

Sugar	$232,078 16
Hides	2,333 53
Coffee	15 00
Total	234,426 69

Quarter ending June 30.

Sugar	$552,826 14
Hides	6,535 58
Total	559,361 72

Quarter ending September 30.

Sugar	$467,732 12
Hides	1,934 20
Merchandise	44 56
Total	469,710 88

Quarter ending December 31.

Sugar	$45,006 81
Hides	1,792 45
Alden bananas	1,320 19
Taro flour	108 83
Household effects	335 00
Total	48,563 28

A. F. HOPKE,
Consular Agent.

KAHULUI, *December 31, 1884.*

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

TAHITI.

Quarter ending March 31.

Cotton, ginned	$47,088 13
Cotton-seed	610 96
Copra	6,688 26
Coffee	657 30
Fungus	1,461 16
Vanilla beans	1,269 00
Mother-of-pearl shell	6,557 65
Wool	51 68
Desiccated cocoanut	303 93
Old copper	186 26
Household effects	500 00
Cocoanuts	1,624 20
Hides	274 00
Goat skins	15 50
Oranges	4,160 00
Total	71,448 03

Quarter ending June 30.

Cotton, ginned	$55,254 39
Copra	2,675 00
Fungus	555 80
Vanilla beans	2,254 00
Mother-of-pearl shell	5,705 29
Desiccated cocoanut	483 30
Old metal	19 84
Oranges	5,923 68
Cocoanuts	919 00
Hides	186 00
Goat-skins	29 00
Total	74,005 30

Quarter ending September 30.

Cotton, ginned	$34,311 33
Copra	9,904 06
Fungus	937 68
Vanilla beans	5,291 00
Mother-of-pearl shell	3,051 60
Desiccated cocoanut	668 63
Anchors	113 74
Old copper	1,075 78
Old iron	1,116 96
Old rope	159 70
Old diving gear	125 00
Oranges	4,846 86
Cocoanuts	2,300 00
Hides	661 00
Goat-skins	41 50
Total	64,604 84

DORENCE ATWATER,
Consul.

TAHITI, *December* 31, 1884.

Rec'd for. comm.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE

IN 1884.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

REPORTS FROM CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1885.

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LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE IN 1884.

FRANCE.

MARSEILLES AND TOULON.

TELEGRAM FROM CONSUL MASON

Situation worse at Toulon. Deaths average 10; 13 yesterday. Conceded Asiatic cholera. Epidemic stationary at Marseilles. Six deaths Friday, 8 Saturday, 4 Sunday, 5 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday. Some cases apparently Asiatic, remainder infantum or sporadic. Twelve cases at special hospital. Many thousands left for interior. Steamer Burgundia sailed New York Sunday, without passengers. No emigrants to States reported.

MASON.

JULY 3, 1884.

ORIGIN AND CHARACTER OF THE CHOLERA NOW PREVAILING IN MARSEILLES AND TOULON.

REPORT BY CONSUL MASON.

In the necessarily brief telegraphic reports which have been sent to the Department from this consulate during the past ten days, in compliance with your demand of the 24th ultimo for exact details of the cholera outbreak in this district, it has been impossible to include more than a statement of the daily mortality and a synopsis of the more prominent facts which have marked the inception and progress of the epidemic.

In view of the important nature of this sudden outbreak of cholera, its disastrous effects upon international commerce and communications, the dispute as to its nature and origin, and the extraordinary measures which have been adopted to resist its progress, it has been thought requisite that this consulate should present a more detailed and specific record of this interesting episode. It will be seen that, in respect to the resources of defense against epidemics which are supplied by modern sanitary science, the present event offers an example and illustration which deserve the attentive study of municipal governments and the guardians of public health in all countries which have commercial relations with the Indies, the East, with Africa, or other tropical sources of contagious disease.

1. *The origin and nature of the cholera at Toulon and Marseilles.*—Upon this point there has been a hot and acrimonious dispute since the first case appeared at Toulon, on the 22d of June. Although this

dispute is not yet officially settled, the actual facts are sufficiently plain.

On the one hand, the mayor of Toulon, who would be naturally held responsible for the neglected sanitary condition of that city, has insisted from the first that the disease which appeared there two weeks ago is genuine contagious Asiatic cholera, imported by a supplemental Government transport which had been employed in the expedition to Tonquin, and, having had cholera on board at Saigon, returned to Toulon and was admitted to port by the naval authorities and placed in dock for repairs.

On the other hand, the chief medical officers of the French Government supported generally by the official journals and the medical authorities of the navy, have pronounced the disease merely sporadic cholera, due to the filthy condition of Toulon and the neglect of ordinary sanitary measures there. This opinion was sustained generally, during the first week of the epidemic, by the commercial press of Southern France, which naturally sought to allay excitement and avert the disastrous commercial results of a cholera panic.

Between these two extremes there has been brought forward, after some delay, the verdict of the board of physicians sent by the French Government to Toulon, upon the first announcement of the outbreak, to diagnose the malady and dictate measures of resistance to its progress.

These gentlemen visited the hospitals, the suspected troop ship, and the most infected quarters of Toulon; they made examinations of the dead victims of cholera, and were at first disposed to pronounce the disease sporadic, the element of contagion being for a time notably wanting. But on the 27th a young officer of marines, returning to Toulon after leave of absence, was attacked within a day of his resumption of duty, and died after a few hours of terrible agony, his case presenting all the marked and awful features of true Asiatic cholera. On the same day a student from the Lycée of Toulon, who had returned several days before to his home in Marseilles, was seized with Asiatic cholera at the latter city, and died after an illness of eight hours, which defied all remedies.

On the day following (28th) a custom-house official employed at the Quai du Canal in Marseilles was brought home at 2 o'clock in a critical state and died at 6 o'clock the same evening—a clear and indisputable case of Asiatic cholera. Meanwhile there were under treatment at Toulon about 80 cases of cholera, of which all but 6 or 8 were pronounced mild, and the deaths there from choleraic causes had at no time since the first outbreak exceeded 8 per day. With these facts in view the Government physicians returned to Paris, and on the 30th of June presented their verdict, which probably stated accurately the then real truth, viz, *that the real contagious Asiatic malady existed at Toulon and Marseilles, but that a large proportion of the cases were of a mild type and presented only the recognized features of sporadic cholera.*

The real danger was present. It had appeared in the first month of summer, six days later than the first outbreak of the terrible visitation of 1865, and it became a question of how far vigorous and intelligent sanitary measures could prevail against an epidemic which had become so early and so thoroughly established. This contest of human intelligence against contagious death is still in progress, and it is the purpose of this report to note briefly some of its more important features.

II. Both Marseilles and Toulon suffered terribly in the cholera epi-

demic of 1865. During the nineteen years which have elapsed since then, Marseilles has been, in several important respects, almost rebuilt. Her pavements, her sewerage system, her water supply and method of cleaning streets, removing night-soil, inspecting and regulating the food markets, her quarantine regulations and hospital facilities, are all probably unsurpassed in excellence by those of any European or American city. The old quarter of the city, the ancient Marseilles, which was scourged so sharply by the plague in former centuries, has been pierced with broad avenues; streams of pure water flow down the gutters of the narrower streets and alleys, and the pavements of the principal thoroughfares are washed and swept with a care and frequency which leaves nothing to be desired.

The terrible lesson of former epidemics has been well learned by the municipal government, and, long before the first rumor of trouble at Toulon, Marseilles was cleansed and made ready for the summer heats. But with all the intelligent liberality which the city has evinced in the construction of her drainage system, there is an insurmountable difficulty which all Mediterranean cities are alike compelled to face—their sewers flow into a tideless and generally placid sea.

The harbor of Marseilles is almost entirely artificial. The old port is simply the estuary of a small creek, dredged out into a large dock, with a narrow outlet to the sea. The new ports are spacious harbors, inclosed by miles of pier and breakwater and deepened to navigable depths by dredging and excavations. Into these inclosed ports, which extend along two-thirds of the shore front of the city, the entire volume of sewage is poured, and as there is only the surplus pure fresh water of the city hydrants to dilute this turbid flow, and as there is no tide to maintain a circulation of sea water through the inclosed ports, the inevitable result is that the latter grow foul and pestilent.

The same conditions, unmitigated by equally vigorous sanitary measures, prevail at Toulon, and it is thought that it was the dredging of a disused dock there, during the months of April and May, which developed the seeds of the present epidemic.

On the other hand—and this is but one of the many curiously contradictory features of this perplexing subject—it is asserted that the old port of Marseilles, the main cesspool of its sewage, was almost entirely exempt from cholera during the epidemic of 1865, but one death having occurred on all the shipping there assembled, and that was of a sailor who came on board his ship at midnight and lay exposed to the night damps and cold until morning. It is stated, in explanation of this paradox, that the miasma of that particular place acted, upon the homeopathic principle, as an antidote to the venom of the epidemic. But, however this seeming paradox may have been in 1865, the Marseilles government of to-day relies solely upon the most rigid and searching enforcement of recognized sanitary measures.

The dredging of the ports has been stopped, and that source of miasma, as far as possible, abated during the summer. Since the outbreak at Toulon the whole city has been literally washed with water and disinfectants, not once merely, but daily and nightly. The markets are carefully inspected, and immense quantities of stale and unripe fruit and vegetables seized and destroyed. Railway cars, stations, omnibuses, street cars, even hackney carriages, are fumigated and disinfected, and the smell of chlorine, sulphates, carbolic acid, are everywhere. Château Pharo, the imperial palace built by Napoleon III upon a promontory in front of the city, has been converted into a hospital where all choleraic cases can be isolated and treated. An ambu-

lance corps has been organized, which patrols all quarters of the city, to provide immediate transportation for the stricken to this spacious and airy asylum. Industrial guilds and civic associations have offered their permanent services to the city government to perform, under official direction, the most dangerous and menial services that may be required in treating the epidemic.

Simultaneous with the two virulent cases of Asiatic cholera at Marseilles already noted, there began a period of intense, sultry heat, which, with the exception of the 30th, when a cooling *mistral* blew over the sweltering city, yet continues unabated. On the evening of the 28th of June this stifling heat was accompanied by dense swarms of mosquitoes, which settled upon the lower parts of the city, and were only driven off by fires of pitch and resin which were lighted along the streets during the night. It was remembered that a similar visitation, accompanied by a similarly dead, stifling atmosphere, had marked the beginning of the great epidemic of 1865, and this circumstance, added to the steady increase of the disease at both Toulon and Marseilles, produced, on Saturday night and Sunday, a panic which continued until the Tuesday following. During this period many thousands of people removed to suburban residences or the interior of France. Many pathetic and distressing incidents have occurred during this sudden and precipitate exodus, but, in general, the deportment of people of all classes has been courageous and admirable. The uniform courtesy and consideration for the troubles of each other which the people of Marseilles have displayed during the past fortnight has been remarkable in a people noted for politeness.

It is now something more than a week since the first two deaths from genuine Asiatic cholera occurred at Marseilles. For several days after those cases the death-rate remained so small and the daily number of new cases so stationary that it was hoped and believed that the vigorous sanitary measures which had been taken would restrict the outbreak in this city to a limited area, and in a short time suppress it altogether.

But the intense sultry heat which began on the 28th of June continued throughout the following week; swarms of fugitives from Toulon continued to pour daily into the city, without restriction or disinfection, and on Saturday and Sunday, the 5th and 6th of July, both Marseilles and Toulon found that the epidemic had escaped control, and realized that the worst which had been feared had come.

The record of choleraic deaths on those two days, the last whose statistics are included in this report, were 13 and 16, respectively, at Toulon, and 11 and 15 at Marseilles. Several of the latter occurred in the cleanest and handsomest portions of Marseilles. So that the fact is only too apparent that the Asiatic cholera brought hither from Toulon, 40 miles distant, has been distributed and taken root throughout this city.

The cholera epidemic of 1865 began on the 16th of June, and for six weeks underwent a period of incubation, the deaths previous to the 1st of August ranging from only 1 to 5 per day. On the 21st of August they had risen to 30 per day, and on the 16th September the death-rate attained its maximum, 63. From that time it gradually subsided until the disease disappeared in the following December. It thus appears that the attack of the cholera has been this year far more vigorous and fatal than it was in the great epidemic of nineteen years ago; and all present indications point to a summer of gloom and suffering for

the people of Toulon and Marseilles. All that energy and liberality could perform, all that sanitary science could suggest, has been done, but the pestilence is here and defies restraint.

RECAPITULATION.

The present situation may be, therefore, summarized as follows:

I. The epidemic which now prevails at Marseilles and Toulon is Asiatic cholera, imported, beyond all reasonable doubt, from Saigon, China, by the French transport Sarthe to the port of Toulon. At first the disease was of the type medically classified as "benign." But its malignity has since increased by its further diffusions and development under the influence of continued hot weather. At Toulon the epidemic has spread in some degree to neighboring villages, and from Marseilles it has penetrated as far toward the interior as Aix, in Provence.

II. The sea-going commerce of Marseilles is, for the time, almost entirely suspended. Italy, Spain, Tunis, and Algiers impose quarantines of from seven to fifteen days upon all vessels from these two infected ports. Ottoman ports absolutely refuse entry to such vessels upon any and all conditions. A strict quarantine of seven days has been established on the land frontiers of Italy and Spain against all persons coming from France, and the conditions of these frontier quarantines in respect to baggage and merchandise are daily becoming more rigid and exacting.

Under these hopeless conditions, nearly all the steamship lines between Marseilles and other Mediterranean and eastern ports have suspended operations, and have or will soon close their offices in Marseilles.

On the French island of Corsica no vessel from Toulon or Marseilles is permitted to land passengers, baggage, or merchandise.

III. In Lyons, and at the Paris terminus of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway, all passengers, baggage, and freights, as well as cars, coming from Marseilles, are fumigated, disinfected, and subjected to the strictest surveillance.

IV. In compliance with instructions from the Department, this consulate has ascertained from official sources that no emigrants have recently left either Toulon or Marseilles by sea for the United States. It should be added, however, that few emigrants for American ports ever embark here, as the steamers leaving Marseilles usually touch at one or more Mediterranean stations before leaving their final point of departure, and emigrants usually go by rail to this ultimate port of departure to embark for the United States.

It is therefore respectfully suggested that all vessels bringing emigrants or baggage to the United States from Bordeaux, Havre, La Rochelle, or any other French port not yet declared infected should be subjected, upon their arrival, to the most careful sanitary regulations.

V. Clean bills of health have been refused at this consulate to all vessels clearing for ports in the United States since the 25th of June, and none such will be granted until Marseilles is officially declared free from contagion.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, July 7, 1884.

TELEGRAM FROM CONSUL MASON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington:*

Situation Toulon unchanged; 14 to 17 choleraic deaths daily. Marseilles worse. Deaths since Friday, inclusive, 7, 11, 15, 25, 23; 23 last night, 22 in twelve hours. No emigration to States reported.

MASON,
Consul.

JULY 10, 1884.

TELEGRAM FROM CONSUL MASON.

Deaths yesterday: Toulon, 11; Marseilles, 59. To-day, 35 in sixteen hours. No emigrants direct. Emigrants from Southern France usually embark ocean ports. Surveillance emigrants and baggage from such ports suggested.

MASON,
Consul.

JULY 11, 1884.

PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE METHODS.

REPORT BY CONSUL MASON.

In deference to what appears to be an urgent demand for definite and authentic information concerning the nature and special characteristics of the cholera epidemic which is now prevailing in this city, the preventives and curative measures which have been adopted in resisting the scourge, and the effects of such measures, I have the honor to submit the following report, which will embody some of the most striking facts that have been observed during the first three weeks of the epidemic.

As was stated in a recent report from this consulate, the city of Marseilles had, from principle and habit, made elaborate and careful sanitary preparations for the summer before the disease appeared at Toulon. The city was, in fact, clean and well administered, and on Wednesday, the 25th of June, three days after the cholera had been announced at Toulon, the aggregate deaths at Marseilles numbered only 18, or less than two-thirds the normal average death-rate for that season.

Notwithstanding this favorable situation, the cholera was transferred from Toulon to Marseilles within a week after its outbreak in the former city. Although at first pronounced of a benign or mild type, the disease rapidly assumed a malignant and fatal form, as is attested by the following results:

From the 30th of June until the 11th of July 430 cases of cholera were officially recorded at Marseilles. Of these, 294 died, and the remaining 136 were, at the date of the report from which these figures are quoted, in various stages of convalescence.

It therefore appears that, notwithstanding all progress in medical science and the very perfect arrangements for collecting and treating the stricken victims of the scourge, more than two-thirds of those attacked have died, even during the first fortnight of the epidemic, when all sanitary conditions were most favorable.

These two facts, the almost immediate transmission of the disease from Toulon to Marseilles, and the enormous death-rate of 70 per cent:

in the earliest stage of the epidemic, seem to prove that sanitary science and medical skill have made but little substantial progress in dealing with Asiatic cholera.

A second feature of the present epidemic is the vigor and deadliness of its attack as compared with that of the last great cholera summer in 1865. In that year the disease broke out on the 16th of June, and incubated so slowly that until the 1st of August the deaths did not exceed a maximum of 5 daily. The most fatal day of that year gave only a death record of 63.

This summer, on the contrary, the death-rate rose on the third day after the first outbreak at Marseilles to 8, and on the eleventh day thereafter to 74.

The rapidity and virulence of this development is attributed in some measure to the intense, damp, stifling heat which has prevailed during most of the days since the 30th of June, although there are physicians of judgment and experience who maintain that desiccation is the only effective destroyer of the choleraic microbe on a large scale, and that dry, hot weather, while it may be unfavorable for those already attacked, is most effective in staying the spread of the contagion.

Another noticeable feature of the present visitation has been the simultaneous and sudden appearance of the malady in all parts of the city of Marseilles. Fugitives from here have died at Aix, Grenoble, Nimes, and other towns in Southern France, but the epidemic has thus far not been kindled there nor have any persons been attacked except such as brought the contagion from this city or Toulon.

In view of the enormous exodus which has occurred since the outbreak, three weeks ago, estimated by good authority as 100,000 persons from Marseilles and 50,000 from Toulon, and the distribution of this vast contingent throughout France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, it is noteworthy and encouraging that no authenticated case of cholera has occurred among this army of fugitives at any point north of Grenoble.

Although great numbers of Italian working people left the two stricken cities for Northern Italy during the early days of the epidemic, the disease has not apparently been carried with them, or, if it has, it is not yet developed.

Concerning the original dispute as to the real origin of the choleraic contagion of 1884, the absurdly contradictory and peremptory opinions and dogmas of various official and unofficial physicians, and the international controversy which has arisen as to whether the responsibilty of bringing the Asiatic cholera from its breeding place through the Suez Canal to Egypt and Europe rests upon France or England, it is not within the province of this report to speak.

The eminent German savant Dr. Kock has visited the hospitals at Toulon and Marseilles, and demonstrated by *post-mortem* examinations that the disease is the true Indian cholera. He has announced his opinion that the epidemic will spread to Northern France, Germany, and other European countries, and has pronounced against the free use of waters in cleansing streets and gutters, as it is by water that the germs of cholera are most effectively kept alive and transmitted. Most of Dr. Koch's opinions have been promptly attacked by the French Government physicians, who have hastened to show that the microbe of cholera, so far from having been discovered by Dr. Koch, was announced and described by an Italian physician, Pacini, in Tuscany, during the epidemic of 1854.

Nothing in all this dispute has added any effectiveness to the means

hitherto known for treating choleraic patients, and the proportion of deaths to cases appears to increase rather than diminish.

A momentary gleam of hope was diffused by the announcement that patients had been rescued from the collapse stage of the malady, at the hospital in Toulon, by the inhalation of oxygen; but this encouragement has been clouded by the discovery that the effect of this powerful stimulant was but temporary, and that patients thus treated finally died in the same ratio as those treated by other methods.

In the mean time the commerce, manufactures, and all local business of Marseilles and Toulon have been prostrated, and the army of destitute and unemployed has grown and multiplied day by day.

It was found that of the daily new cases of cholera a large portion were Piedmontese, many of whom, as it is now stated, had consumed, during the day preceding their attack, only fruit and water. The municipality of Paris had interdicted the import of fresh fruits from the infected districts, and the enormous crop of apricots, peaches, plums, and other perishable fruits in that section had become thereby almost worthless. The poor laborers and their families, deprived of work and driven to the last extremity of hunger, had devoured these fruits in quantities and slaked their thirst at the public hydrants. A more fertile and effective stimulant to a cholera epidemic could scarcely be conceived, and the municipalities of Toulon and Marseilles, supported during the past few days by the French Government, have begun a systematic defense against this growing peril. Soup kitchens have been established for the poor, a permanent free dinner of plain, wholesome food has been spread in one of the theaters, bread and meat are distributed *gratis*, and labor on certain suspended public works will doubtless be resumed to give remunerative work to the unemployed. This is apparently the most obvious and effective step that has been taken since the outbreak of the present epidemic, and every large city preparing for an expected visitation of cholera must take into account, as the most difficult part of its task, the care of its poor and the throng of deserving people who are inevitably thrown out of work by the sudden suspension of ordinary business. There is no material so easily kindled by pestilence as a throng of idle, hungry people, intimidated by fear of sudden death and weakened by want of wholesome and sufficient nourishment.

It is thought to be largely due to the measures which have been thus adopted for feeding the destitute that the death-rate at Marseilles, notwithstanding continued intense sultry heat, has declined from 74 on the 11th of July to 53 on the 16th and 56 on the 18th.

It is apparently to such plain, rational methods of promoting public comfort and content, in addition to the continued exodus of people of all classes from the infected city, that Marseilles will be indebted for any diminution of the pestilence which may occur before the autumn coolness which follows the rains of September and October.

The situation at Toulon is relatively much worse than at Marseilles. The daily death list during the past week has ranged from 30 to 59, and includes a growing percentage of cases illustrating the extreme malignant type of Asiatic cholera, in which the patient dies within three or four hours after being attacked, and after terrible contortions and suffering. At Toulon numerous deaths have recently occurred among people in the highest rank of society. From the old and densely built portion of the city the scourge has spread to the handsome modern quarters and to suburban villas. At the hospitals the percentage of deaths to total cases has steadily increased.

Every effort has been made to cleanse and purify the city, but its construction and sewerage system are so defective that effective clean-

ing has been found extremely difficult. Of the 80,000 inhabitants of Toulon probably two-thirds will have fled before the close of another week.

In compliance with instructions from the Department of State, a competent medical inspector, Dr. Emile Engelhardt, has been appointed by the consulate to examine specially all vessels which may leave this city for any American port during the prevalence of the epidemic.

Two ships bound for New York, whither they are to sail to-morrow, Sunday, were inspected this afternoon by Dr. Engelhardt. One, the French steamer Britannia, of this port, is a new iron ship whose sanitary history is excellent, no case of contagious disease or death from any cause having occurred on board since she was built. The cargo taken from this port is small and consists chiefly of boxwood, glycerine, castor seed, wine, and other articles little subject to infection. The ship is proceeding from Marseilles to some port in Sicily to complete her cargo. She will undergo a quarantine of fifteen days at that port, and is not, in consequence, likely to offer any danger of contagion on her arrival at New York.

The report made by Dr. Engelhardt on the other vessel, the Italian bark Rosalia, of Castellamare, is not so favorable. Shortly after her arrival at this port from New Orleans, and in the first days of the epidemic, one man was taken ill with the cholera. He was transported to the special hospital and is said to have recovered. The whole incoming crew was discharged and a new crew sent to the ship from Naples, together with their clothing and the ship's stores. No other sickness took place on board after that mentioned above, and all the men composing the outgoing crew were, at the time of the doctor's visit, in perfect health. The forecastle was disinfected, after the removal of the sick man, with chloride of zinc and phenic acid; but no remedy has been brought to the marked deficiency of that part of the ship in respect to air, space, cleanliness, and ventilation. The Rosalia leaves this port with a general cargo, which appears to be in a good sanitary condition, in so far as it includes neither rags, wool, nor fabrics.

Both ships have been supplied with the water which is brought by a canal to this city from the river Durance, and is almost exclusively used here.

No emigrants are taken from this port by either ship.

Bills of health—foul—made out in accordance with the rules established by the National Board of Health and with the facts above stated, have been delivered to both these ships, which are not likely to arrive in New York before thirty-five and fifty days, respectively.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, July 17, 1884.

SITUATION AT MARSEILLES AND TOULON.

REPORT BY CONSUL MASON.

In the telegram sent from this consulate on Monday, the 28th instant, the Department was informed of a notable and highly encouraging amelioration of the cholera epidemic which now prevails in this city and at various points throughout this district. This improvement has continued until the present date, the choleraic death-rate having declined from an average of 60 per day at Marseilles to 24 on Wednes-

day the 30th, and at Toulon from 40 per day to only 14 on the same date. Had this amelioration only affected one of the two infected cities, it might be naturally ascribed to local sanitary measures or other artificial causes, but since it affects both cities simultaneously and in nearly the same degree, the present situation seems to mark a period in the course of the epidemic which demands some record in these dispatches.

It is as yet too early to determine whether the present subsidence of the malady is the beginning of its disappearance, or is merely one of those mysterious fluctuations to which cholera has been in other years more or less subject. Beyond all doubt, the sanitary condition of both Marseilles and Toulon has been greatly improved by the rains which have fallen and the cool winds which have prevailed throughout Southern France during the past eight days. The fact is clearly established that under an oppressive, sultry heat the disease developed rapidly, both in the number and severity of cases; and it was alleviated in both respects by the return of cool, moist weather, attended by northwest winds. To these climatic conditions, and the recently improved facilities for feeding, at public expense, the growing army of destitute and unemployed people, may be fairly ascribed much of the present decrease in the number of new cases and the somewhat more benign type which the disease has recently assumed.

The first month of the epidemic in Marseilles ended on the 27th of July, with a total recorded list of 1,146 choleraic deaths, divided in respect to nationality as follows:

French, 798; Italians, 322; Spaniards, 13; Greeks, 9; English, 1; Austrian, 1; Germans, 1; South American, 1.

It is obvious that this record is imperfect, in that it greatly understates the real number of deaths from choleraic disease.

During a great part of the month the death-rate from all causes was double or treble its normal figure, and it is certain that much more of this increase was due to cholera than appears in the official record. From natural motives, physicians in some cases reported as due to other causes choleraic deaths which occurred in families throughout the city. The dread of hasty, rude burial in the common trench, and the fumigation of the premises where deaths had taken place, has been a sufficient motive in many cases to conceal the true nature of the fatal disease.

But accepting as correct the registered total of 1,146 choleraic deaths during the first month of the epidemic at Marseilles, there seems to be no improvement over the record of the two most recent epidemics, either in respect to the total number of deaths or the proportion of fatal cases to those attacked.

In 1835 there died of cholera at Marseilles 2,500 persons out of a total population of 145,000.

In 1865, when the city numbered 300,000 souls, only 2,000 died from the first appearance of the disease in June until its disappearance in December. This year, out of a population of 360,000, 1,146 have perished during the first month, and the perilous months of August and September are yet to come. In 1865, according to the most trustworthy statistics, 52 per cent. of those attacked died, whereas in the present epidemic the proportion of fatal cases is not less than 70 per cent. With all that has been written and published, with all the new systems of treatment by oxygen, collodion, chloroform, peptone, &c., each of which is declared by its inventor or advocates to be infallible, the disease is still, in its more advanced stage at least, unmanageable.

It must be said, however, that certain potent influences have strongly resisted the successful treatment of cholera at the public hospitals both in Toulon and Marseilles. The pestilence has, as usual, afflicted most severely the filthy, densely peopled quarters inhabited by the poor. Among these ignorant people there exists a blind superstitious dread of doctors and hospitals. They fear even the vigorous remedies which are essential in the treatment of cholera, and seem to prefer even death to being saved by such means. As a consequence, hundreds of cases of cholera have been concealed until they became hopeless before a physician has been called.

In many instances the patient has resisted removal to the hospital until the last moment, and then either died on the way or has arrived in a state of collapse from which rescue proved impossible.

This fact will account for the large proportion of deaths at the hospitals in both cities, though, on the other hand, it must be admitted that physicians, medical students, and nurses, for whose prompt treatment all circumstances were most favorable, have been attacked and died with the rest.

Meanwhile the contagion has spread to Arles, to Aix, Avignon, and various other points in this district, though as yet its progress northward has been slow and subject to limitations which are worthy of record. Arles, which is an old, densely built, and badly drained and ventilated city, has been most severely stricken, and the panic there has been so extreme that three-fourths of the entire population have fled. At Nimes, less than 20 miles distant, several refugees from Marseilles and Toulon have died of cholera, but the city is so clean and the sanitary management so good that the contagion has not been kindled there.

THE SECOND STAGE OF THE EPIDEMIC.

Assuming that the present amelioration is permanent, and that the choleraic death-rate will continue to decline more or less steadily until the disease finally disappears from Marseilles and Toulon, we come to what is, in some respects, the most trying and difficult stage of the epidemic—the period of recovery. Both cities are confronted by two new perils: first, the danger that an indiscriminate return of fugitives to their suddenly abandoned homes may cause a new and more serious outbreak of the cholera; and, second, that this sudden concentration of destitute, idle, and hungry people may lead to want, desperation, and their natural sequence of outlawry and disorder.

It is estimated that of the 80,000 inhabitants of Toulon, all but 26,000 left the city during the first three weeks of the epidemic. The fugitives from Marseilles comprised nearly one third of its entire population. Many thousands of these fugitives left home utterly unprovided with money or even changes of clothing. They dispersed on foot or in wagons to the adjacent country, where they have lived in barns and other outbuildings, or under trees, in a state of abject and pitiful poverty. Many have subsisted almost wholly on fruits and raw or imperfectly cooked vegetables.

At the first news of an abatement of the epidemic they have commenced to return to their now neglected and contaminated homes.

There is no employment for them at either Toulon or Marseilles, for business of nearly all kinds in both cities is for the present in utter collapse.

Food has become more expensive than ever, and difficult to obtain.

There is no power to prevent their return, however certain it may be that such an influx of weak, emaciated, and dispirited unfortunates must inevitably feed the epidemic into renewed vigor. The warnings of experience are unheard by them, or, if heard, are disregarded in presence of hunger and destitution.

The finances of Marseilles and Toulon have been strained to the utmost in cleansing their streets and tenements, caring for the sick, and burying the dead.

Many thousands of their wealthy and benevolent citizens are absent, the presence of impending financial ruin weighs heavily upon the business community, and even the ordinary resources of charity are seriously curtailed. Subscriptions have been raised in Marseilles and contributions sent from neighboring towns to meet the most pressing and immediate wants; but these measures of relief have been pitiful and meager in proportion to the growing necessities of the case. The French Government has within the past few days sent committees of inquiry to measure the probable deficit, and a considerable sum has been voted for the relief of the stricken cities.

But it will be two or three months before the danger of a new outbreak of the pestilence will be past, and a much longer period must elapse before the ordinary prosperity of business can be restored. All means thus far provided or even suggested must fall far short of carrying this legion of destitute and unemployed people over the period of enforced idleness and misery. They cannot be sent away by public means to find homes and employment elsewhere; they bear the taint of pestilence, and no foreign country will receive them. They must be fed and maintained here or perish. Their necessities are urgent and immediate. The tide of returning fugitives has just set in, and no description can picture the wretchedness and destitution that already exist in hundreds of homes here and at Toulon.

It would seem that these circumstances should appeal powerfully to the benevolent people of other countries which are as yet untouched by the scourge. When Chicago was stricken by fire, and at an earlier and far more critical period of our country's history, the sympathy and assistance of France were prompt and liberal. Whatever discordant interests may have done to derange the commercial relations of the two countries in more recent times, there is yet a natural instinct of sympathy between the two republics which may fitly manifest itself in times of trial and calamity. France is, of course, abundantly able to provide for her destitute citizens, and need make no appeal to international charity, but the French people are quick to appreciate any act of kindliness or courtesy from a foreign nation, and it is respectfully submitted whether this is not an occasion which offers to the traditional liberality of the American people a ready and fitting opportunity.

The contributions of Europe to the victims of yellow fever at Memphis and Shreveport were none the less welcomed because the United States as a nation were wealthy and prosperous, and in a cause which now enlists the contributions of so many European countries surely the active sympathy of the American people will not be found wanting.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, July 31, 1884.

THE CHOLERA: AN APPEAL TO BRITISH CHARITY.

The following appeal for money and contributions of linen, &c., on behalf of the poor and sufferers from the epidemic of cholera in the south of France has been sent to the press for publication:

We, the undersigned, British residents and others of Marseilles, earnestly solicit aid at the present moment to assist in alleviating the great distress we daily notice among the working classes, dock laborers, and colliers.

The port of Marseilles receives yearly a large number of British vessels, yachts, &c., and we trust to be able, with assistance of British aid, to help the sufferers.

The local authorities are nobly doing their duty to prevent the disease spreading.

Foreign governments, as also private persons of other countries, are subscribing funds in favor of the distressed, but further aid is needed, and we venture to hope that our British ship-owners, our aristocracy, the members of the professions, army, navy, and clergy, as also the middle-class families who yearly visit the south of France on business, pleasure, or for health, may contribute to our appeal for the sick and needy, and thus provide aid until the panic caused by this terrible malady subsides, and trade is again restored.

It is our intention, unless prevented by sickness, to personally superintend all charities bestowed, and help the most necessitous.

In conclusion, we may state that Mr. Charles George Guy Perceval, her Britannic Majesty's consul at this port, warmly supports our efforts, and has kindly consented to receive all cheques, contributions, &c., at the British consulate, 40 Rue République, Marseilles.

E. MARCHAND, British vice-consul, Marseilles; G. BROWNE (WATSON & PARKER), Marseilles; J. WILSON (J. & E. FRISCH), Marseilles; Dr. LOUIS DALMAS, consular doctor, Marseilles, and member of present sanitary commission.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF VESSELS AT MARSEILLES.

REPORT BY CONSUL MASON.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following instructions from the Department of State:

I. Dispatch No. 13, of July 15, notifying me that the appropriation for clerk-hire at this consulate for the current fiscal year has been reduced to $800, and instructing me to render my accounts in compliance therewith.

II. Dispatch No. 14, dated July 19, and embodying a telegram sent by the honorable Secretary of State on the 14th ultimo to the consul-general of the United States at Paris, conveying instructions to this consulate, among others, which required the immediate appointment of a special medical inspector to examine all vessels whose masters may apply at this office during the present cholera epidemic for bills of health to ports of the United States.

I have already, in a previous dispatch, reported to the Department the receipt of these instructions by telegraph, and my immediate appointment of Dr. Emil Engelhart as such inspector. Dr. Engelhart has examined carefully all vessels which have cleared from this port for the United States since the 14th of July. During these inspections he has been accompanied in each case by Mr. J. S. Martin, jr., vice and deputy consul at this post, whose zeal, courage, and fidelity to the public interest during this trying period has been worthy of the highest praise. I have instructed the consular agents at Cette and Toulon to appoint similar inspectors at those ports and to comply carefully with the in-

structions which are prescribed in your dispatch and the preceding telegram.

III. Proclamation of the President, dated July 19, concerning measures for preventing the introduction of cholera into the United States.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, August 8, 1884.

CABLE MESSAGE FROM CONSUL MASON.

Situation slowly improving. Marseilles ten to fifteen choleraic deaths daily since 5th, but cholera spreading widely throughout district. Steamer Alesia sailed New York 9th with six passengers; bark Hohenzollern 12th; bark Balkah to-day, all good condition. Balkan had one choleraic death July 22. Have notified collector.

MASON,
Consul.

AUGUST 14, 1884.

PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC IN MARSEILLES.

REPORT BY CONSUL MASON.

Since the last report from this consulate, which announced a decline in the daily total of deaths from cholera, the sanitary condition of this city has remained practically unchanged, the number of choleraic deaths ranging from 8 to 20 per day, with an average of about 14.

As a matter of interesting record, I give herewith the number of deaths from choleraic disease which have been recorded in Marseilles on each day from the outbreak of the epidemic on the 26th of June until the evening of the 18th August, viz: 2, 4, 2, 4, 4, 5, 3, 2, 6, 11, 15, 19, 23, 33, 59, 70, 65, 60, 70, 60, 58, 56, 53, 65, 57, 61, 57, 44, 48, 38, 53, 36, 24, 23, 24, 12, 26, 16, 15, 23, 10, 11, 5, 18, 11, 14, 15, 11, 12, 20, 15, 14, 16, 14. Total, 1,492, or an average of nearly 28 per day for the whole period.

It will be noted that on one day (the 7th of August) the death list declined to 5, and rose gradually to 20 on the 14th of the same month. This notable decrease on the 7th instant was due largely to favorable weather and the very effective arrangements which had been perfected for feeding the unemployed poor. The increased death-rate during the week following was ascribed almost wholly to the precipitate return to the city of a large number of fugitives, who, after having lived an uncertain and more or less irregular life for a month or more, returned despite the earnest and repeated warnings of the press, the medical and civic authorities, and reoccupied their badly ventilated and infected homes.

This return of the multitude of destitute fugitives before the real end of the epidemic has been recognized from the first as one of the most serious dangers incident to the scourge. Without this influx of new and unacclimated materials it is believed that the malady might be stamped out by the middle of September. How long it may be prolonged by the returning unfortunates the event only can determine.

THE RESULTS OF HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

At the beginning of the epidemic the vacant Imperial Chateau Pharo was converted into a special hospital for the treatment of cholera patients. Its location, though central, is on a promontory near the entrance to the old and new ports, and, being exposed to the fresh sea-breezes, is as favorable as could be desired.

The building is surrounded by a large park, its spacious salons and corridors had long been vacant, it was free from contagion, and admirably adapted for the purposes of a special hospital. It is served by a corps of devoted nuns, trained to hospital duties, and its medical staff has included some of the ablest physicians in the city. With all these circumstances in its favor, the Pharo has achieved the following record from the 26th of June until the 4th of August, the latter date being the latest to which the official record is now accessible: Total number of choleraic cases admitted, 503; remaining under treatment, 61; discharged as cured, 166; died, 276.

Deducting from the whole number of cases admitted those remaining under treatment at the date of the report from which these figures are condensed, it appears that out of 442 patients 166 were cured and 276 died, a death-rate of 62.4 per cent., which is 10 per cent. higher than the death-rate under similar conditions during the epidemic of 1865.

The proportion of deaths to cases in the city at large, that is, the cases treated at the homes of the patients, can probably never be accurately ascertained, as in many instances persons who were cured of cholera at their own residences have been reported as having been ill with fever or other non-contagious diseases. But the death-rate by "arrondissements," which ranges from 0.62 per 1,000 inhabitants in the quarter of the "Palace of Justice" to 5.76 per 1,000 in the old, densely-built quarter of the Hotel Dieu, shows conclusively that it is the slums of a city, the narrow, noisome streets lined by swarming tenements, that the Asiatic scourge mainly attacks. In some of the cleaner, wealthier portions of the city subscriptions have been raised for the purpose of igniting large fires at evening along the principal thoroughfares, and much of the immunity of certain handsome streets is ascribed to this precaution, though with what justice it would be difficult to say.

Great stress is laid by many persons, including some physicians, upon the fact that a great conflagration at Constantinople some years ago put an end to a cholera epidemic even in quarters which were untouched by the fire, but it is difficult to account for this upon any scientific theory as more than a coincidence.

CHOLERA IN MARSEILLES A YEAR AGO.

Although the fact has not been officially announced, it is now learned upon authority which seems unquestionable that the cholera, which prevailed in Egypt during the summer of 1883, was imported to Marseilles and caused a number of deaths.

During the month of July, last year, the total deaths in this city from intestinal diseases was 253, as compared with 157 for the same month of the preceding year, and this increase probably represents very accurately the number of deaths from choleraic disease. The malady was, however, of a comparatively benign type, and soon yielded to skillful treatment. By a discreet and perhaps justifiable collusion between the mayor, two hospital physicians, and several Sisters of Charity who acted as nurses, the nature of the disease was concealed and a cholera

panic, with all its deplorable effects upon commerce and general business, was averted. There is no reason to doubt that every possible precaution in respect to isolation of the choleraic patients in the main hospital, burial of the dead and disinfection of their bedding and effects, was thoroughly enforced, and if this preliminary touch of the epidemic had any substantial effect it was to suggest the active sanitary measures which were enforced in Marseilles early this summer, and which brought the city to such a complete state of preparation prior to the malady of Toulon.

THE MICROBE CONTROVERSY.

Notwithstanding all the elaborate and faithful observations and investigations which have been and are still being made by physicians of the highest ability and fullest experience, it seems probable that the present epidemic will leave the various disputed points nearly where they were at the beginning of the controversy. It seems impossible for the most eminent authorities to agree upon anything beyond the scope of ordinary observation.

At the outbreak of the epidemic and until the eminent Prussian savant, Dr. Koch, published the results of his observations at Toulon and Marseilles, it was popularly supposed to be settled that the germ of cholera is a microscopic baccille or microbe which is generated in great numbers in the intestines of cholera patients, and, being expelled thence with the dejections, finds its way into water, the dust of streets, &c., and being thus inhaled or swallowed with food or drink by other persons, transmits the germ of contagion to new cases.

But Messrs. Roux and Strauss, two eminent French surgeons now practicing in the hospitals at Toulon, and who studied the disease thoroughly last year in Egypt, have made an official report declaring that they find the microbe to be the *result* rather than the germ of cholera. In certain "foudroyant" cases (*i. e.*, those in which death comes most quickly, unaccompanied by vomiting or dejections) they have found no microbes at all, while in others the number of baccilles is in proportion to the duration of the disease. They state that exactly similar microbes are generated in the intestines by typhoid fever and other zymotic diseases, and that they are found by myriads in water which, being drank, does not create cholera. Animals have been fed and inoculated with baccilles taken from the alimentary canal of deceased cholera patients without producing any effect whatever. How much this all proves or disproves it is not the province of this report to inquire; the report of Messrs. Roux and Strauss is merely cited to show how far from settled are the most fundamental propositions concerning the nature and transmission of the cholera germ.

THE SPREAD OF THE EPIDEMIC IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

Since the date of my last report the cholera has spread widely throughout the whole district within a radius of 100 to 150 miles from Marseilles. At Arles, Aix, and Cette, as in this city, the disease seems to have spent its first malignant energy, and the death-rate in those places is either stationary or slowly declining. At other places, notably in various small villages in the departments of Ardèche, Herault, and Basses-Alpes, it has broken out within a week past with fatal intensity. Among the most striking cases of this class is that of the village of Omergues, 25 miles from Sisteron, in the department of Basses-Alpes.

The place is a small, closely-built mountain hamlet of 700 people, having no physician or apothecary, and few ideas of cleanliness or sanitary prudence. About ten days ago a servant from Marseilles returned to her family at Omergues, bringing the fatal germ of contagion. She and two other members of her family died; the corpses were left for a day or more unburied, panic seized the little community, and before the facts became known and help could be sent from Sisteron twenty-five of the poor creatures had died. The prefect of the department hastened to the scene, physicians and medicines were brought, and the epidemic at that point was checked, although it still prevails there in a very fatal form.

In many cases the contagion is preserved and spread by that most willful and criminal stupidity which prompts these thrifty peasants to preserve and sell the bedding and clothes of their dead relatives. These, with the other large contingent, whom no danger or warning can prevent from excessive indulgence in melons, stale fruits, and cold drinks, have been in this as in past epidemics mainly instrumental in keeping alive and transmitting the pestilence.

There seems to be, however, some definite suggestion in the capricious, irregular spread of the cholera throughout Southern France this summer, passing by certain villages to attack others in the same neighborhood and increasing or diminishing under certain conditions of moisture, winds, and temperature.

A careful study of all attainable facts of this kind would seem to show that the ignition and spread of cholera in a community is favored by four fundamental conditions, viz:

1. Porosity of the soil, which would allow choleraic dejections to penetrate to sufficient depth to reach springs, wells, or other sources or channels of water used for domestic purposes. Open, gravelly soils are therefore the worst in this respect

2. The facilities offered by drains, sewers, and water courses for the circulation of infected water under and among the dwellings of a village or city.

3. The accumulation of fecal or other decaying organic matter infected by choleraic dejections.

4. Close, crowded, ill-ventilated dwellings, combined with the unwholesome and irregular alimentation and neglect of cleanliness.

All this has, of course, long been known, but it is worthy of record that during the spread of the present epidemics the towns and villages of Southern France have been stricken in very exact proportion to the degree in which they involve one or more of the above conditions.

What is called "caprice" or waywardness of Asiatic cholera is simply its persistence in seeking conditions favorable to its propagation and diffusion.

SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTION OF VESSELS BOUND TO THE UNITED STATES.

In accordance with the most recent instructions of the Department there are inclosed herewith three abstracts of bills of health issued at this consulate to vessels clearing for American ports during the weeks ending July 9 and August 9 and 16, respectively. These lists comprise all the clearances which have been made from Marseilles to ports of the United States since the enforcement of the regulation concerning special medical inspections.

Similar abstracts and special reports will be sent regularly and promptly in future, and every effort made to render the prescribed inspection of vessels, passengers, baggage, and merchandise bound from Marseilles to American ports as thorough as possible.

But it is essential that the real facts of the present situation should be neither underestimated nor misunderstood.

The harbor of Marseilles, as was explained in a previous report, covers nearly the entire water front of the city, and has but three narrow outlets to the open sea. Into these inclosures of tideless water the sewers pour the filth and dejections of the entire city, nearly every part of which is at present more or less contaminated by cholera.

Poisoned thus by a constant influx of sewage, stagnating and festering under the sultry heats of midsummer, the waters of the port of Marseilles have become putrid and pestilent. Any vessel which is moored for even a day in the harbor, or any freight that may be landed or taken on board under such conditions, may become infected to a degree which may involve future danger, but which *no present inspection can detect.*

The three English vessels which have developed cholera on board during the past month before reaching Cardiff and Liverpool had all left this port after careful investigation, and were apparently free from contagion. This has happened to vessels which, while in port here, permitted none of their crews to land, nor took on board either water or provisions. The plain teaching of these facts would seem to be that *every vessel from the port of Marseilles is liable if not likely to be infected despite every precaution of her officers, and although the most careful inspection may fail to discover any flaw in her sanitary record or present condition.*

The authorities of Marseilles have done the utmost that zeal, courage, and intelligent liberality could do to stamp out the present cholera epidemic on shore. The officers and people of this city have set a shining example of what may be done by human energy and wisdom to stay the ravages of cholera. The efforts have succeeded, under Providence, in notably diminishing the spread and fatality of the disease. But the power of such remedies stops with the shore. Until some system of subaqueous conduits is devised to carry the careless flood of sewage farther out to sea, it is difficult to see how more can be done than has been done to modify the fetid condition of the harbor.

While these conditions exist, at least until the end of October next, all vessels and textile merchandise coming from Marseilles should, in the opinion of this consulate, be subject to careful quarantine regulations at ports of arrival.

The port of Cette, though in better condition than that of Marseilles, is likewise infected with cholera, and all arrivals from there should be subject to similar regulations. The consular agent there has been instructed to comply carefully with all the instructions relative to medical inspections which apply to this consulate.

FRANK H. MASON.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, August 19, 1884.

MARSEILLES AND CETTE.

REPORT BY CONSUL MASON.

I have the honor to report that in pursuance of my instructions issued to him on the 6th instant Mr. L. S. Nahmens, United States consular agent at Cette, which port had at that date become infected with Asiatic cholera, appointed as medical inspector for his agency Dr. Cathala, surgeon in chief of the hospital at Cette, and a physician of first-class experience and ability. Although this appointment has not been specifically authorized by the Department, I assume that it is fairly within the discretionary instructions to this consulate to take all necessary measures to prevent the introduction of cholera from this district into the United States, and I therefore respectfully ask that the appointment of Dr. Cathala be approved.

I have further to report that on the 19th instant the Norwegian vessel Herlof Hulofson, Capt. Jens B. Kröger, sailed from Cette for Philadelphia with a cargo of terra alba aluminosa, without having presented any bill of health for examination or approval by the United States consular agent. The sanitary condition of the vessel is therefore unknown, but the port from which it sailed was infected at the time with Asiatic cholera. I at once notified the collector of the port of Philadelphia of the facts in this case. As the Hulofson will make a passage of from forty to fifty days, this notification should be received long in advance of the arrival of the vessel.

As no vessels have for a long period sailed from Toulon to the United States, I do not regard the appointment of a medical inspector there as necessary; but I have given such instructions to the consular agent there that in case the necessity should arise a competent medical inspection will be provided.

I have arranged with Dr. Engelhardt to prepare a report, to be submitted at the termination of the present epidemic, showing the different methods of treatment in cholera cases as practiced at the hospitals and by the leading physicians here, with a view of showing, for the information of the medical bureau at Washington, the comparative success of the different methods of treatment. This report will involve no additional expense to the Government.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, August 22, 1884.

CHOLERA TREATMENT IN MARSEILLES, AND MEDICAL OPINIONS.

REPORT BY CONSUL MASON.

I have the honor to add herewith one more to the series of reports which have been sent from this consulate during the present quarter concerning the cholera epidemic which still prevails in this district.

It is believed that the part of this report which presents a synopsis of the conclusions which have been reached by the committee of physicians who have made a special experimental study of the disease during the past summer will have a certain scientific, if not popular, interest.

F. H. MASON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, September 30, 1884.

CHOLERA AT MARSEILLES.

GRADUAL DECLINE OF THE EPIDEMIC—A TEMPORARY RECRUDESCENCE AND A NOTABLE INCIDENT—THE INFLUENCE OF OZONE AND METEORIC DISTURBANCES—FAILURE OF THE QUARANTINE SYSTEM—RESEARCHES BY THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MARSEILLES—CHOLERA DECLARED A DISEASE OF THE BLOOD—THE MICROBE VINDICATED.

On the 11th of September, the deaths from cholera in Marseilles having declined to an average of three daily, the mayor directed that the publication of the death-rate by the newspapers should cease. This was in order to eliminate the subject of cholera, as far as possible, from among the topics of every day comment, and confirm the impression that the epidemic, so far as it concerned Marseilles, was at an end. But within less than a week from that date the weather had become warm, and under this influence the disease had so far revived that on the 18th the choleraic deaths numbered 7, and as popular rumor quickly outran the facts, the daily publication of the mortality list was resumed.

Five of the seven fatal cases which occurred on the 18th were sailors or stevedores from the French bark Resolu, and the circumstances attending their simultaneous attack by the cholera were so extraordinary as to merit notice in this record.

The Resolu arrived on the 3d from Reunion with a cargo of sugar. Her crew was at once discharged and left for their homes in the north of France.

Eleven days afterward, a gang of men hired in this port was put on board and began discharging the cargo. Within a few hours five of the men thus employed were seized with cholera and died. The vessel was then sent to the quarantine station and thoroughly disinfected. Three others of the men employed on board in discharging the cargo have since died of cholera. The Resolu had made a voyage of 110 days from Reunion, where, so far as is known, not a single case of cholera has occurred this season.

There was no case of illness on board during the voyage, and the captain, who remains alone on his vessel of all who made the voyage, has not been attacked, although he has been repeatedly in the hold, the atmosphere of which seems to have been fatal to the stevedores. The eight men who perished were healthy, robust laborers, mainly Italians, who have been in Marseilles during the entire epidemic and were therefore fully acclimated to the infected atmosphere of the port. They lived in different quarters of the city, and all were attacked almost simultaneously. The ship had not been exposed to any known choleraic influence more than that which surrounds every vessel which is moored for a fortnight in this infected port, and this incident adds one more to the long list of unexplained phenomena which mark the record of this eventful summer.

SOME TEACHINGS OF THE EPIDEMIC.

In view of the possibility that the cholera, which has this year afflicted the northern shore of the Mediterranean, may next season extend to more northern and western localities, it would seem to be important to collate and record as definitely as possible all that the present epidemic has added to the sum of what was previously known concerning the origin and causes of the disease, its usual methods of transmission, and the best means by which it may be prevented and treated. For obvious reasons, the preparation of such a record involves extraordinary difficulties. The nature and manifestations of the disease are so mysterious and erratic, the experiences of even neighboring localities have been so widely different, that it is next to impossible in many cases to discriminate between what has been actually proven and what is merely conjectured.

In respect to the causes of periodic European visitations of the disease which is endemic in the valley of the Ganges, there are at present only theories. The one of these which has attracted most recent attention in this country has been the hypothesis that these incursions by Indian cholera are caused by, or are at least contemporaneous with, certain unusual meterological conditions which recur at stated periods. It is asserted that at these periods the earth passes through portions of space which are especially pervaded by meteoric bodies, which exert a malign influence upon the atmosphere of this planet. These conditions are attended by certain physical phenomena, such as earthquakes, tornadoes, and eruptions of volcanoes. The summer and autumn of last year, for instance, were marked by the earthquake in Ischia, the earthquakes and eruptions which devastated and changed the coast line of Java, and the remarkable succession of red, luminous twilights which prevailed in Europe and to some extent in the United States during October and November, 1883. This was the precise period during which the cholera raged in Egypt, and is now known to have prevailed to some extent in Marseilles. The present summer has witnessed a

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reappearance of the disease in France, Italy, and Spain, and at the same time two notable earthquakes on the eastern coast of the United States. The outbreak of cholera at Marseilles on the 29th of June was simultaneous with southwest storms of wind and rain which produced violent fluctuations of the barometer and caused floods in Spain, Austria, and Poland.

Without assuming to concede or question the probability of any definite connection between these facts, it is fairly within the province of this report to note that there has prevailed during the present season some mysterious taint or unwholesome influence in the atmosphere of this entire region which has affected many persons even in localities not actually attacked by cholera. It has been found, for instance, that the eating of certain ordinarily wholesome fruits and vegetables has induced diarrhea and other digestive derangements, even when such food has been carefully cooked and prepared. The sudden disappearance of certain birds and insects from the entire district of Southern France and their failure to return during the present declining stage of the epidemic are among the other evidences which indicate some abnormal condition of the air.

The pestilence of 1798, the scourge which devastated Florence in 1348, the epidemics of 1817, 1818, 1832, 1854, and 1865, were all attended by prolonged and remarkable meteoric phenomena, and it is predicted that a similar profusion and brilliancy will be observed during the meteoric period which ordinarily occurs in this latitude during the months of October and November. The French scientists who have given most attention and credence to this theory further predict that the next general invasion of Europe by cholera will occur during the summer of 1899.

Concurrent with this theory, in general opinion, is the now well-established fact that the presence or absence of ozone in the atmosphere has a marked effect upon choleraic conditions. It was noted early in the present epidemic that there was a marked deficiency of ozone in the atmosphere of Marseilles, and means were adopted to supply this deficiency at the Pharo hospital in this city by the usual means of an electrical apparatus. The process of negatively electrifying the oxygen of the air on a sufficiently large scale for practical sanitary purposes, is always difficult, but sufficient was done and observed in this direction to fully establish the following facts:

I. That the whole period of the cholera epidemic has been marked by a notable deficiency of ozone in the atmosphere of Marseilles.

II. That in the wards of the Pharo hospital, where artificial ozone was provided, the death-rate was considerably diminished.

III. That the days of greatest fatality, in respect to the number of both new cases and deaths, were those during which the proportion of natural ozone in the air was smallest.

IV. That the setting in of a southwest wind, which although warm, brought an increase of ozone to the local atmosphere, was in every instance followed by an immediate and marked decrease in the death-rate and the number of new cases reported.

METHODS OF TRANSMISSION.

Keeping still within the definite limit of established fact, it is to be noted that this year has witnessed the utter failure of the quarantine system, as practiced by Mediterranean countries. At the first signal of danger from Toulon and Marseilles, Italy established a rigorous quarantine, by both land and sea, against France and even Switzerland. And yet cholera has spread to nearly the whole of Italy, from Turin to Naples. Corsica imposed a quarantine against all arrivals from every mainland port of the Mediterranean, which for barbarous rigor recalled the Middle Ages. But even Corsica has not escaped. The cholera was brought to Spezia by Italians from France, who had undergone fifteen days' quarantine and are believed by many to have propagated the disease during their long detention in the crowded, dirty, ill-kept lazarets of the frontier, in which they had been quarantined.

Similarly, the disease was carried to Alicante, in Spain, by a family from Cette, in the consular district of Marseilles, which reached Spain by steamer, via Algiers, after having undergone a quarantine of seven days on the African coast. The outbreaks at Arles and les O'mergues were kindled by people coming directly from Marseilles, and it is among the notable facts of this year's epidemic that it has been relatively more fatal in many small villages in the large cities. For instance, the maximum record of deaths in one day at Marseilles was 74 out of a population reduced by emigration to, say, 300,000. This would be a proportion of about 1 in 4,000. At Naples the 400 deaths recorded in one day represent only 1 fatal case to about 1,000 inhabitants, while at Prades, a village of 3,500 souls, in Southern France, the daily death-rate has been as high as 1 to each 300 of the inhabitants. At Arles the death rate from the 17th of July until the 6th of September averaged about 1 daily to each thousand inhabitants remaining in the city.

Among other important respects in which Marseilles has set a valuable example to

other cities which may in the future have to deal with a cholera epidemic, has been the organization and efficient working of bureaus of medical assistance in various quarters of the city. These bureaus have been managed by committees of volunteers organized by the citizens of each district, and their purpose has been to afford that immediate medical assistance at any hour of the day or night, which is so essential to the successful treatment of cholera. For this purpose an office or depot was opened in a convenient location where there has remained on service at all hours one or more of the committee of physicians ready to go with medicines at a moment's warning to the aid of those suddenly attacked. No favoritism was shown. No matter how poor or obscure the victim, whether living in a mansion or covered with rags in a squalid garret, the physicians of the committees have been equally prompt, energetic, and devoted in their ministrations. If the disease proved to be cholera the patient was usually sent to the Pharo hospital as soon as was consistent with his condition, but in cases where circumstances favored the patient has been treated at home.

The report of one of these committees, whose field of operations has included the oldest, most densely peopled, and therefore more readily infected quarter of the city, has recently been published. It had the services of eight physicians, each of whom successively remained on duty two hours, from 7 a. m. until 11 p. m., at which hour one of the number took the long night watch, until relieved at 7 o'clock the next morning.

From the organization of this committee on the 7th of July until the 31st of August, at which latter date the epidemic had subsided, to a total death-list averaging only 10 per day, this one "Bureau de Secours" responded to 818 calls, of which 663 proved to be from cases of cholera and 155 from other diseases. Of the 663 cases of cholera 319 were sent to the Pharo hospital and 344 were treated at home. Of the latter 132 died and the remaining 212 recovered, a death rate of about 38.3 per cent. During the same period there were received at the Pharo in all 593 cholera patients, of whom 316 died, or (deducting those remaining convalescent on the 1st of September) a death rate of about 55 per cent. It will be of course understood that the patients sent to the hospital were in many cases those who were most severely attacked and whose previous habits and conditions of life had been most at variance with sanitary conditions.

It was due largely to the efficient work of these "Bureaux de Secours" that so few victims of cholera were left to die unattended and thereby infect houses or neighborhoods. This system had the other important advantage of securing immediate official attention to the cleaning and disinfection of dwellings in which cases of cholera had occurred, and the prompt isolation of such patients as were treated in their homes. A city which weathered the two sultry months of July and August with a total choleraic death list of only 1,618 may fitly serve as an example for other communities which are or may be in presence of a similar danger; and when the history of the epidemic of 1884 in Marseilles is written, a prominent share in the credit of its management will be given to the committees of assistance organized and maintained by its devoted physicians and philanthropic citizens.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS.

Soon after the outbreak of the epidemic the "Société Nationale de Médicine" of Marseilles appointed a committee comprising seven of its principal members—all leading physicians of this city—with instructions to undertake a series of careful and thorough experiments with a view of adding, if possible, something definite to the sum of what had been previously known concerning the real nature of cholera and the best methods of preventing and treating it.

This committee has enjoyed the fullest opportunities at the hospitals and in private practice, and the results of its labors are announced in a report presented by Prof. Ch Livon at a recent meeting of the "Société Nationale." The report is too long and its phraseology too technical to be transcribed verbatim here, but its substance is as follows:

The experiments of the committee were of two classes—the first being made with the dejections, vomit, and bed linen of choleraic patients in all stages of the disease; the second having solely reference to the blood. The results have therefore a direct bearing upon the fundamental question whether cholera is a disease of the digestive organs and is transmitted in substances swallowed, or, on the contrary, a disease of the blood, the contagion of which is inhaled by the lungs.

In the first group of experiments the rice-water dejections and matter from the stomach and intestines of cholera patients, as well as concentrated wash-water in which freshly soiled linen from their beds had been cleansed, were injected into the stomach and the intestines, the diaphragm and femoral artery of various rabbits, dogs, and Guinea pigs. No fatal or injurious effect was produced in any case except one, in which a rabbit, into whose stomach intestinal matter filled with the comma-

shaped bacille had been injected, died eleven days after the operation, without, however, evincing any symptoms characteristic of cholera. Upon dissection the intestines of this animal were found filled with the microbes, showing that they had found there favorable conditions for development. It was thus proven that the so-called choleraic microbe can be propagated in animals without producing any disease analogous to cholera.

The hydrant-water of Marseilles and the purest spring water in this neighborhood were both found to contain the "bacille virgale" in the proportion of 250,000 per liter, and this large number was not sensibly reduced by passing the water through three layers of filter-paper. It is therefore concluded that the so-called cholera microbe is simply a harmless animalcule, common to most river and spring water, and equally abundant in localities where cholera is unknown.

The second class of experiments was with the blood of cholera patients, taken at various stages of the disease, and injected into the veins of animals or examined under the microscope. Of twenty-eight injections made with blood taken (1) from a cholera patient at the beginning of the "algid" period; (2) from the corpse of a person who had died in the same stage, and (3) from a living patient in the later or reaction stage of the disease, two only had a positive result. These were the cases of two rabbits into whose veins had been injected blood taken from a cadaver which had died in the algid stage. Both animals died, one after twelve, the other after eighteen hours, and the blood of both showed the same lesions and changes which had been established as having occurred in the blood of human cholera victims, and which the report describes as follows:

"One of the alterations which, on account of its occurring constantly, appears to be of supreme importance is that which affects the globules of the blood. The particular feature of this alteration is that it does not affect all the globules simultaneously, but, on the contrary, there may be seen, particularly in rapid cases, globules radically altered side by side with perfectly sound globules, preserving their normal disposition in the shape of a pile of coin. The alteration consists in a softening of the globule, from which there results a deformation produced by reciprocal pressure and an agglutination of the globular masses, all the more marked as the period is more advanced. Then, if a current is made to run over the plate under observation, the unsound globules are seen to flow like fluid lava, or melted tar, in the midst of more compact masses, and the adherence is such that, under the mechanical effect of the current, the globules are seen to have become oblong, assume an olive shape or almost cylindrical, and stretch out until their adherent power is broken, and then, if the alteration is not too far advanced, the globule resumes its original form by virtue of its elasticity; but we have ascertained that, in very severe cases, the globule had lost this property and preserved the olive shape, even when we had made sure that it was entirely isolated and was not connected with neighboring globules even by the filaments of febrine. If, in the course of the microscopic observation, artificial serum is added, the much greater portion of the globules are seen to resume their independence, their normal shape and disposition in the form of a pile of coin, but in cases where the globules are the most altered this disaggression does not take place. In very severe cases the febrine of the blood, when immediately examined, presents in its coagulation a reticulated texture, which is made manifest by gentian purple; but in order to obtain this effect it is necessary to prepare the dissolution in water in such a way as not to deform the globules. We have found this alteration of the blood in all cases, and are therefore disposed to consider it as a characteristic or as the pathognomic lesion produced by the cholera."

The net results of the entire series of forty-one experiments are summed up and the conclusions of the committee stated as follows:

1. That the cholera can be transmitted to animals. This fact is fully confirmed by experiments and observations made at Pondichery and Chandernagor (East Indies) during the past forty years.

2. That the "rice-water" dejections and contents of the stomach and intestines of cholera patients are absolutely inocuous.

3. That it is only the blood of a cholera patient taken during the "algid" stage that is infectious, and this toxical property is greatest in the early part of this "algid" or collapse period. This is simply a confirmation of the theory of Robin, first announced in 1865.

4. That this infectious property in the blood disappears within a period not exceeding twenty-four hours after the close of the "algid" period.

The report closes with the frank and candid declaration that "we can define what the cholera *is not* rather than what *it is*. We have demonstrated the toxical action of the blood during the 'algid' period, but we have discovered no specific agent of such action. It is there, however, that this toxical agent exerts, as it appears to us, its first action."

The cholera of 1884 has been aptly compared to a silkworm which fastens upon a mulberry leaf, and after devouring such part of the leaf as is adapted to its wants

passes to another. The cholera has attacked one city or village after another with greater or less violence, reached its most fatal limit within eight to fifteen days, and thenceforth gradually subsided. Its ravages have been governed by the proportion of material found ready to its taste—that is to say, the number of ill-fed people living in filthy, crowded houses and breathing a polluted atmosphere, or others predestined by imprudence or by chronic weakness of the digestive organs or some obscure taint in the blood, to become victims of the contagion. Genoa fought the epidemic by every effort and artifice that science could suggest or energy execute, and kept it at bay for nearly three months, but the ready material was, there and despite every precaution the scourge has come to Genoa, as it did to Marseilles, and will run its course there as it did here.

CESSATION OF EPIDEMIC AT MARSEILLES.

[Telegram received from Marseilles October 16, 1884.]

Port Cette declared clear epidemic. Marseilles practically ended; only three deaths in past five days, all due to imprudences.

MASON, *Consul.*

SANITARY CONDITION OF TOULON AND MARSEILLES, 1885.

REPORT BY CONSUL MASON.

In view of the general apprehension that the summer of 1885 may bring another epedemic of cholera, more or less general, throughout France and Central Europe, and for the reason that the first outbreak of the disease may not improbably occur at Toulon and Marseilles, as happened last year, I beg to submit the following report, describing briefly the present sanitary condition of the two cities above named, and what has been done and remains to be done in order to remedy the sanitary defects which render Toulon and Marseilles especially susceptible to epidemic influences.

TOULON.

The port of Toulon, the principal naval and military station of France on the Mediterranean, has a population of about 70,000, including a large contingent of sailors, soldiers, and workmen in the extensive arsenal and dockyards which have long been established there.

The city proper is old and closely built, some of the tenement buildings fronting on narrow and crooked streets are six and seven stories in height, and swarming with a dense and generally untidy population. The place is, in fact, a fortress, protected against modern weapons and tactics by forts crowning the neighboring hills, but retaining still the heavy encircling parapet wall and ditch, which greatly restrain the natural expansion of the city. The densely built quarter adjacent to the docks is on low and almost level ground, and on either side of the main port are moored rows of old, rotting wooden hulks, the frigates of half a century ago, which are now used as barracks, storeships, and hospitals.

The city has no underground sewers, but rivulets of water flow down the open gutters, into which are poured daily the night soil and other filth of the population, except such as is still more unfortunately thrown into open cesspools in back yards and areas and which become in summer nests of infection. For many years it has been the practice to throw

vegetable and other garbage into the new dock near the arsenal, and as that portion of the harbor is under control of the national Government, the city authorities are unable to suppress this dangerous practice. It is this confusion of responsibility and conflict of authority between the national and local Governments which has hitherto been a most serious obstacle to the sanitary improvement of Toulon. The ministry at Paris is unwilling, and the city authorities unable, to undertake the radical and costly improvements which alone can make Toulon other than what it has been for generations, a breeding-place of disease, a hot-bed for the quick propagation of every epidemic that may come from Africa, the Levant, or the pestilent ports of Asia.

An earnest and eloquent appeal, addressed recently by the mayor and council of Toulen to the federal ministry, sets forth eight radical and important measures to be undertaken at national expense which are essential to the sanitary improvement of the town.

Among these are the entire demolition and reconstruction of certain old and densely-built quarters, opening various streets and avenues through the fortification wall, cutting a wide canal between the old and new ports to create a possible current and change of water in the harbors, the removal of the present lazaret or quarantine hospitals to the island of Hyeres, or elsewhere, at a safe distance from the city, and to repave the streets of the city entire, removing the substratum of earth which is soaked and poisoned with the filth of centuries. Besides this there is needed a sufficient water supply to furnish the city and environs for culinary and other purposes, so that the use of water from wells and cisterns may be prohibited for all purposes except washing and irrigation. These recommendations were urgently presented to the ministry in September last, but up to this time almost nothing has been done.

Some change is being made in the water-works, which, when finished, is expected to increase the supply, but the present effect is to diminish even the ordinary scant supply of water during the important months of March and April, when it is of the highest importance to cleanse the city thoroughly before the advent of summer heats.

There are several open ditches in and about Toulon which have no water except during the infrequent rains of this region, and not sufficient grade or fall to cause a healthy current even then.

These ditches are open sinks of pollution, and there is strong demand by the health authorities that they, like the cesspools in private premises, shall be closed. The discouraging fact is that the sanitary defects of Toulon are so radical and so numerous that their reform would not only require years of labor but involve an outlay of money which neither the city nor the General Government is prepared to meet. Certain parts of the town would need to be entirely demolished and rebuilt, and a company has been formed to undertake a small part of this work, but their enterprise is only a beginning of what needs to be done. The old harbor is choked with the accumulated filth and garbage of many years, but it is a question whether the dredging of this foulness at this time would not increase rather than diminish the immediate danger. During the epidemic of last year the expenses of the city were unusually heavy, and the deficit thereby created now restricts seriously the power of the municipality to preserve even ordinary cleanliness.

The net result is that while a great deal has been said and printed, many remedies proposed and suggested, very little has been actually done at Toulon, and the city will, from all present appearances, drift along toward midsummer in a condition quite as exposed to epidemic

influences as that of a year ago, with this danger still further increased by the dormant germs of cholera which were left by the scourge of 1884.

It is generally conceded that filth alone does not *create* cholera; if it could, Toulon would breed an epidemic every summer; but surface sewage, noisome, narrow streets, and a polluted harbor certainly offer a ready and fertile hot-bed for the propagation of the malady, and it must be admitted, however regretfully, that the present condition of Toulon suggests far more of warning than assurance.

MARSEILLES.

As has been stated in previous reports, the city of Marseilles is, in respect to sanitary improvements, much more advanced than Toulon. Originally, the two cities were similarly defective in construction, and suffered equally from the plague in the Middle Ages, and from the successive visitations of cholera which have occurred during the present century.

But thirty years ago the city of Marseilles constructed a canal sixty miles in length, which brings the water of the river Durance in profuse and never-failing abundance, so that the wells and cisterns which formerly furnished the people with water have long been disused. The Durance is an Alpine stream, whose waters are strongly colored with a slaty détritus, and, like other rivers, it brings down also the drainage of the villages and farms along its course. But along the canal large ponds or reservoirs have been constructed, in which the water is allowed to stand and "*settle*," so that it reaches the city in a fairly pure and limpid condition. That a city like Marseilles, in a country so arid and so nearly rainless as Southern France, should thus enjoy an abundant supply of even ordinary river water is a highly creditable and satisfactory result. The sewers throughout a large part of the city are admirably constructed, and the pavements are probably as good as those of any European city. In the general scheme of improvement that was worked out twenty years ago, broad streets were cut through the most crowded and unhealthy portions of the old town, and the arrangements for street-cleaning and removal of night-soil and garbage, although in some respects defective, are fairly efficient. Some of the older buildings are destitute of proper accommodations, and the lower classes of people have generally the lax ideas of Southern Europe in respect to culinary and personal neatness.

But, like Toulon and most other Mediterranean cities, Marseilles finds in its harbor a source of impregnable difficulty and more or less constant danger. There is in the nature of the case no outlet for the sewage of the city but the sea, and as almost the entire water front of Marseilles is lined with wharfs and inclosed by sea-walls, these artificial harbors become great cess pools, which the Mediterranean, having neither tides nor permanent currents, fails to purify. The filth that is poured from any of the numerous sewers sinks and festers until it is removed, that is to say the more solid portion of it, by dredging. During the epidemic of last year the dredging was suspended for sanitary reasons, but during the past winter it has been actively resumed and the harbors will be this summer in no worse than their usual condition. Various plans have been suggested to obviate this peril by cutting a subterranean canal along the entire city front to gather and discharge the sewage at a point several miles down the coast, or by laying large iron pipes under the harbor and through the breakwater from each sewer

to the open sea, but these would be laborious and expensive measures, and nothing has been decided upon or begun.

The epidemic of last year was a costly experience to Marseilles, and the sanitary fund was largely overdrawn. There is at present a sharp controversy in the municipal council over the question whether a large part of this money was not injudiciously spent for costly and useless disinfectants. There is a general complaint that not only are certain quarters of the city more dirty and neglected than they were a year ago, but that a large part of the people, instead of being warned and stimulated by the severe lesson of 1884, have relapsed into the lethargy which so often follows a danger passed, and are more than usually careless and unclean. The local press is filled with protests and appeals on this subject, but the best that can be hoped is that Marseilles will be as nearly clean and ready as it was last June when the cholera appeared at Toulon and so quickly developed itself here.

As to a probability of the return of the epidemic, there can be at present, of course, only conjecture. Nothing could be more unjustified or farther from the purpose of this report than to exaggerate or magnify in the slightest degree the existing reasons for apprehension, but it is clearly within the truth to say that the most experienced physicians of Marseilles expect a recurrence of the scourge during the coming summer, though probably in a somewhat less fatal and malignant form.

The reasons for this anxiety are, first, that such has been the uniform experience of Marseilles in former epidemics; secondly, physicians in ordinary practice already observe in the nature and course of other diseases certain symptoms which indicate a return of choleraic conditions. It has even been reported in the journals of neighboring cities that several cases of cholera have already occurred at Marseilles, but these are exaggerations.

The most that can be justly said is that diseases of the digestive organs are unusually prevalent and severe for this season of the year.

The generally accepted theory is that cholera usually attacks only those persons in each community who by reason of a certain temperament, some digestive weakness or derangement, or through imprudence, become peculiarly exposed to its influence.

The epidemic of last year killed only 1,784 people in Marseilles, and as the 80,000 or 100,000 fugitives who then left the city have returned, it is assumed that the ready material here—in other words, the percentage of persons with choleraic tendencies—is not yet exhausted. The history of previous epidemics teaches that, particularly in cities which, like this, are rarely visited by frost, the dregs of one year's pestilence may most likely become the seeds of a new outbreak, and that Asiatic cholera once established in Europe continues its march with a persistence that baffles conjecture and for a time defies restraint.

While all will hope that the visitation of last year may have left no such heritage, and that its mildness, as compared with some previous epidemics, may presage a correspondingly brief and restricted attack, still the danger exists, and it is the part of wisdom to make every preparation and employ every resource that can avert the danger of contagion or mitigate its deadliness if once rekindled.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, March 24, 1885.

CHOLERA IN FRANCE AND THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

REPORT BY CONSUL PEIXOTTO, OF LYONS.

CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

I beg to submit the following report and remarks upon the cholera now raging at Toulon, Marseilles, and other points in the south of France, and which is not unlikely to reach Lyons and cities and towns north of this city, according to no less an authority than the eminent German medical savant, Dr. Koch, who, on his return from Toulon, remained a day in Lyons and passed the town under inspection.

BREAKING OUT OF THE EPIDEMIC IN FRANCE.

Breaking out in Toulon about the middle of June, the first case declared itself on the 14th of that month; it continued to manifest itself on following days up to the 2d of July, averaged six to seven victims daily; its present average is in the neighborhood of twenty per diem.

Ten days later it appeared at Marseilles in the person of an escaped or fugitive invalid from Toulon who succumbed. Several cases followed, since when it has continued to increase, driving in flight, it is said, upwards of seventy thousand residents from their homes.

The earlier symptoms at Toulon were not considered grave, though fatal cases occurred, many recovering. Fear, however, assailed the populace, and thousands sought refuge in flight to adjacent places and at Marseilles.

Up to the 27th ultimo nothing serious was apprehended at the latter port, the average death rate was less than last year, and business pursued its normal course.

From that day, however, the disease has made fatal progress, and up to last evening the number of victims have reached a total of five hundred and seventy-five, or nearly twenty-nine per diem. This is the official report and is generally believed to be underestimated, or rather understated. The scourge has been worse some days, reaching as high as seventy-six deaths out of one hundred attacked.

BUSINESS AND POPULATION OF MARSEILLES.

Marseilles is the third city, coming after Lyons, in France, and has a population of about 340,000, one-fifth of whom have taken to flight. It has an old and new port, the former very antique, very nasty, and, as I have often had occasion to remark, excessively unhealthy. It is the principal station for the intercourse carried on by steamers with Constantinople, Malta, Alexandria, and Algiers. It has nearly always a large floating population from Mediterranean countries, and it is not at all surprising that the eastern plague should here find ready victims.

DESCRIPTION OF TOULON.

The population of Toulon is ordinarily from 80,000 to 85,000 souls; upwards of 30,000 have quit their homes.

It is a fortified town and sea-port, the fifth maritime port of France,

and capital of the Department ot the Var, which numbers 320,000 inhabitants.

It is situated on a bay of the Mediterranean and divided into the old and new quarters. The old and new harbors communicate with each other by means of a canal.

The old haven has a fine quay, on which is the city hall, and it is protected by two moles. The new harbor contains an arsenal, a park of artillery, dock-yards, basins, &c. The streets, except in the new quarter, are very narrow and the open spaces or places small and irregular. It is poorly supplied with water; is dirty and unwholesome.

DESCRIPTION OF LYONS.

The city of Lyons has been among the favored localities in France, and while Paris in 1831 had 18,402 cholera deaths, in 1849 19,184, and in 1853–'54 11,520, the terrible scourge scarcely affected this town, comparatively few fatal cases occurring. One single death from cholera has been reported since the outbreak at Toulon, and this has been pronounced cholera *nostras* or arising from indigenous causes.

The total number of deaths for the week ending July 5 were 205 against 293 for the corresponding week of 1883, 9 of which only were contagious, and 2 of which were from small-pox, 1 from typhoid fever. The general health of the city continues good, and every precaution has been taken by the municipal and medical committee, appointed specially to guard the hygienic condition of the streets and inhabitants. Disinfectants are supplied without cost to those unable to pay, and great regard is had to the condition of the streets and dwellings, particular attention being paid to those quarters where disease is likely to break out. The markets are carefully surveyed; no fruits from below Valence, 60 miles south, are admitted, and all establishments engaged in noxious and infectious industry compelled to work at stated hours of the night or day.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

The invasion of this malignant Asiatic disease has occurred in Europe at three principal epochs.

It is now known that the scourge came from Asia—its cradle.

The first time it made its ravages on the continent was in 1830, the second in 1846, and the third (coming this time by sea) in 1865.

The cholera of 1830, the great and terrible cholera, originated on the shores of the Ganges in 1817.

In 1823 it raged at Astrachan, on the frontiers of Europe and Asia, but without spreading farther towards the west. Then it seemed to retire as if to gather new force.

The cholera of 1846 was more persistent and far-reaching. Its course was wayward and capricious, visiting some and sparing or passing by other sections of Europe. Yet its march was forward. Now it struck to the right and now it turned to the left, then passing and apparently retiring, still, however, remaining for nearly ten years. It raged particularly violent during the war of the Orient in the Dobbrudja and in the Crimea.

In 1865 it reappeared, brought by packet-boats from Suez on the Red Sea, and from thence to Alexandria. From the latter port it spread over the two hemispheres.

In 1883, last year, it fell with fatal force upon unhappy Egypt, but its extension to Europe was arrested in spite of the shameless indifference or neglect of England.

It now strikes the Continent again, coming from Cochin-China, borne by sea in a French war ship, and blighting in its first fatal touch the old town of Toulon.

It is now prevailing in that city and still more fatally at Marseilles, while towns and villages in the Midi are not escaping, though happily with few or isolated cases, brought by fugitives from the plague-infected ports.

I have taken special pains to consult those who have come from Toulon and medical men of the first rank respecting the source or origin of the disease at that place.

From all that I have thus far been able to gather, I learn that the following is the probable cause of the outbreak at Toulon:

The Sarthe, a French transport ship, recently returned from Cochin-China, had, before leaving Saigon, a fatal case of cholera. A second occurred soon after, but the man was left at St. James or St. Jacques. The ship was disinfected according to the light manner practiced in that country. She then renounced her Tonkin destination and returned to France. On the homeward voyage no further choleraic manifestations appeared. Arrived at Toulon, the Sarthe underwent the usual quarantine, after which she was permitted free intercourse with other ships and notably the Montebello, an old Crimean war transport, as well as with the shore.

It was then that the scourge broke out, and has since continued. It is sought in some quarters to make it appear that the disease originated on the Montebello, but the idea that this old ship, which for thirty years had not been in eastern waters still contained choleraic gems is spurned by all sensible men, those not affected by political or commercial reasons, and the guilt or source of the disease is fixed upon the Sarthe, which had never been properly and thoroughly purged, or whose cargo of rice-bags, cordage, or soldiers' knapsacks contained the fatal microbes, which, once stirred, moved quickly on their way to destruction.

In concluding this hurried report (which if the disease continues I shall hope to be able to supplement) one feature is worth being particularly remarked, and to which I would invite the attention of the Department.

The present scourge does not appear with the virulence of its predecessors; its type is milder, its fatalities less. It appears to be susceptible, if taken in time, of being mastered, and yet once fairly upon its victim no remedy is possible.

It differs therefore from the cholera of India; it is the cholera of Cochin-China, and with timely precautions may be arrested.

A friend of mine struck with it at Toulon took ten drops of laudanum and repeated the dose every two hours; he bathed in hot water, and was excessively careful in his diet, but ate, as soon as the spell had passed, as usual, drank, and smoked, and recovered completely. The case was a slight one perhaps, but the premonitory symptoms were present, and it may be that quick treatment and moral courage saved his life.

BENJAMIN F. PEIXOTTO,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Lyons, July 17, 1884.

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA BY COLLODION.

REPORT BY CONSUL PEIXOTTE, OF LYONS.

The outbreak of cholera at Toulon and Marseilles, its appearance at other contiguous points, and the apprehension that the dread disease may spread farther is exciting considerable discussion among medical savans respecting the remedies to be applied and means of cure to be adopted.

I have made a translation of a letter of Dr. Felix Thomas, chief physician of the French navy, stationed at Toulon, to his eminent colleague, Dr. Arsène Drouet, at Paris, which with other details regarding the subject you may wish to make known to the public. The translation is as follows:

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: You preach to one who has been a convert for fifteen years! It is a fortnight since I have begun treating cholera with collodion, and thus far I have saved many lives. In fifteen days at my hospital, Saint Mandrier, I have been myself no less surprised and rejoiced than the press reporters have been astonished at the success which has attended this remedy. Your "heroic" treatment, which I have so often recommended in my lectures on epidemics, had already rendered me immense service in the treatment of pernicious fevers in our colonies.

I have lost but nine cholera cases, all of whom had reached, however, the "asphygmie" point when they were brought to my hospital and were beyond recovery. The *périphérique* blood with them was no more than current jelly. Since my coming, now fifteen days, every subject treated in time has recovered under our eyes. I have said to my assistants—pupils, reporters, foreign physicians: "You see, gentlemen, I am putting Dr. Drouet's method into practice."

You will observe that I write you immediately on a scrap of paper from my consulting room, which commands a view of the magnificent hall where I have under my eye ninety-five cholera patients, twenty to twenty-five of whom (grave cases) owe to you, in great part, their recovery.

Receive, my dear colleague, &c.,

DR. FELIX THOMAS,
Chief Physician of the Navy,
Superintendent of the Saint Manderire Hospital at Toulon.

The cure to which so competent an authority to Dr. Thomas gives his unqualified approval is very simple.

A large number of medical men have likewise testified to the happy effects of Dr. Drouet's remedy. It may be summed up as follows:

1st. A coating of collodion is applied to the abdomen in the two first stages of cholera. It stops evacuations, arrests chills, produces profuse perspiration, and effects recovery.

In the third stage (*cyanose*), when the entire skin assumes a blue and slate-colored tint, collodion may still be applied, sometimes with success, but generally with extremely rare chances of cure.

2d. For cholera morbus and cholera algide, or cold cholera, of average intensity, a single coating of collodion will effect a cure in five hours.

In more severe attacks two coatings, repeated at intervals of an hour, will cure in six hours.

In very severe cases of cholera algide three coatings should be applied from hour to hour, when recovery is effected within seven and one-half hours.

Before applying a fresh coating the first must be removed. Dr. Drouet recommends the following precautions in making these applications: The skin must be shaved so that no hair remains upon the surface. If the operation is made at night, no light should be allowed

within a radius of at least one meter, as the vapors of alcohol and ether emitted by collodion are extremely imflammable. In order to easily remove the coatings place a very thin tarlatan or very light linen cloth over the stomach and keep it extended for several minutes. The collodion penetrates just the same as if there were no coverings, and in removing the bandage the collodion is taken off entirely.

Collodion, the medicinal uses of which were scarcely known forty years ago, is to-day well known by its employment in the photographic art. It is a species of glue, a dissolution of gun-cotton in a mixture of ether and alcohol. It leaves upon the skin a thin but resisting layer or coating, the therapeutical effects of which have given place to the most contradictory opinions.

As a remedy for cholera, collodion came into use for the first time in 1854. In a thesis defended on the 30th of May, in that year, before the faculty of medicine at Strasburg, Dr. Ernest Goze stated that for diarrhea and during the epidemic of cholerine or *riziformes* evacuations, collodion applied to *paroi* abdomen had given the happiest results.

Eleven years later, at Paris, the same remedy was employed by Dr. Arsène Drouet. On the 10th October, 1865, he applied it for the first time, and with perfect success. His observations were published three weeks later in l'Union Médicale of the 4th November. A summary of his observations may be given as follows:

A young woman, twenty-eight years of age, was suddenly seized with cholera on the 10th of October, 1865, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In the space of two hours she had twelve to fifteen evacuations and as many fits of vomiting, with violent cramps and general chills. At 5 o'clock Dr. Drouet applied upon the stomach a coating of collodion, covering it with a sheet of wadding.

The discharges and vomitings were immediately stopped, and in less than ten minutes the cramps disappeared. Five minutes after the application the stomach began to grow warm; half an hour later it was perfectly warm. Two hours afterwards the extremities assumed their natural warmth, a good night was passed, and in two days the patient was entirely recovered.

Dr. Drouet applied the same remedy under the same circumstances to many others with equal success. In fact, such has been his success that he has communicated his remedy for the benefit of all. In the Courrier Medical of the 28th July, 1883, I find the following from his pen:

To cure cholera a single coating of collodion is necessary; sometimes two coatings, very rarely three, applied at intervals of an hour. For drinks, cold water, soda water, ice.

The effects of this treatment are, according to Dr. Drouet:

1st. Immediate stoppage of discharges and vomitings.
2d. Restoration of warmth to the whole body.
3d. Resumption of perspiration and profuse perspiration, which is indispensable to cure.

For Dr. Drouet, "perspiration is the vehicle through which the choleraic poison is eliminated."

In his single experience, Dr. Drouet records the following cures with this remedy:

With collodion and water, I cured in 1865, 1866, and 1868 over 200 cases of contagious cholerine and 30 cases of algide or cold cholera; out of 30 cases that I met with 20 were Asiatic and 10 sporadic cholera.

Many remedies have been tried for cholera, and no doubt some others than collodion have proved efficacious if applied in time, as even this

cure must be applied, but the simplicity of the present remedy would seem to commend itself, and is certainly worthy of consideration and trial by our medical men.

BENJAMIN F. PEIXOTTO,
Consul.

UNITED STRTES CONSULATE,
Lyons, July 19, 1884.

HAVRE.

FIRST REPORT BY CONSUL GLOVER.

Your dispatch No. 57, dated July 29, 1884, relating to the "sanitary inspection of vessels bound to the United States" from this port, has been received. I have the honor to state, that on receipt of your telegram, through Consul-General Walker, I immediately appointed Dr. Goivot, an eminent English physician of this port. The doctor has had large experience in several cholera epidemics, especially while in the Government service on the isle of Mauritius. He is, therefore, by that experience peculiarly fitted for the work to which he has been appointed. I have, up to this date, taken the greatest possible care in regard to the matter, and shall continue to do so in the future.

For the Hamburg steamers that touch at Havre, I suppose it will only be necessary to inspect passengers, baggage, and merchandise leaving this port.

The sanitary condition of Havre is first class, and the French authorities are fully alive to the necessity of all possible precaution, and appear to have left nothing undone that will tend to insure good health in the port. Weekly reports will be forwarded in accordance with your instructions.

JOHN B. GLOVER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, August 18, 1884.

SECOND REPORT BY CONSUL GLOVER.

I have already informed you by cable of the detention here of forty-four emigrants from Turin, Italy. They were booked for the steamship Normandie of the Transatlantic Line, which sailed on Saturday, the 23d instant, for New York. Turin being an infected point, the agents of the line were promptly notified by the sanitary inspector of the risk they would assume in forwarding persons from that place. They were then withdrawn, but not until after a portion of their heavy baggage had been put into the "hold" of the ship and could not be removed. I therefore sent a telegram to the department that you might be informed in advance of the ships' arrival, and be able to take such action as might seem proper. It requires great care and much disagreeable work to make the inspections, but with the aid of an efficient inspector I hope to be able to make them effective.

The sanitary condition of Havre still continues good, but this being the most convenient port for emigrants from the south of France and

the northern part of Italy, there is probably as much danger to be apprehended from vessels leaving here as from any other place in Europe. The above-mentioned forty-four emigrants are still here, and may yet be forwarded to New York by the Transatlantic line.

The company has not yet determined what will be done with them. If they should be shipped you will be promptly notified.

JOHN B. GLOVER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, August 26, 1884.

ITALY.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS IN GENOA.

REPORT BY CONSUL FLETCHER.

On account of the excitement created along the coast of the Mediterranean, incident to the outbreak of that dreaded scourge, the cholera, at the French ports of Toulon and Marseilles, I deem it my duty to inform the Department that every possible precaution is taken by the authorities of Genoa to prevent that terrible disease from gaining a lodgment in this city.

All French vessels are compelled to go into quarantine for seven days when they reach this port.

At night all the streets of this city are flooded with water and disinfectants freely spread everywhere.

Sanitary commissions are appointed to visit every district in the town, and disinfectants are furnished free to all families.

Medical men have been appointed to examine daily the habitations of the lower classes for the purpose of making the latter keep their homes purified.

At the least sign of cholera in Genoa, I shall take the liberty to notify the Department by telegraph.

JAMES FLETCHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, June 30, 1884.

CHOLERA IN THE PROVINCE OF GENOA.

REPORT BY CONSUL FLETCHER.

I cabled the following to the Department on Sunday, August 24, 1884:

Cholera suddenly attacked Spezia on 22d. Sixty-one cases last night; 49 fatal.

I was prompted to this act on account of the very sudden appearance of the scourge in this consular district, and its fearful ravages in so short a space of time.

Gloom pervaded Genoa when this news was first broken to the peo-

ple, for it foreboded dark days to them, and promised no end of family bereavements.

But as strange and alarming as was its sudden attack on Spezia, the slow progress of the epidemic since the 22d instant appears no less so, for, up to this date only 139 deaths are reported, 49 of which were recorded on the first day. Excluding, therefore, the first twenty-four hours, the average death rate daily numbers 13 victims.

This state of affairs is looked upon with satisfaction, and hope, instead of gloom, now beams from the countenances of the people, for it appears to them that the scourge has spent its fury.

The cause of this apparently sudden check is accounted for in this way, which seems like an intervention of Providence: soon after the cholera commenced its deadly work, the sirocco, or African wind, which had been blowing its heated, feverish breath across the Mediterranean for many weeks, and causing deep depression in spirits to all humanity along the Riviera, suddenly gave way before much needed rain storms and cool northwest winds. Fresh air then fanned plague-stricken Spezia, and checked the death-dealing monster.

A brief review of the sanitary condition of this district since the date of my dispatch of June 30, 1884, on the same subject, and the reasons assigned for the sudden outbreak of the cholera at Spezia, seem proper here.

I do not believe the authorities in any city in Europe could be more watchful or take more extreme precautions to ward off the epidemic than those in authority in the province of Genoa. The result is, that Genoa is in as healthy a state to-day as it is possible for human agency to make it, considering its peculiar construction and its close proximity to the sea. All the precautions used seemed needed, too, for Genoa is the first port of entry in Italy for all vessels cleared from French ports. The result of this watchfulness was that, until the 22d instant, no clear case of cholera could be proven in this district. Report had it, however, that a few isolated cases were found here and there in the province throughout the summer, but it is generally believed the unfortunate ones were more the victims of sun-stroke and its consequent evils than the real epidemic.

HOW IT BROKE OUT AT SPEZIA.

Fifty miles from Genoa, along the coast, is the city of Spezia. It has at present a population of about 30,000 inhabitants. Its harbor is one of the finest in the world. Government workshops and the largest arsenal in Italy are located there. As a naval station it is of the utmost importance to the Italian Government. At the outbreak of the cholera in Toulon and Marseilles, Spezia was chosen by the Government as the place to quarantine all Italian fugitives who fled from the stricken French cities. Government vessels were employed to bring those who had not means to pay their way back to their native land.

Those brought to Spezia at the expense of the Italian Government were held on board ship till the days of quarantine expired. Those refugees were counted by the hundred, and continued to be picked up along the French coast at all times. The report is, and I have not seen it contradicted, that after their days of quarantine had expired, those refugees were allowed to take their mattresses and other bedding ashore with them. After landing they disposed of the infected stuff to the highest bidder. Such being the case, it is easy to account for the sudden outbreak of the cholera at Spezia. Another reason is also given,

to wit, that many fugitives escaped ashore during the night, and took their infected clothing with them, the quarantine regulations being rather loose at the time, owing to the small guard stationed along the harbor. There is little doubt but these reasons are correct.

There is a disposition on the part of many to make the condition of affairs here far worse than it really is. I see no reason in doing so. Cool weather must be in order from now on, and therefore a more invigorating atmosphere. I therefore leave unsaid the doleful prophecies of the more timid, and content myself with the fact that at this writing there is not a known case of cholera nearer to Genoa than Spezia.

I have given clean bills of health, so far, to all vessels leaving this port for the United States. I have done so only after the strictest investigation that what is set forth in bills agrees with facts.

JAMES FLETCHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, August 30, 1884.

CHOLERA SCARE IN GENOA.

REPORT BY CONSUL FLETCHER.

In order that facts may keep pace with fiction I beg leave to state that there is not now, neither has there been, a case of cholera in this city so far this year.

I make this declaration in face of the fact that it is at variance with so-called official reports, and reports unofficial, which have been and are now published daily throughout the country to the effect that the epidemic exists in the city of Genoa.

To substantiate my statement, I herewith inclose copy of an official letter from the prefect of this province, sent me in answer to my request for full details of the devastation of the cholera in the entire district since the scourge broke out at Spezia. An examination of this communication will show that up to the 6th instant there has been only 10 cases and 9 deaths from cholera in the whole province of Genoa, barring Spezia. The last named little city, up to the night of the 5th instant, recorded 426 cases and 245 deaths. The nearest case of the epidemic to Genoa, then, is, or was, fully 25 miles from here.

I am thus particular in giving the Department these facts to show that rumor will defame cities at times as well as individuals.

In the excitement of the day the people and officials jump at conclusions too readily, and therefore set cool judgment out of sight. No better illustration can be given to prove this assertion than the following:

A mechanic in this city died very suddenly some ten days ago. The excited people reported it a clear case of cholera, and so it was recorded throughout the country. Cooler minds suggested a post mortem examination; two skilled doctors pronounced the case one of entrite follicolare and catarro bronchiale per broncoectasia; in short, the deceased applied a quantity of ointment internally which was designed for outward application; in fine, he committed suicide.

I inclose an extract from the Caffaro, a daily paper published in this city, which bears on the mechanic's death.

Another illustration: Three men, a carpenter, a mason, and a common workman, were taken sick within a short space of time of one

another; their lodgings were at Porta Pila, just outside the gates of the city. After a sickness of between two and three days all three died. Rumor soon had it advertised that the epidemic was in Genoa beyond a doubt. To quiet the people guards were placed around the suspected buildings, thus prohibiting communication of the many occupants of those buildings with those outside. Meanwhile the authorities investigated these cases, and discovered that the men had indulged their appetites too freely and afterwards worked under a hot sun till overpowered by heat.

The strongest proof that these were not cases of cholera exists in the fact that in two of the buildings where the deaths occurred fully forty families reside, and although ten days have passed by since the event narrated no other case of sickness in any form is reported from those quarters.

Positively no other foundation than what is above stated had rumor to build reports that the city of Genoa was afflicted with cholera.

I will add in conclusion that on the only bill of health issued at this consulate since the deaths of those men I entered thereon the reports in regard to cholera here rather than the facts set forth above. I thought it the safest plan, notwithstanding the fact that the prefect of Genoa gave certificate that the vessel left the port in free pratique.

JAMES FLETCHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, September 10, 1884.

[Translated copy of letter of the prefect of Genoa.]

PREFECTURE OF GENOA CABINET,
Genoa, September 6, 1884.

DEAR SIR: According to your wishes, I have now the pleasure to communicate to you the bulletin of all cases of cholera reported or known in this province since the breaking out of the epidemic at Spezia, also the number of deaths up to last night:

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Spezia	426	245
Follo	5	5
Brugnato	3	2
Sarzana	1	1
Borghetto Varo	1	1

Accept, dear sir, my humble respects,

RAMORMO,
The Prefect.

To the honorable CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES AT GENOA.

THE CHOLERA IN GENOA.

REPORT BY CONSUL FLETCHER.

I advised the Department by cable on the 25th instant that the cholera had at length broken out in Genoa. The first cases were reported on the 22d instant, but up to the evening of that day the authorities were unwilling to believe the victims were possessed of the epidemic.

From the last-named date to the afternoon of the 24th instant 16 cases and 7 deaths were recorded.

On the 25th, up to 3.30 p. m., as stated in my telegram, 33 new cases were reported and 18 deaths.

The most singular circumstance in the advance of the malady in Genoa is that it seeks and finds victims in every part of the city. Reports from other places where the cholera had raged located the disease in the narrow, sunless streets, and among the poor people; in Genoa it is everywhere. The hitherto healthiest localities and the widest and most airy thoroughfares have yielded up victims to the epidemic. The very street on which this consulate is located, together with the French, Austrian, and Turkish consulates, has furnished victims, one of whom was taken from the second building to the one in which I am writing this dispatch. Even on the high and airy Piazza Carignano, where English and American visitors temporarily reside when in Genoa, two letter-carriers succumbed to the malady when in the act of delivering the mail. The knowledge that cholera is striking everywhere in this city, and among all classes, has created much sober thought among the people. Thousands of the naturally timid have left the city while those of bolder character look at the situation as decidedly uninviting.

There is cause for serious thought, for a person cannot walk on the streets far without witnessing the spectacle of plague-stricken humanity being carried past; some to hospital, others to their final resting place, without religious rites or mourners to follow them to their narrow beds. It is my sad privilege daily to witness such scenes.

The outbreak of the epidemic in Genoa, and especially in localities which were considered all but proof against the malady, called for serious investigation; for, as I stated to the Department in previous dispatches, the authorities, through their ceaseless watching, untiring energy, and the great pains taken day and night to keep the city clean, succeeded till now in keeping the cholera out of what has been looked upon as the most exposed port to the disease of any in all Italy, from the fact that all vessels from French ports unload and load merchandise here before proceeding further south.

Experts were therefore appointed to thoroughly investigate the matter, and their verdict is that the spread of the epidemic in all parts of the city was caused by *impure water*.

As if to add more weight to this verdict, although not officially so reported, it is understood throughout the city that out of 68 cases of cholera during the first three days of its ravages here, there were 61 deaths, and of these 61 victims it was discovered that all of them had used the water brought from a certain aqueduct; further, it was proven, before an analysis of the water was made, that fish had died in fountains fed from the water course alluded to.

GENOESE AQUEDUCTS.

A brief description of Genoese aqueducts and their feeders, and the causes assigned for the impurity of a portion of the water, may not be out of place here.

This city is supplied with water from three aqueducts, two of which belong to joint stock companies, the other to the city. The "De Ferrari Gallerio" (joint stock concern) and the city aqueducts are about 15 miles long, and both are fed from the river Gorzento. The third water course, the "Nicolay" aqueduct (joint stock company), is about 13 miles long and is supplied by the river Scrivia. The water from the "Nicolay" is supposed to be the primary cause of the introduction of the cholera into

Genoa, and for the following reasons: Near the head of this aqueduct is a village called Busalla, and close by the village between 1,500 and and 2,000 laborers are employed. The men are under the village and excavating a new railroad track. They are described as in a most filthy condition. Cholera broke out in Busalla on the 14th instant, and up to the date of the investigation by experts (heretofore mentioned) there were recorded 25 cases of the epidemic and 14 deaths in that village. Inquiry disclosed this: Nearly all the workingmen, both the sick and well, had their clothes washed in the Scrivia, the river which supplies the "Nicolay" aqueduct.

As soon as the mayor of Genoa, a brave, fearless, and most energetic executive officer, heard of these things, he immediately ordered the Nicolay company to shut off the waters of the Scrivia and turn the waters from the Gorzento into their water course. This was not a long or an expensive job, as the two other aqueducts are very close to the Nicolay; but the company refused, whereupon the mayor caused the work to be done and had the cost thereof charged to the Nicolay company.

Whether the stopping of the Scrivia water has checked the disease in Genoa or not is something of a conjecture, but one thing is certain, the people praise their energetic mayor for his action in the matter.

The official reports of cases of cholera in Genoa, I am inclined to think, are right, but I am morally certain that fully 75 per cent. of the number find relief only in death. Another item should be mentioned here, only cases in the city proper are reported as in Genoa, and yet there is only the difference of a street or a wall between Genoa and several suburban towns, and all the latter have more or less cases.

I inclose herewith a table giving the number of cases and number of deaths by cholera in this entire province since the malady broke out at Spezia up to 10 p. m. of the night of the 24th instant. The table is from the prefect of Genoa, and is therefore official.

The following figures will show the number of cases from the outbreak of the epidemic in this city daily to the present:

Date.	Cases.
From September 22 to 10 p. m. September 24	16
From 10 p. m., September 24, to 10 p. m., September 25	51
From 10 p. m., September 25, to 10 p. m., September 26	38
From 10 p. m., September 26, to 10 p. m., September 27	39
From 10 p. m., September 27, to 10 p. m., September 28	52
From 10 p. m., September 28, to 10 p. m., September 29	66
Total number of cases	262

The death reports are irregular and oftentimes contradictory. As stated above 75 per cent. of those who have been struck with the malady have undoubtedly died.

Orders have been issued prohibiting this year's wine from being sold in the city.

Unless ordered otherwise I will advise the Department at fair intervals of the progress of the epidemic here. Since its outbreak in the city business has been almost entirely suspended. Many shops are closed and the proprietors thereof rusticating in more healthy quarters.

JAMES FLETCHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, September 30, 1884.

List of cases and of deaths from cholera reported in the province of Genoa from the beginning up to the 24th of September, 1884.

Place and date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Genoa, from September 22	16	7
Spezia, from August 23	1,018	521
Busalla, from September 14	25	14
Arenzano, from September 13	1	
Ameglia, from August 27	13	9
Rossiglione, from September 17	1	1
Mignanego, from September	7	2
Ronco Scrivia, from September 17 and 19	1	1
Brugnato, from September 4 to September 7	3	3
Sanopierdarema, from September 10	3	
Favignone, from September 20	1	1
Borghetto Varo, from September 2 to September 17	6	6
Follo, from August 17 to September 11	10	10
Rico del Golfo, from September, to September 21	4	4
Recco, from September 23	1	
Roccavignale, from September 28	16	8
Cornigliano, from September 22	2	2
Sestri Ponente, from September 24	1	
Sarzana, from September 2 to September 22	2	2
Ste. Stefana Magra, from September 10	1	
Porto Venere, from September 12	15	10
Lerici	3	3
Cairo Montenette, from August 20 to August 30	17	12
Casella, from September 19	1	1
Total	1,168	617

[Telegram received from Genoa September 25, 1884.]

SECRETARY STATE,
Washington, D. C., America:

Thirty-three cases cholera to-day. Deaths, 18. Victims increasing.

FLETCHER,
Consul.

DECREASE OF CHOLERA IN GENOA.

REPORT BY CONSUL FLETCHER.

I have the honor to inform you that the cholera has apparently spent its force in Genoa and vicinity. The proof of this statement is made clear by the following table, which is a continuation of dates and figures kept by me since my report to the Department in dispatch No. 47, under date of September 30, 1884.

The death table includes old cases or victims of previous days; the dates include the twenty-four hours from 10 o'clock p. m. each day:

Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
September 29 to September 30	52	30
September 30 to October 1	45	19
October 1 to October 2	24	25
October 2 to October 3	22	28
October 3 to October 4	20	20
October 4 to October 5	27	12
October 5 to October 6	21	17
October 6 to October 7	13	10
October 7 to October 8	12	10
Total per nine days, October 8	236	171

The victims of each day are still selected from all quarters of the city. The high, airy, and so-called healthy localities furnish their quota as well as the low, sunless, and slovenly places.

JAMES FLETCHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, October 9, 1884.

ABATEMENT OF CHOLERA IN GENOA.

REPORT BY CONSUL FLETCHER.

I take pleasure in announcing to the Department that the cholera has practically vanished from the city and province of Genoa. There has not been a new case reported in this city for a week, and none in the district for several days. Should this favorable state of affairs continue this shall be my last report on the epidemic in this consular district. But before dropping the subject entirely I take liberty to summarize briefly the manner in which the authorities fought against its entrance into Genoa and the stubborn contest waged till the scourge was driven from the city.

Since the outbreak of cholera at Toulon and Marseilles a continual purification of streets, alleys, private and public houses has been kept up, the most powerful disinfectants being used for the purpose, which has made the city all summer, as it is to-day, one grand smelling-bottle of burning sulphur, chlorine, &c. Impure water, or water supposed to be so, was shut off from the city; stale fruits and vegetables offered for sale were seized and destroyed; this year's wine crop was not allowed to be brought into Genoa, and all wine shops were forced to be closed at 8 p. m. daily. The rules were rigid in regard to household cleanliness and the use of disinfectants in whitewash, and if the owner of an establishment of any size heeded not the orders of those in authority the work would still be performed and at the expense of the proprietor.

To-day, without hesitation, the people acknowledge, and give their brave mayor credit for it, that had not all these precautions been taken Genoa would have a more lamentable record than present statistics of the epidemic show.

To the above I beg to add certain conclusions of my own, based upon personal observation and investigation during the ravages of the cholera here, the summary of which may be useful should the scourge strike any city or town in the United States.

In my dispatch No. 47, dated September 30, 1884, I reported that the water from the aqueduct Nicolay was pronounced impure for causes set forth in said dispatch. To prove this statement was not far-fetched I give the following items:

In 300 cases of cholera, before this water supply was shut off from the city, there were 275 deaths, and all the victims had been using this water. Since the water was stopped from entering Genoa the cases have been very few among those who were able to obtain good and wholesome food. Conclusion No. 1, therefore, shows how essential is pure water to good health.

It is well known here that Sunday excesses among the laboring classes proved a powerful feeder to the epidemic; the bulletins of Monday pointed this fact out too clearly to be disputed. Conclusion No. 2, then, suggests regular habits whether at work or at play.

Conclusion No. 3 is based on the opinions of medical advisers, that substantial food has proven a better champion in battling with cholera than doctors' medicines.

SUMMARY.

Granted a city or town has officials who energetically and fearlessly fight everything which has a tendency to prey upon public health; granted the people abuse not nature; let substantial food be one's daily portion; to all these things frame a mind prepared to face calmly and bravely whatever trials and vicissitudes may cross your path, and you have an armor that will, I am positive, in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases in one thousand, baffle the type of cholera which lately raged in Genoa.

JAMES FLETCHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, October 13, 1884.

OUTBREAK AND COURSE OF THE CHOLERA IN NAPLES.

REPORT BY CONSUL HAUGHWOUT.

I have the honor to submit to the Department a report upon the appearance of the cholera within this consular district, the progress of the disease, the sanitary condition of this city, and the habits of the people at the time of the outbreak; in what manner the disease was caused to spread in and around this province, its treatment according to the ideas of the leading Neapolitan physicians, and the outlook for the future.

The march and progress of the cholera from its appearance at Toulon and Marseilles to the time of its appearance on the peninsula of Italy, at Saluzzo, have already been fully reported to the Department, I believe, and it remains for me to consider its arrival in this city, from what point it was brought directly, and the consequences.

At the time of and during the early period of the cholera in Marseilles there were in that city a number of Italians, among whom were several sailors. During the latter part of July about fifteen of these sailors sailed from Marseilles and landed at Naples. At the time of landing their presence was unknown to the municipal authorities in this city. They took up their abode in the Strada di Porto, where they passed one night, after which they were discovered, sent back to their ship, and left, as supposed, for Palermo. Their stay was sufficient, it is thought, to sow the germs of the disease in that portion of the city where they remained for the single night.

About August 2 the first case of cholera was recorded in Naples for the year 1884, and the patient was removed to the Conoechia Hospital, where he subsequently died. From that day the disease made gradual progress, of the course of which there was no official report, the fact of the existence of the cases being published by the newspapers in a desultory way, no particular importance being attached to them seemingly. It was said that the cases were sporadic, and that the disease would not spread, it being too late in the season. On the other hand there were those who said that we might expect one of two things—either that then the disease would be smothered for the time being to break out with renewed force in May, 1885, or that we might expect a

gradual increase of cases, followed by an outbreak similar to that of 1836–'37.

Finally, on August 23, the disease manifested itself in a decided and unequivocal manner. The apparent indifference on the part of the municipal authorities to the cases occurring prior to that date was changed into the greatest activity and anxiety. That portion of the city first exposed to the prey of the disease was the Porto. From there it rapidly extended to the Mercato, Pendino, and Vicaria, the former of which sections rapidly outstripped the Porto in the number of cases and deaths occurring therein, and has maintained the foremost position during the period of the pestilence.

The sanitary condition of the city of Naples, although good in some respects, is rendered uncertain when the outbreak of any disease is imminent which may be intensified by bad drainage.

It is idle to attempt to conceal the fact that the larger portion of this city is sadly deficient in proper drainage. The lower classes of the people are not cleanly, and their personal habits are such as to shock ordinarily sensitive natures. When one goes beyond the limits of the wealthier sections of the city into those inhabited by the poor and laboring classes this is strikingly manifested. The homes of the poor are wretched in the extreme, and it does not seem possible that anything like happiness or domestic comfort can exist among those dwelling in them.

The city of Naples is divided into twelve sections or districts, four of which, viz, the Mercato, Pendino, Vicaria, and Porto, have been those in which the disease has worked the greatest ravages. There were some days during the early part of its course when the better quarters of the city, the San Ferdinando and Chiaja, were free from it, and when it was hoped that at least these sections would escape from it; but at this date all the sections of the city are infested. From these latter-named sections, and many others, the exodus of inhabitants was very great, estimated during the early days of the epidemic at between 50,000 and 60,000 persons. The paths of these refugees lay north, toward Rome, Bologna, and Florence; south, toward Calabria, Castellamare, Vico Equense, Meta, and Sarrento; and east, toward Foggia. Those persons who were left in the city of Naples were the poorer classes, the tradespeople, those in the employ of the various departments of Government service, the employés of private business houses, soldiers and marines, and those entirely dependent for their support upon their daily work. The battle-ground of the physicians were the four sections of the Mercato, Porto, Pendino, and Vicaria, already named. These quarters are distinctively old Naples, composed of narrow streets, with high, overhanging buildings, into which the direct rays of the sun rarely penetrate in summer and never in winter, containing a population of about 350,000,* where the streets are so narrow that one of the

* NOTE BY CONSUL HAUGHWOUT.—Since forwarding to the Department my dispatch No. 43 I have ascertained that I was misinformed as to the population of the four sections, to wit, the Mercato, Porto, Pendino, and Vicaria. I have just received the following figures from the prefect of this city:

	Inhabitants.
Porto	37,048
Mercato	56,052
Vicaria	62,359
Pendino	34,324
Total	189,783

I have also been informed by the prefect that from August 18 to September 23 there were 9,877 cases of cholera in Naples and 5,269 deaths.

Naples small one-horse carriages cannot travel, and where the foot-passengers pass each other with difficulty, many of which streets are unpaved and ever damp and foul smelling. In cellar-like rooms, some on a level with the street and others many steps below, live thousands of the poor of the city, huddled together, ten or fifteen in a single room, without distinction of age or sex, and subsisting upon food of the most miserable and unnutritious quality. The air for these habitations is admitted by the door, and by a small hole in the wall serving as a window.

For food they subsist almost entirely upon cheap fruit, bread, and fish, which food lacks the elements necessary to give them power to resist the strain produced upon their enfeebled systems by the cholera. In addition to this they indulge in large quantities of poor wine, which itself has a tendency to cause in them a condition favorable to the development of the disease.

On the 2d day of September the municipal authorities began the publication of three official bulletins, the first of cases and deaths from 4 p. m. to 2 a. m.; the second from 2 a. m. to 10 a. m.; and the third from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. A list of fresh cases was thus given three times a day, also a list of deaths occurring among those cases in each bulletin, and among the cases published in the previous bulletin.

The bulletins for the first twenty-four hours showed 127 fresh cases and 65 deaths. On the 11th day of September the highest point was reached, the bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 4 o'clock p. m. on that day, giving 949 fresh cases and 357 deaths. This was followed by 848 fresh cases and 386 deaths on the 12th, and 698 fresh cases and 281 deaths on the 13th, from which date there has been a gradual decrease, both in cases and deaths.

On September 22 the cases had fallen to 305 and the deaths to 97 within the period of twenty-four hours. At present there is every prospect that by October 15 all serious apprehension concerning the epidemic will be at end and that the city will once more be restored to its customary tranquility. The sudden increase in the cases and deaths on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of September over what they had been previous to those days is due to three causes.

Monday, September 8, Tuesday, September 9, Wednesday, September 10, and Thursday, September 11, were quite cool, though clear days. Friday, September 12, Saturday, September 13, were very chilly, stormy days. The wind was very high and cool and the rain fell in torrents at Naples. For the sudden chill that then fell upon the city the people were totally unprepared. Some of them were homeless and others lived in habitations already cold and damp, and were unprovided with warm coverings and clothing. This class was stricken down by hundreds. Warm, dry, and sunshiny weather was prayed for as being the only means effectual to reduce the number of cases and deaths; but it was not until Monday, September 15, that the weather cleared and that the sun once more shone forth in a cloudless sky.

Another potent cause of increase was the feast of the Piedigrotta, falling on the night of September 7, and the day and night of September 8. Last year this bacchanalian fête was celebrated beyond the limits of reason, in the unlimited consumption of fruit, indigestible food, and poor wine. This year the municipal authorities forbade the celebration, but it was found impossible to restrain the people entirely. The fête was celebrated to a certain extent in the orthodox manner, the result of which will be seen in the number of cases and deaths of September 11, 12, and 13.

The third cause of the rapid increase of cases and high death rate was the fear of and animosity felt toward the physicians by the families and friends of the patients, who believed that they were being poisoned by the order of the Government, already wearied of the large numbers of the poor in Naples. The result was that the cases were either hidden from the authorities until aid came too late, or, if discovered, the people resisted the efforts of the physicians with force and violence.

In addition to this it may be said that there were many cases not reported to the authorities until after death had ensued, before which time distribution had been made of the effects of the deceased among his family and friends, a fruitful source of the propagation of the disease.

It has been found impossible to obtain at present anything like a correct list of the number of cases and deaths from the commencement of the outbreak to the present time; but approximately it may be said that over 9,000 persons have been attacked by the cholera in Naples, 60 per cent. of whom have died. It will not be until long after the cessation of the epidemic that we shall have anything like a correct estimate, and then in all probability the numbers will far exceed those given above.

I consider that a discussion of any theory relative to the causes of the spread of cholera among the people here—for example, what is called the "microbe theory"—would be out of place in a report such as the one now submitted. What I am about to say represents generally and fairly what are the opinions of the Neapolitan physicians on this subject.

It is said that cholera, as is the case with all infectious diseases, has its period of incubation, which may vary greatly, from thirty-six hours to seven or eight days, and even to three or four weeks. In the human stomach the cholera microbe does not readily grow and multiply, for the reason that the chemical reaction therein is acid, and is, therefore, a location not only unfavorable to the development of the germ, but one that may have the power to destroy it. In persons affected by chronic catarrh of the mucous membrane of the stomach, it is highly probable that the microbe can multiply in the stomach, but the situation preferred by it is the intestines, where the liquid reaction is alkaline.

A healthy intestine with power of resistance may render sterile the introduction of the cholera germ, causing simply a catarrhal diarrhea. It seems to be a matter of belief here among the physicians that a person who has led and continues to lead a well-regulated life, at all times observing precautions in matters of diet and in exposure to the disease and its sources, has little to fear; that a healthy stomach will digest the microbe without inconvenience. It is also said that the microbe must enter by the mouth, although at Saint Angello, near Lorrento, a case was reported week before last of a laundress, hitherto in good health, who died within two or three hours after washing a quantity of infected linen from Naples. An attempt has been made to explain this on the theory that she was poisoned by some volatile matter, inhaled by her and proceeding from the linen, rapidly developing into the very active cause of her death.

The cholera, as is said, has a short run. The fate of the patient is decided within a few days, and perhaps within a few hours. Science as yet knows no direct and safe remedy to paralyze its effects. Promptness is necessary. At the first appearance of the diarrhea the patient should be put to bed, well covered. A perspiration should at once be excited by administration of hot tea, cocoa, camomile, fennel, peppermint, with some spoonfuls of brandy or rum, and drops of laudanum. In addition to this the use of muriatic acid, citric acid, or lactic acid, or lemon juice with brandy and water, is advised. The patient should

not be permitted to leave his bed until the discharges are regular. The diet should be strong, broth being sufficient in the first days. Subsequently the diet may be increased.

In addition to the means above used it has been found that hypodermic injections of acidulated water have produced curative results, but in a very great number of cases brought to the notice of the physicians the patient is so far advanced toward his end that all means used to aid him fail. It is intended here to give simply an outline of the treatment used and not any extended discussion thereupon.

Concerning quarantine the general opinion is that by sea it may give a certain immunity from the disease, if rigorously applied, and in many of the past epidemics the best results have been obtained. No absolute value can be given to the quarantine by land and the sanitary cordons, and it is said that as far as the latter are concerned they are only successful in those localities where the population is small and where the ways of communication are few and easy to be guarded. As for fumigation it is said that in order to be effectual in destroying the germs of cholera the vapors of chlorine or sulphur should be brought to a degree of intensity destructive to human life, and that long before that limit could be reached the state of affairs could not be tolerated by the respiratory organs. The means deemed to be the most secure in preventing the spread of the disease are the separation of the healthy from the infected districts; the absolute isolation of the houses in which the cases occur; the transportation of the sick to a lazzaretto of wood, capable of removal, disinfection, or burning, which lazaretto shall have already been prepared for the reception of the sick, in which the patients in different stages of the disease shall be held apart. The same is said of those brought into quarantine, namely, that the recent arrivals shall be kept separate from those having first come, and furthermore that the lazzaretto shall be placed in the lower places and not high up in order that there may be no infiltration into the lower healthy places.

A disinfecting agent strongly recommended and in use here is a solution of bichloride of mercury (1 in 1,000) to be thrown upon the dejecta. Another is the following:

	Grains.
Sulphate of copper	50
Corrosive sublimate	1
Carbolic acid	10
Water	1,000

For disinfection in gross great use is made of a saturate solution of sulphate of iron, to which may succeed the use of carbolic acid, both of which should be used daily during the period of the epidemic. It is strongly advised that all linen, clothing, bedding, &c., used during the sickness shall be burned in preference to disinfection, and that all earthen and glass ware used during the sickness should be immersed in chloride of lime and water and then washed in acidulated water. Metal ware should remain for half an hour in boiling salt and water (water 100 parts, salt 40 parts).

Considering the intensity of the epidemic in Naples, it seems remarkable that the adjacent towns have not suffered more severely, and especially inasmuch as there has been no quarantine on the mainland, *i. e.*, between the provincial towns. Between Naples and Lorrento there are ten towns of considerable importance, four of which lie within the jurisdiction of this consulate, the rest under that of Castellamare. The former are San Giovanni a Seduccio, Portici, Resina, and Torre del Greco, and the latter Torre Annunciata, Castellamare, Vico Equense,

Meta, Piano di Sorrento, and finally Sorrento. All of these towns have suffered in a greater or less degree, those most conspicuous being Torre Annunciata, San Giovanni a Seduccio, and Resina.

Since the sudden increase of cases at Naples a fumigation chamber has been established at Castellamare, at the railroad station, and also at the northern entrance to the town of Vico. Having passed through these rooms and having endured fumigation several times, I can speak from actual experience. At Castellamare, on the arrival of the trains, all baggage, large and small, is surrendered and left for fumigation on the outside thereof for two hours. The passengers are then hurried into two large connecting rooms, in the corners of which are earthen dishes, from which rise the fumes of chlorine. In the morning these fumes are strong, in the afternoon mild; after the lapse of seven minutes the passengers are permitted to leave. At Vico it is about the same. Adopting the view of fumigation already expressed in a former part of this report, it is clear that the method used is good for nothing, except to thoroughly impregnate one's clothing with the odor of chlorine. It is certainly not this method of disinfection that has saved Castellamare and the other towns from a serious spread of the disease.

At Capri and the other islands in the bay the Government ordered a quarantine of twenty-one days at Nisida, which the Capresi enforce for their island at the muzzle of the gun.

Among the towns whose names have just been given Torre Annunciata has suffered the most, there having been between 50 and 100 cases; at San Giovanni a Seduccio about 50 cases; at Portici about 30, and at Resina about 40. At Castellamare the cases have not exceeded a dozen; at Vico 3 or 4; at Meta 1, and at Sorrento none. The same proportion of deaths as at Naples has occurred.

What is now the condition of commercial affairs at Naples one may easily imagine. There are thousands of persons here who have no means beyond what their trade brings them, and the question is, how can this mass live? Not only in those quarters of the city in which the disease is the most severe, but in the healthier sections all business has ceased. Either the stores are not opened at all or they open early in the morning and close at noon, for no one enters them for the purpose of buying. The means necessary to meet the obligations of the store-keepers are wanting; their paper must inevitably go to protest, and the daily journals here call upon the Government to make some provision for this industrious class of people to save them from ruin and to extend for a reasonable period the time of payment of commercial paper, for it is claimed that in times of such universal misfortune the Government, in spite of the code of commerce, should have the power and authority to prevent such disaster by measures of prudence and foresight, that the catastrophe may not produce consequences more disastrous than what should naturally follow. It is urged that the Government should consult with the principal institutions lending credit concerning the means to be used to reach the desired end, and that the large banks of Italy should accord to their debtors a reasonable extension of time, say three months.

What the damage has been to Naples by reason of the cholera it is impossible to state at present. Information upon the point must be left for communication in a future report. It suffices to say that at present business in this city and province is almost paralyzed. The last steamships leaving this port for New York were the Britannia of the Fabre line, and the Gottardo of the Florio-Rubattino line. The departure of these steamers occurred August 18, at which time this city

was considered to be infected, and consequently no clean bills of health could be given. Since that date the Scotia, of the Fabre line, lay at Naples for twenty-four hours, thence departing for Marseilles. For the European ports steamers have left almost daily, to wit, the British Steamship Germania for Trieste and Sidonia for Liverpool, and the German Steamship Lissabon for Hamburg, via Gaeta and Sicily. Since the outbreak of the epidemic at this port, only the Florio-Rubattino line has made its port of sailing at Castellamare di Stabia, the other lines either stopping their call here or sailing only at intervals. The regular sailings of the vessels will not be resumed, so I am informed by the agents, until clean bills of health can be issued.

It cannot be denied in good faith that Naples owes its present sufferings, in great measure, to the undesirable condition of the lower classes and to the existence in the nineteenth century of thickly settled sections which are as they were three hundred years ago. The large proportion of cases and deaths in the Mercato, Porto, Pendino, and Vicaria demonstrates this incontestably. These sections have always given the largest contingent of cases and deaths in the epidemics of past years, and always will until some radical change is inaugurated therein. In these sections past epidemics have always had their beginning and from these sections has the disease spread to other and healthier regions of the city.

The eyes of King Humbert and his ministers have been opened as they never were before to the true state of affairs among the poor of Naples, and the result may be the opening out of new streets through the four sections, into which the fresh air of the bay and the purifying rays of the sun may enter freely, and as a further result a new system of drainage, not only for these sections of the city, but for the remaining eight.

FRANK G. HAUGHWOUT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Naples, September 22, 1884.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA IN NAPLES.

REPORT BY CONSUL HAUGHWOUT.

Since communicating with the Department by my dispatches Nos. 43 and 44, and by my telegram of September 22, the situation at Naples has rapidly improved. It may safely be said that this city has not been so clear in many a day as it is now, nor has the condition of the poorer classes been so comfortable in point of food and drink as it has been since the establishment of the economic kitchens and the contributions in aid of the sufferers, which now amount to about 650,000 francs.

Since the 15th of September all the conditions favorable to a diminution of the cholera have been present—dry, clear weather and watchfulness and care on the part of the local authorities. The danger that is now to be apprehended is the too early return of the so-called refugees—those who fled at the first approach of the disease and who may hasten to return when it is reported that the epidemic has broken up and when the municipality decides to publish no more official bulletins. What has occurred at Toulon and Marseilles may be repeated in Naples, and for days past the journals of this city have been warning the absent ones not to return, but to remain where they are until a few weeks have passed.

It is to be feared that this warning will not be heeded. There are interests here belonging to the absent that need now, or will soon need, personal attention, and the temptation to return will be too great to be withstood. On account of this danger it is highly probable that within the next week the bulletins may show an increase of cases.

On September 22 the decided and rapid decrease in the cases and deaths began. At the expiration of the twenty-four hours, occurring at 4 p. m., there had been 241 cases and 112 deaths. The following table gives the official list from that day until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon:

Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
September 23	243	111
September 24	237	92
September 25	185	100
September 26	181	60
September 27	130	51
September 28	123	64
September 29	99	32
September 30	128	40
October 1	82	28

These figures, as has been the case with all those published as official during the past month, have been given to the public as those representing the true number of cases and deaths. It cannot be said that they are given with exactness, for it is well known that during the hours between the night of the 10th of September and that of the 11th nearly 2,800 people died of cholera in Naples. These figures were concealed from the people and were spread over the succeeding days.

To show that this outbreak has been one of terrible severity, I will once more recur to the list of cases and deaths from August 21 to midnight of September 26, the date at which the diminution was very apparent. From the first-mentioned date to the latter there were recorded in Naples 10,486 cases and 5,548 deaths. Taking in consideration the short period of time between these two dates—thirty-six days—this outbreak surpasses in intensity all those of former years, including that of 1837, as will be seen from inspection of the following table:

Date.	Deaths.
From October 2 to December 31, 1836	5,300
From April 25 to September 25, 1837	13,800
From July 20 to September 28, 1854	8,600
From August 20 to December 14, 1855	1,300
From October 13 to December 21, 1865	2,200
From July 30 to October 22, 1866	3,470
From August 1 to October 7, 1867	300
From August 22 to December 15, 1873	1,280

As the disease diminished in intensity at Naples an increase was recorded in the suburbs of the city, and particularly at Torre Annunciata, a town containing at the date of the last census (1881) 17,000 inhabitants. From the 23d of September to the 1st of October there were in that town 128 cases and 70 deaths. These figures are subject to the same criticism applicable to Naples.

At Castellamare the condition of affairs remains about the same as when I last reported. The fumigation at the railway of persons arriving has been discontinued. A few fresh cases are reported daily, but the

city is in a satisfactory sanitary condition, due to great care and watchfulness on the part of the authorities.

At Vico, Meta, and Sorrento the health is very good. The latter town is full of strangers, who rest in the security afforded by an almost total isolation from the infected districts.

I have been unable to ascertain that any Americans have been attacked by the disease within my district, and I do not believe that any have been. The cholera seems to have spared the foreigners.

FRANK G. HAUGHWOUT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Naples, October 2, 1884.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA IN NAPLES.

REPORT BY CONSUL HAUGHWOUT.

When I last had the honor of communicating with the Department on the subject of the cholera in this city it was confidently hoped that the disease had spent its force and that by the 20th of this month we might consider the city of Naples to be free from it. But unfortunately such was not the case, and we were destined on the 9th of this month to experience a sudden and unlooked for increase in the number of cases in the miserable quarters of the Mercato, Pendino, and Porto.

On the evening of Thursday, October 8, the official bulletin gave for the twenty-four hours ending at 4 p. m. on that day but 18 cases and 9 deaths. Such marked and steady improvement in matters was the cause of great rejoicing among the people, rejoicing that was directed in unfortunate channels and celebrated by some in an unwise manner.

Throughout that day the bulletins marked the steady decrease and the fact was hailed by every one as the forerunner of better days in store for the city.

Thursdays during this month have been observed by the poorer classes as pleasure days. The month of October, in Naples, generally brings most beautiful weather.

On these days the poor and working classes throw aside their work and cares and spend their days and evenings in the country, eating and drinking more plentifully than on ordinary days. Moreover, at this time of the year the vintage is at its height, and the "bettole" or taverns have large supplies of the new wine on hand, which is eagerly consumed by the people. In this wine the process of fermentation has not been completed, and the results of copious drinking of the same are the usual choleraic symptoms.

In accordance with the customs referred to half of Naples, that half from the least healthy sections of the city, were in the country last Thursday, scattered about the neighboring villages, eating as they had not eaten for some time past, singing the funeral dirge of the cholera, and drinking the new wine without stint. What was the result within twenty-four hours thereafter? That the new cases rose to 122 and the deaths to 45. It was then that the municipal authorities ordered the "bettole" to be closed on Thursdays in this month, and on Sundays and Mondays.

On the following Sunday the new cases fell to 97 and the deaths to 48, and to-day the bulletins record 90 cases and 28 deaths.

The reduction in the cases and deaths of last week brought confidence and relief to all called to Naples every day on business.

The trains between that city and Castelamare are now running as usual, and are well filled, and the fumigation at Vico has been abandoned. There is a revival of trade between Naples and the United States, the shipments through this consulate from September 1 to date having been 160,401.96 lire in value.

Two steamers will shortly leave Naples for New York, one English and the other French, the latter expecting to carry passengers.

The following table is intended to show the population of each of the twelve sections of this city according to the last census, the number of cases of cholera and deaths therefrom down to the 10th of October, and the percentage in every 1,000 inhabitants:

Section.	Population.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage.
S. Ferdinando	35,758	320	126	About 3 in 1,000.
Chiaja	35,495	286	142	About 4 in 1,000.
S. Guisseppe	18,405	341	173	About 9 in 1,000.
Montecalvario	43,637	464	165	About 4 in 1,000.
Avvocata	38,694	350	108	About 3 in 1,000.
Stella	40,203	427	165	About 4 in 1,000.
S. C. all' Arena	28,079	478	150	About 5 in 1,000.
Vicaria	62,359	1,859	943	About 15 in 1,000.
S. Lorenzo	20,445	288	118	About 6 in 1,000.
Mercato	56,052	3,340	1,590	About 28 in 1,000.
Pendino	34,324	1,743	814	About 23 in 1,000.
Porto	37,048	1,488	689	About 18 in 1,000.
Total	450,499	11,384	5,183	

To the list of above deaths should be added 859, taken from the records of the Conocchia, Maddalena, and Piedigrotta hospitals, occurring from the beginning of the epidemic to midnight of the 10th of this month, forming a total of 6,042 deaths.

As I have said in my former reports, I have good reason to believe that these figures are not correct, or at least not what a future report will show them to have been; but at present they are the only ones accessible.

FRANK G. HAUGHWOUT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Naples, October 13, 1884.

NEW THERAPEUTIC RESEARCHES UPON THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

TRANSMITTED BY CONSUL HAUGHWOUT, OF NAPLES.

I have the honor to transmit to the Department of State a translation of a pamphlet entitled "New Therapeutic Researches upon the Asiatic Cholera of 1884," recently published by a prominent Neapolitan physican. Dr. Semmola represents the school of physicians in this city who oppose the theory of the microbe in cholera as being the origin of the disease. His opinions, I believe, are entitled to considerable

respect. The translation has been kept as closely as possible within the meaning of the original, although at times much difficulty was met in endeavoring to render strictly the idioms used.

FRANK G. HAUGHWOUT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Naples, January 20, 1885.

NEW THERAPEUTIC RESEARCHES UPON THE ASIATIC CHOLERA OF 1884.

[By Dr. M. Semmola, professor of the University of Naples, chief physician of the hospitals, membe of the Academy of Medicine, parliamentary deputy.]

Even while admitting the theory of the microbe, according to the conclusions of Dr. Koch, yet I am convinced that that theory can never be taken as the point of departure for the rational and scientific treatment of cholera. Hence, I do not hesitate to conclude, after observations made upon a large scale, that the anti-microbe or anti-parasitic treatment is not at all, and never will be, the proper method by which to arrest the development of the disease; and for the following reasons:

(A) Because the best known and most powerful parasite-destroying agents can never be introduced into the intestinal canal in proportions necessary to kill the microbe without danger to the patient.

(B) Because, even if one could introduce into the *ileum jejunum* (the principal locality to be reached) a sure parasite-killing agent, inoffensive to man, the death of the microbe would constitute but a small portion of the treatment, because the gravest phenomena of cholera are undoubtedly due to a chemical principle which poisons successively the nerve centers and which is in the course of formation in the intestine when the diarrhea advises us that the choleraic attack has commenced. I believe, also, that the diarrhea itself, from its beginning, instead of being an irritating effect due to the microbe, can be looked upon as the first result of the poisoning of the abdominal sympathetic nerve centers, through their incontestable influence upon the circulation and the nourishment of the intestine. It is possible thus to explain perfectly the hyperœmia intense red (rouge hortense) of the mucous membrane, the profound change in the intestinal epithelium, and the disturbances of secretion which constitute the first stage of the sickness. Hence, even admitting the parasitic point of departure, the infection due to the microbe would begin its deadly work in the intestine as a hidden enemy, who prepares the materials of its attacks, which are then absorbed in order to produce progressively the poisoning of the different nerve centers presiding over the functions successively disturbed. That which is a matter of certainty to me is, that all the anti-parasite treatments recommended hitherto are but scientific charlatanism which are sought to be justified by badly made, or badly interpreted, experiments, all of which prove absolutely nothing, because they have been used in cases of diarrhea (cholerine), curable by all sorts of treatments in which the hygiene is rigorously regulated, without taking into account all the other numerous cases in which, the famous enema being used, the choleraic symptoms have resulted fatally.

2. The specific remedy in cholera, or the quinine of cholera, so to speak, has not yet been discovered, and I am constrained to believe that it will never be discovered by rational means, that is to say, by means of the laboratory.

3. I believe it to be a great error to confound the infection of cholera with the infection of marsh fever. This error was very pardonable to our ancestors, among whom was the late Professor Galbiati, the celebrated Neapolitan physician (1836), who called the cholera the pernicious fever of the Ganges. But to-day this idea constitutes a deplorable pathological and clinical confusion, for it is well known that in the regions where the cholera is endemic, there also exist marsh fever epidemics, and that even there are places (Cochin China) where rage at the same time the two epidemics, that is to say, cholera and the pernicious cholera-form fever, and that the salts of quinine, by their therapeutic results, are one of the surests means by which to distinguish the diseases and prove their different natures or qualities, because by the use of the said salts the latter is cured and the former is not. It matters little whether one has the identical form of malady or one similar to it. Their identity proves only that it is the same seat of the organism that has been attacked, yet by a different cause; and one can then understand easily that in order to be able to cure these identical morbid forms, arising from a different cause, it is necessary to use a different remedy in order to combat each one of the causes.

Fortunately for the marsh-fever infection we possess quinine, but unfortunately against the cholera infection we have discovered no such remedy; consequently it is absurd to regard the salts of quinine as a remedy for cholera, and the clinical facts upon which many believe they can rely are incontestably badly made or badly interpreted observations.

4. Since there is no specific or etiological treatment for the cholera, there exists up to the present time but two possible ways of combatting this malady; *i. e.*, the symptomatic and the physiological treatment.

5. In the symptomatic treatment the physician proposes to combat the sickness in proportion as it develops, by the administration of medicinal bodies having an effect finally antagonistic to the symptom which manifests itself.

Thus for example: Intestinal inflammation, astringents; feebleness, stimulants; algidism, artificial heat, alcohol, &c.; paralysis of the heart, injection of sulphuric ether, or the like. This kind of treatment, when it is managed within certain limits, and when one does not demand too much from it, is productive of favorable results, with this fundamental condition, that one must not use agents which shall produce profound and unknown disturbances, and that the actions of the agents used shall be evanescent. In this way some favorable effects may be produced which shall not be dangerous to the patient. But if the physician, seeing the persistency and the aggravation of the symptoms which he wishes to combat at all hazards, redoubles the force of his blows in using substances of a disturbing action, and basing himself upon theoretical views more or less founded, he attains no other end than that of aggravating the lot of the patient. The symptom is not and cannot be done away with, because the apparent difficulty is sustained by a material biological condition of a chemical order, against which the medicine used does not act.

If happily the system succeeds in overcoming the difficulty by its own force, and in reacting upon the algide or "asphyctique" (*sic*) condition, it will happen that the biological effect of the treatment used will develop immediately (the treatment having remained well tolerated up to that point through defect of absorption) and will become poisonous, either through themselves or by contributing to produce morbid results of a very grave character and compromising for the patent (gastritis, encephalitis, &c.), and this without taking into account the manner in which certain poisonous substances work which physicians believe themselves authorized to recommend by their supposed mode of action (atropine, strychnine, &c), and which paralyze the spontaneous resources of the system by their profoundly disturbing action.

6. There remains but the physiological treatment. I call physiological treatment that which, without disturbing the system with powerful medicinal actions proposes only to increase by all means the resistance of the vital economy against the successive invasions of the choleraic poison. The bases of this treatment are the following:

(*a*) Absolute and rigorous repose of the organs attacked, that is to say, of the gastro-intestinal tube, by complete fasting, at the slightest manifestation of diarrhea.

As soon as a liquid discharge from the bowels has appeared during the time of the cholera, no matter how slight such a discharge may be, there is no need to spend time in reasoning or discussing the question in order to determine whether it may be one of infectious diarrhea, or one of an accidental nature. Fasting must be observed, and even a cup of simple *consommé* contributes to favor the development of a grave choleraic form. I believe that this advice has not been considered of sufficient importance to justify its being insisted upon as an anchor of safety for the patient. I am in the habit of repeating that after the slightest warning of diarrhea, even the smallest quantity of food taken constitutes a true mitrailleuse, which is put into the hands of a dangerous enemy. The same functional repose, that is to say, complete fasting, must be imposed upon the patients when a favorable reaction has declared itself, if the diarrhea troubles have not completely ceased for at least twenty-four hours. My personal experience and that of the heroic sanitary corps of the White Cross, of which I have had the honor to be the chief, have proved peremptorily that five or six teaspoonfuls of *bouillon*, administered too early, have sometimes been sufficient to cause the recommencement of the most serious choleraic forms (asphyxia, algidism, &c.), which had already given place to a healthy reaction. I have observed that milk in little doses is a preferable food, when it becomes necessary to feed the patient again.

(*b*) To stimulate at the proper moment the physiological powers by physiological therapeutic measures, heat should be used, applied under the form of the warm bath at a temperature from 38 to 40 centigrade, and repeated according to needs. I say at the proper moment, for in that lies the secret of good results, results almost prodigious, capable of being produced by the warm bath, which, in fact, is not a new remedy. It has already been used to combat algidism; but it is very difficult to obtain from it favorable results when it is administered at that period. The moment most favorable for the use of the warm bath is at the first stage of the illness, that is to say, when the algicle state has not commenced, because it is not a question of warming

physically the cold cutaneous surface by means of the warm bath, as was formerly thought. The physical result is almost nothing, even as it would be if the warm bath were used to heat up a dead body.

In fact, when the biological factors are deeply injured, external physical warming is but a therapeutic resource—it may hardly be symptomatic. The prodgious biological effects that the warm bath produces in the first period of the cholera cannot be dreamed of in the algide and asphyctic periods, for the simple reason that the biological conditions of the cutaneous surface and of the rest of the system do not permit the realization of the action which the bath should produce and which is the cause of those great curative benefits in the first period. In fact the warm bath, from 38 to 40, excites the peripheric nervous network. It also excites by reflex action the center of circulation, and consequently produces a harmonious restoration of physiological functional relations between the cutaneous surface and the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane. Finally, the warm bath favors with the perspiration the elimination of the poisonous principles, which doubtless are the cause of the poisoning of the nervous system, together with the profoundly characteristic disturbances of the secretions of the vasomotor system, &c., which constitute precisely the greatest dangers in cholera.

It is necessary to say that in order to favor and sustain all the effects of the warm bath it must be repeated several times successively at an interval of one or two hours, according to the judgment of the physician, and on leaving the bath the patient must be wrapped up in woolen coverings and must be given warm lightly alcoholized and aromatic drinks.

I advise the use of warm baths even in case the patient is suffering from light diarrhea and feels a sensation of epigastric uneasiness, with or without vomiting. This uneasiness or pain is the precursory sign that a terrible struggle is about to take place; no time must be lost; the patient must be put into a warm bath for ten or fifteen minutes. This, however, is not all that should be done.

In other cases of simple diarrhea, not accompanied by epigastric pains, when I see that the diarrhea resists the first treatment (repose, absolute fasting, opium, tannin, &c.) I wait no longer, but advise the use of the bath, with the precautions indicated. I have seen in hundreds of cases simple diarrhea, which had been stubborn and rebellious during several days (from six to twelve discharges in the twenty-four hours), and which would have later become an attack of genuine cholera, yield immediately after one or two warm baths, followed by profuse perspiration.

(c) The administration of little doses of opium (laudanum, Battley's fluid or liquor, chlorodine, &c.) in order to deaden the nerve centers and to render them less sensible to the invading action of the poisonous principle, without reckoning the favorable influence which opium may exercise by means of its biological action upon the morbid secretions of the intestinal mucous membrane. It is indisputable that opium, handled at the proper time, and when too much is not expected from its action, completes, so to speak, the physiological treatment, because it may well be said that by its stupifying action it puts the nerve centers in a condition of the greatest resistance, and thus diminishes the poisonous effects of the principles absorbed by the intestinal surface. It resembles almost the injections of curara, which are used in the cases of animals poisoned by strichnine, in order to prevent the development of some of the effects of the poison.

7. In the period of reaction the treatment should be of the simplest character. If the reaction is produced slowly and without much fever it is a question simply of hygienic treatment, and above all one of diet, because, as I have already said, the return to feeding ought to be made with great caution and rigor, and one must never forget that the slightest error may be fatal. If on the contrary the reaction comes suddenly and with high fever an anti-febrile treatment should be followed, based upon the gradual and methodical application of local cold compresses, and in some cases also, when the fever remains persistently above 40°, recourse must be had to general cold applications, as is practical in certain infectious fevers. It is useful at this point to remember that the best nourishment is the milk diet, especially if with the fever there is gastric localization (cramps, pains, vomiting, &c.).

It has been frequently observed that these symptoms begin anew in the period of reaction; but they are no longer nervous symptoms due to choleraic poisoning, but they bear a relation to gastritis caused usually by the abuse of alcoholic or other irritating substances used blindly during the first period of the disease. I have never been able to find pharmaceutical agents taken internally to which one in such a case could attribute an anti-febrile value.

8. In the treatment of the period of reaction there is one remark to be made of great interest from a clinical and therapeutical point of view, namely, the persistence of certain disturbances, closely related to the functions most strongly affected, during the development of the choleraic attack. At one time it may be feebleness of the heart's action; at another, epigastric pains with loss of appetite, &c.; at another the

persistency of the uniform cyanosed tint (semi-asphyctic state), with which the invalid experiences great feebleness.

These phenomena are but the result of the exhaustion of the ganglionary and bulbar nerve centers which have been principally affected by the choleraic poisoning. This poison no longer exists. It is a question simply of inheritance, and, in proportion as one has observed during the serious stages of the disease a predominance of gastric symptoms, or the symptoms of heart or asphyctic troubles, so one must expect thereafter evidences of a weakness peculiar to each cholera patient. In these moments of weakness, which constitute new dangers for the patient (especially feebleness of the heart's action), the treatment furnished by rational therapeutics render the greatest service, because one may count surely upon the realization of the biological effect expected from some substance or another which given during the first period of the disease could not produce the same therapeutical results, because, as I have already said, the mechanism of its biological action could not be produced, the nervous functions being profoundly disturbed by a material condition of a chemical order (poisoning), which hinders the proper action of the substance employed. Thus I recommend hypodermic injections of the salts of cafeine in cardiac hyposthenia; the use of the salts of strychnine in epigastric troubles, and the inhalations of oxygen, with little doses of valerianate of quinine (hypodermic), in the condition approaching to cyanosis.

PALERMO.

FIRST REPORT BY CONSUL CARROLL.

I have the honor to state, for the information of the Department, that the Palermo papers of this morning announce that cholera manifested itself in Toulon. France, on the 19th instant, and that since then 1 died on the date adverted to, 2 on the 20th, 4 on the 21st, and 13 on the 22d, therefrom. These are the latest advices thus far received in Palermo.

In this connection it may be proper to say that while the consul at Marseilles, in whose jurisdiction Toulon is situate, will duly and promptly report the unfortunate event to the Department, it has occurred to me that as Toulon is a Mediterranean port, and as it is feared all ports thereon may be visited by the dread disease, I should thus lay the matter before the Department in order that it may be fully advised in the premises and for such action as may seem proper.

With reference to the procedure of the authorities here, the prefect and others have been called upon to take prompt and decisive measures with a view of preventing, if possible, the entrance of the disease into Palermo.

PHILIP CARROLL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Palermo, June 25, 1884.

SECOND REPORT BY CONSUL CARROLL.

Adverting to my dispatch No. 19, I have now the honor to say that the cholera has reached Marseilles, several fatal cases having occurred therein, and, as stated, it is feared here that a general epidemic will ensue.

In this connection it may be proper to state that the following tele-

gram was received by the prefect of Palermo from the minister of the interior at Rome late yesterday afternoon:

By an order issued to-day the entry of vessels into ports in Sicily from all countries has been suspended, a quarantine having been established. Particular permission for a limited period has been granted to certain persons to return home from places in Italy not infected.

Immediately upon receipt of this intelligence, I sent the following telegram to the Department:

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington:

No vessels whatever allowed to enter ports in Sicily until cholera subsides.

This procedure I deemed necessary, not only as a protection from loss of American exports to Sicily, but as a protection of the lives of the people of the United States, as a prompt intimation of the condition of things on the Mediterranean, it seemed to me, would enable the authorities to take proper action with regard to vessels arriving therefrom in ports of the United States.

PHILIP CARROLL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Palermo, July 1, 1884.

THIRD REPORT BY CONSUL CARROLL.

Referring to my dispatch numbered 21, I have the honor to quote the following cablegram of even date, which I have just sent to the Department, viz:

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington:

Vessels from the United States not touching Italian or infected ports now allowed to enter ports in Sicily.

CARROLL.

In this connection it may be proper to say that reports are conflicting with reference to the present status of the cholera and its future probable course or duration. Nothing definitely appears to be known of its character, gentlemen of equal distinction claiming on the one side that it is sporadic, and on the other that it is Asiatic. Thus far it has not reached Palermo or other ports in Sicily, but it is generally feared that it will before long.

The measures, however, taken by the authorities to prevent its entrance into Sicilian ports are, it seems, efficient and stringent.

PHILIP CARROLL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Palermo, July 25, 1884.

SANITARY CONDITION OF PALERMO DURING THE RECENT CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

REPORT BY CONSUL CARROLL.

Deeming it a matter of interest, if not importance, to the Department, I have solicited and obtained from the mayor of Palermo data from which I glean the following facts in connection with the drainage, water supply, and sanitary condition of the city during the recent cholera epidemic in certain places of Europe, as well as with reference to the quarantine and other preventive measures inaugurated with a view of keeping it out of Palermo, together with facts relative to the duration thereof, and mortality due thereto, during anterior cholera epidemics in Palermo, and such other facts touching these subjects as appear essential and important, viz:

The drainage of Palermo seems to be primitive. It consists of a central and two lateral aqueducts, in the principal streets, the former conveying rain-water, and the latter, respectively, the accumulated fecal matter and dirty water to the sea. Streets of the second order have but one aqueduct, in which is carried off the respective ingredients adverted to above, or rather it is intended it should do so. All these aqueducts are permeable, the contents of one passing out, into, or through the other, thus leaving considerable of their contents in their course; consequent upon which considerable anxiety has been and is experienced in intelligent and official circles, and wonder is expressed because of the city being so healthy under the circumstances. The authorities, who are studying the subject, hope before long, however, to be able to devise a remedy by which the evil in question can be obivated, and a more modern and perfect system of sewage adopted. Notwithstanding the imperfect drainage the mortality of Palermo is comparatively small, the deaths between the years 1872 and 1881 being only 2.69 per cent., and for the last few years even less, while that of Rome, Turin, Venice, and Milan was 3 and 3.90 per cent.

The climate of Palermo is temperate, but variable. At certain seasons, principally during the winter, the sun shines one minute and rain falls in torrents the next; or, if not rain, hail as large as marbles.

Snow fell frequently during the present winter, the high hills surrounding the city being covered therewith for two or three months, and yet stoves and fires are almost unknown in Palermo. A Palermoton could not, as a rule, be induced to live in a house in which there was a fire or a stove, believing either to be fraught with great danger to health, if not to life itself.

Houses in Palermo are generally built without fireplaces, grates, or chimneys, so that if a person is desirous of having a fire he cannot. The first winter, therefore, of a foreigner in Palermo is not attended with either comfort or pleasure.

As with fires, so it is as to gas. Very few houses in Palermo have the comforts and conveniences which gas insures; they think that it, too, would hasten their demise.

The water used in Palermo is excellent. It is said to be the best in Italy, and is obtained from the hills surrounding the city, to which it is conveyed in open pipes, thence throughout its entire limits in closed or round earthen pipes. By means of numerous high water towers

and pumps the occupants of the top floor in the highest houses are supplied with this water.

The city contains many public fountains at which man and beast can quench their thirst.

The supply of water has, however, been insufficient for some time, and whether this is due to the increase of population or to defects in the pipes, towers, &c., is a problem the authorities are endeavoring to solve.

In 1844 the supply was sufficient to give each inhabitant 300 liters of water per day.

According to official data the supply had fallen off in 1872 to 144 liters to each person per day, and a recent estimate has reduced the present supply to 75 liters per day for each inhabitant. In consequence of this diminution the municipal authorities are causing new pumps to be built with a view of utilizing the low or ground water, which will increase the supply, but it is feared the quality will not be so good as that derived from the mountains.

With reference to the non-appearance of cholera in Palermo during the recent epidemic in places almost conterminous thereto, the general belief obtains here that the immunity was due to the effective and rigorous quarantine which was at once established and maintained until some time after it was suspended in other places and every vestige of the disease had disappeared. In support of this belief they quote the epidemics of 1865 and 1873, when the same rigorous measures were adopted and maintained with the same satisfactory results—immunity from the disease; whereas in 1866, when the cholera was prevailing in Naples, insurrectionists from that city broke the quarantine in September of that year, entered Palermo, when cholera immediately broke out, making considerable havoc among its inhabitants.

From personal observation, I am quite sure that the sanitary condition of the city had little or nothing to do with its escape from the recent contagion. On the contrary, there were many circumstances and conditions which were favorable to an outbreak of the disease in this respect.

As an adjunct prevention in connection with the quarantine it is thought that the meteorological and telluric conditions were not favorable to the development of cholera in 1884. During its prevalence in other places there were no infective fevers in Palermo.

Besides the quarantine, other preventive measure, such as disinfection of drains, by means of chloride of lime, sulphate of iron, whitewashing the houses of the working-classes, &c., rigorous inspection of meat and slaughter-houses, prohibition of the sale of unripe fruit or suspected food of any kind, were resorted to.

It is difficult to estimate the probable number of deaths had cholera broken out in Palermo last summer, but judging from the mortality of previous epidemics, exclusive of 1837, the total deaths would have been from 7,000 to 8,000.

During the various cholera epidemics which have occurred in Palermo, the duration and mortality thereof were as follows, viz:

1837. From June 7 to October 9, deaths, 24,014; maximum in one day, 2,000, viz: 13.38 per cent. of the population.

1854. From August 10 to November 21, deaths, 5,334; maximum in one day, 356, viz: 2.86 per cent. of the population.

1866. From September 20 to December 26, deaths, 3,821; maximum in one day, 164, viz: 1.97 per cent. of the population.

1867. From July 2 to November 13, maximum day mortality, 256, viz: 2.07 per cent. of the population.

The following are the deaths in Palermo, during the recent epidemic in Naples, from ordinary causes, viz:

August	529
September	483
October	577
November	496
Total	2,085

The diseases prevailing in the city at present and common to it are pneumonia, laryngitis, bronchitis, and rheumatism. During the summer months, dysentery, diarrhea, and occasionally infective fevers, not definite, obtain.

Phthisis pulmonalis and heart disease are frequent at all times.

PHILIP CARROLL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Palermo, February 9, 1885.

FLORENCE.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA IN FLORENCE.

REPORT BY CONSUL WELSH.

As the spring approaches the dread of the return of cholera increases in the minds of most people resident in Italy. In case of the reappearance of this disease, the origin and cure of which are up to the present day unknown, it is by no means impossible that it may find its way to the United States, and I therefore think it not inopportune to submit to the Department the method of cleaning and disinfecting the city of Florence, and the system of surveillance used over those persons arriving from the infected districts; the more so as Florence was singularly and exceptionally free from the disease during the epidemic of last summer—in fact, not a single case of cholera was reported to the authorities.

On the 1st of July, 1884, fifty laborers under the direction of twelve foremen, the laborers receiving 2 and the foremen 3 lire per diem, were employed by the municipality, and each day from 5 to 7 in the morning and from 4 to 6 in the evening the city was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

The public urinals, which are disgustingly abundant, numbering in all 1,420, were cleaned with hyperchloride of lime in large quantities, about 270 gallons being used daily.

The sewers were disinfected with a solution of sulphate of iron of a density of from 12° to 15° Beaumé's areometer. Of the solution about 3,850 gallons, which consumed 1,000 kilos or 2,204 pounds of sulphate of iron, were daily used.

The streets, particularly where cab stations existed, were carefully washed with fresh water morning and evening, and as carefully swept after the washings. The localities where the cabs are allowed to wait for fares were then disinfected with a strong solution of phemicine acid. It is to be observed that hyperchloride of lime was used for the urinals, sulphate of iron for the sewers, and phemicine acid to disinfect the localities where horses are allowed to stand.

A very severe inspection of all fruits, vegetables, meats, fish, in fact of all eatables and liquids, was established, and where the slightest taint was discovered the article tainted was confiscated and destroyed.

Since the cessation of cholera repeated experiments have been made, and it has been found that the development of sulphuric acid gas in the sewers is more economical and as efficacious in disinfecting as the pouring down of the solution of sulphate of iron. This method in connection with the sewers has now been adopted permanently.

On the 10th of August, 1884, a mild quarantine was established on all passengers arriving from Pisa, the travelers and their luggage being subjected to a few minutes' fumigation in a gas developed from chloridic acid and hyperchloride of lime, and then allowed to go to their homes or hotels, but their addresses were carefully taken and each day they were individually visited by the municipal physician, the visits continuing not less than a week.

Great care was also taken in cleaning the railway stations where a solution of phemicine acid was used as disinfectant. The carriages arriving from the infected districts were thoroughly fumigated with sulphuric acid gas and afterwards washed with water and potash. Physicians were constantly on duty at the railway station, and scrutinized all passengers arriving.

Two "lazzaretti" were established, one for the rich, where a charge of 4.50 lire per day would have been made, and another for the poor, where Government rations would have been issued.

All private and public houses were visited for the inspection of drains, and the strictest rules of cleanliness enforced. This was done without any annoyance to the people as all felt interested in the attempt to ward off cholera.

The greatest ally of cholera is fear; the greatest enemy cleanliness, regular habits, and a healthy diet.

WM. L. WELSH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Florence, March 16, 1885.

ROME.

QUARANTINE ORDER AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

REPORT BY VICE AND DEPUTY CONSUL-GENERAL WOOD.

The news of the appearance of Asiatic cholera in France, at Toulon and Marseilles, has caused much excitement in Italy, and conflicting statements are now being circulated relative to the health of this country.

For the information of the Department of State I deemed it necessary to send the following cablegram this morning at 11.15, giving the official quarantine orders of the Italian Government and the condition of public health up to the present time:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington:

All vessels to Sicily and Sardinia ten days' quarantine; to other Italian ports quarantine from French ports only. General health excellent. But one case cholera has occurred; it was in quarantine in Piedmont.

WOOD.

The quarantine established by the Government of Italy for all vessels from French ports, including Algiers and Tunis, is as follows: Ten days of quarantine observation when no sickness occurred during last ten days of voyage; fifteen days of quarantine observation for vessels making passage in less than ten days, and twenty days of strict quarantine for vessels having had cholera or the slightest suspicion of it on board during passage.

The general public health of the kingdom is now exceptionally good. From the highest official authority I am able to state that up to this date, July 4, 10 a. m., there has only been one case of cholera in Italy, and one case of suspected cholera, the first followed by death.

The first was in the town of Saluzzo, in Piedmont, near the French frontier, under the following circumstances: On the outbreak of cholera at Toulon, in France, there were 10,000 Italian emigrants at work on the fortifications and arsenals at that place. A squad of 11 of these persons returning to Italy entered the kingdom through one of the mountain passes during the night of June 28–29 ultimo. They were, however, overtaken and placed in a temporary lazzaretto, or quaran tine station, in Saluzzo; one of the number died of cholera while there detained.

The case of suspected cholera occurred in the coast-town of Ventimiglia, on the French frontier. A refugee from Toulon was there placed under quarantine observation for suspected cholera; the person recovered and has since re-entered France.

The Italian Government has now established a military cordon along the line of French and Swiss frontier. All persons arriving in Italy from France by rail or other land conveyances are subjected to four days' of quarantine observation. They are encamped in tents and are disinfected together with their baggage. In the mean time the news from France and Northern Italy has much excited public opinion in Sicily. No country in Europe has suffered more from cholera in past times than the Island of Sicily, and no European people have a more excitable character than its inhabitants.

To prevent disturbance and possible violence, as a matter of public order the Italian Government has established that from and including July 3, 1884, the island should be considered under strict quarantine for arrivals from all ports whatsoever, not excepting those from the rest of the kingdom.

This quarantine is also ordered for the Island of Sardinia, not, however, through fear of disturbances there but in order not to show more favors to one island than the other.

Until further notice masters of vessels clearing for Sicily and Sardinia must strictly observe the following rules:

If bound for Sicily, on arriving in Italian waters they will stop at the lazzaretto or quarantine station in the port of Gaeta, and if bound for Sardinia at the lazzaretto in the port of Santo Stefano, to submit to ten days of quarantine observation. During this time the usual disinfections will take place. Vessels from the ports of France, Algiers, and Tunis to the rest of the kingdom stop at any Italian quarantine station most convenient for them.

On the expiration of the ten days a clean bill of health will be given by the sanitary authorities, provided the hygienic condition of the vessel is satisfactory.

Steamers carrying passengers will be placed under the surveillance of a war vessel and will embark a port officer and a marine surgeon. After the prescribed quarantine, on their certificate of good health, steamers

will be allowed to enter the island ports and disembark passengers. If, however, during the ten days of quarantine observation a case of suspicious disease should occur on board the vessel will be placed under twenty days of strict quarantine.

Until further notice imports of rags, old clothes, bones, hoofs, animal remains, and fertilizers are absolutely excluded from Sicily and Sardinia. Imports of these articles into the rest of the Kingdom from France, Algiers, and Tunis are also strictly prohibited.

The energy now being displayed by all classes of the Italian population in aiding the authorities to carry out the wise health measures of the Government is worthy of the highest praise. Everywhere private as well as public buildings and places are being inspected, and disinfectants are distributed plentifully without cost to rich and poor.

CHARLES M. WOOD,
Vice and Deputy Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rome, July 11, 1884.

GUARDING AGAINST CHOLERA.

REPORT BY VICE AND DEPUTY CONSUL-GENERAL WOOD.

Referring to my dispatch No. 183 of the 4th instant, giving the general sanitary condition of Italy and the quarantine regulations imposed by the Government, I now have the honor to report that since that time the public health has been exceptionally good, and that owing to the extraordinary sanitary precautions of the Government there is a slight diminution of mortality as compared with other years.

Since the one case of cholera and one case of suspected cholera (both in quarantine), reported in dispatch No. 183, there have been no further cases.

The quarantine already reported has just been somewhat changed. It is now as follows:

CONTINENTAL ITALY.

Arrivals by sea from ports of France, Algiers, and Tunis, ten days of quarantine.

Arrivals by land from the frontier of France, seven days of quarantine.

Arrivals by land from the frontier of Switzerland, seven days of quarantine.

Arrivals by land from the frontier of the Austrian Tyrol, five days of quarantine.

THE ISLANDS OF SICILY AND SARDINIA.

Arrivals by sea from ports of France, Algiers, and Tunis, ten days of quarantine.

Arrivals by sea from ports of the United States or Gulf of Mexico, ten days of quarantine.

Arrivals by sea from the ports of the mainland of Italy, ten days of quarantine.

Vessels direct from ports of the United States, exclusive of those on the Gulf of Mexico, are now admitted to the ports of Sicily and Sardinia in "free pratique." There are still ten days of quarantine on those from the latter ports.

The sole land route for travelers to Italy now free from quarantine is through Austria, by way of the Pontebba Railroad. However, should the cholera spread to Northern France or to other European countries, a quarantine would doubtless be imposed on arrivals by land through Austria.

Considerable excitement is reported in the large cities of Sicily, occasioned by the stagnation in business brought about by the quarantine. The Swiss frontier cantons are also suffering from the check on intercourse with the neighboring Italian frontier places.

In consequence of this the Swiss Government instructed its minister at the Italian court, who was absent on leave, to return to Rome and treat for a modification of the quarantine. The case has just been before the supreme sanitary council. They have not only declined to mitigate the quarantine on the Swiss frontier, but have, on the contrary, extended it from five to seven days, at the same time establishing a quarantine of five days on all arrivals by land through the Austrian Tyrol.

Public opinion in Italy is most favorable to quarantines and sanitary cordons. The action of the Government in its extensive quarantine measures has been criticised by the eminent Italian authority, Prof. Tommaso Crudeli, who has made special studies on the cholera, he believing that such precautions are useless; that they lull the people into a false security, besides entailing a serious injury upon trade. Still the Government has seldom been more strongly supported by the people than it now is in the precautionary measures it has taken against the epidemic.

Americans having friends in Italy will be interested to know that, in the general opinion of the highest medical authorities on the spot, the efforts of the Government to prevent or isolate the cholera, which is now threatening the country, offer a good promise of success.

CHARLES M. WOOD,
Vice and Deputy Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, July 25, 1884.

CHOLERA IN ITALY.

REPORT BY VICE AND DEPUTY CONSUL-GENERAL WOOD.

Shortly after transmitting my dispatch No. 187, of July 25 last, some cases of cholera occurred simultaneously at Pancalieri, a village of 2,600 inhabitants, in Piedmont, about 30 miles from Turin, and at Rio Maggiore, with 600 inhabitants, 6 miles north of Spezia, in the province of Genoa.

The disease has since extended somewhat and has appeared at the

village of Cairo Montenotte, in the province of Porto Maurizio (Liguria), and at Livignano, in the province of Massa-Carrara. A military cordon has been drawn around all the places where it has shown itself, completely separating them from the surrounding country. At the same time the clothing and immediate personal effects of the patients have been burned by the sanitary authorities.

In order to prevent alarm and to give an exact statement of the situation, on the 4th instant the Italian Government began to publish a daily official sanitary bulletin. From these bulletins I now extract statistics of the disease, to which I have added trustworthy figures for the few days prior to the publication of the official ones, thus making a complete history of the malady, according to these authorities, from its appearance up to this date, as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Piedmont, province of Turin:		
Pancalieri	24	8
Osasio	1	1
Cassinasco	1	1
Carignano	2	1
Campignano	2	1
Villafranca	2	2
Villages (names unknown)	2	2
Province of Porto Maurizio:		
Seborga	1	.....
Cairo Montenotte	5	2
Province of Genoa:		
Rio Maggiore	3	2
Province of Massae-Carrara:		
Lévignano	4	.....
Lazzaretto ship at Varignano on the Legurian coast	1	1

It is now believed that the germs of the disease were brought by Italian workmen who have lately returned from Toulon and Marseilles.

Official news from the cities throughout the kingdom, from Turin to Naples, including those of the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, give positive assurances of the most satisfactory condition of the public health, and state that no cases of cholera have occurred.

On the 4th instant there were 8,000 persons in the various quarantine stations, 4,800 along the frontier, and 3,200 on the coast.

Both the coast and frontier quarantine regulations communicated in my dispatch No. 187, of July 25 last, remain unchanged and are rigorously enforced.

Travelers should take notice that the only railway route now freely open into Italy is through the frontier station from Austria, at Cormons, between Trieste and Udine.

The Department will be kept promptly informed of any change in the situation.

CHARLES M. WOOD,
Vice and Deputy Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, August 5, 1884.

PROGRESS OF CHOLERA IN ITALY.

REPORT BY VICE AND DEPUTY CONSUL WOOD, OF ROME.

Since my last return the disease has been gradually spreading. On the 21st instant it became suddenly prevalent at Busca, a town in the province of Cuneo (Piedmont), and on the 22d instant at Spezia, in the province of Genoa. On the 26th it appeared in the city of Naples, in the province of the same name. There were 3 cases and 2 deaths in the city of Naples on that date.

The Department was informed of the outbreak at Spezia on the 22d by General Richmond, chargé d'affaires.

For a few days the disease assumed a particularly threatening form both at Busca and Spezia, but from those places, as elsewhere throughout the kingdom, the news is now reassuring.

In the mean time, the greatest precautions are being taken by Italian authorities. While other countries lying on the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, France excepted, have established rigorous quarantines for arrivals from Italy by sea, railway communications from Italy to bordering countries are still free from quarantine; but from those countries into Italy quarantine still exists both by land and sea, the only exception being across the Austrian frontier by the railway from Trieste to Venice.

In consequence of the quarantine, commercial intercourse with foreign countries is nearly suspended, while Sicily and Sardinia are cut off from the other parts of the kingdom. Besides the great loss to foreign commerce, it is estimated that about 400,000 persons will be prevented from visiting the country this season.

The pecuniary loss to the country in general is incalculable.

Since the outbreak of cholera in several parts of the kingdom there has been much doubt expressed by the press and by interested parties on the mainland as to the efficacy of the quarantine; but in Sicily public opinion is more than ever in favor of it, and it has there as well as in the other islands been extended from ten to twenty-one days.

As an argument against quarantines it has been urged that England, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and other Eastern countries taking no quarantine precautions against the cholera have been almost entirely free from infection, while Italy, with the most rigorous coast and frontier quarantine, has not been able to keep off the disease.

The fact is, the relations of Italy with France at the time of the outbreak of cholera at Toulon in June last were very different from those existing with other European states at that time, and are not generally understood outside of the country. Italy then had over 300,000 day laborers in the south of France, a short distance from the Italian frontier. Ten thousand of these laborers were at work on the arsenals and fortifications of Toulon.

With the suspension of work and the movement of these laborers towards Italy it became necessary for the Government to provide for its subjects.

From the date of the establishment of the quarantine by the Italian Government up to August 10, 1884, 30,039 persons had passed through the ordeal—22,460 persons in land lazzarettos and 7,579 in marine lazzarettos. As to the 22,460 persons subjected to land quarantine, 20,645 were at Government expense. They represent a large majority of the day laborers already mentioned returning from France.

For a brief period after the institution of the quarantine, these persons were admitted into Italy with the clothing they had worn in infected districts, after fumigation only. It is believed that the germs of the disease were thus brought in by these means and scattered about the country. Later on, the clothing of these returning laborers has been burned.

In view of the sudden return to Italy of this great number of Italian laborers from infected districts in France, and of a large possible emigration to the United States in search of employment, the proper precautions will doubtless be taken by the sanitary authorities at American ports.

A large number of these laborers were from the southern provinces of the Italian mainland, where the vessels of the various steamship lines now running from Naples to New York offer every facility for emigration.

CHARLES M. WOOD,
Vice and Deputy Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, August 27, 1884.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

REPORT BY VICE AND DEPUTY CONSUL-GENERAL WOOD.

Referring to previous correspondence on the presence of cholera in Italy, last report being in dispatch No. 197 of the 27th ultimo, I now have the honor to inclose herein a statement of the disease for the week ending September 2, 1884.

The provinces infected remain about the same. The disease has developed its greatest violence thus far in the provinces of Cuneo (town of Busca), Bergamo, Genoa (city of Spezia), and Naples (city of Naples).

The increase, both in the number of cases and deaths during the week, has been chiefly in the city of Naples. From the date of the reported appearance of cholera in that city, on August 26 last, up to the 31st of the same month, the number of cases and deaths officially reported were about two per day; but on the 1st of September there was a sudden increase to 60 cases, and 127 cases with 71 deaths on the 2d. The number of deaths on the 1st was not given in the official Government bulletin for that day.

Besides the quarantine on the coast and frontier a number of towns have established quarantines around themselves, ranging from 14 to 21 days. In many cases where no local quarantines have been established the inhabitants of such places forcibly prevent the entrance of strangers within their limits, and therefore traveling in this country is now attended with very considerable difficulties.

It would be well for American tourists intending to visit Italy to defer their visits for the present.

CHARLES M. WOOD,
Vice and Deputy Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, September 5, 1884.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Statement of cholera in Italy for the week ending September 2, 1884.

[Compiled from official returns of the Italian ministry of the interior.]

	Aug. 27.		Aug. 28.		Aug. 29.		Aug. 30.		Aug. 31.		Sept. 1.		Sept. 2.		Total for week ending Sept. 2, 1884.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Upper Italy:																
Province of Turin	7	5	....	1	5	6	2	2	3	3	4	3	11	9	32	29
Province of Alessandria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1
Province of Cuneo	26	21	29	18	35	21	32	17	35	23	14	11	29	17	200	128
Province of Milan	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1
Province of Bergamo	13	13	6	....	15	6	17	6	29	16	17	9	22	8	119	58
Province of Genoa	19	8	30	10	27	6	35	19	28	18	41	15	19	14	199	90
Province of Parma	2	5	5	2	7	2	4	3	4	1	4	3	4	5	30	21
Province of Modena	....	....	6	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	....	11	5
Province of Bologna	1	2	7	3	3	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	10
Province of Reggio d' Emilia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Province of Pisa	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	1
Province of Lucca	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	....	....	....	5	1
Province of Massa Carrara	....	....	18	11	14	6	....	3	8	6	1	1	11	9	52	36
Central Italy:																
Province of Aquila	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	1	....	....	1	2
Lower Italy:																
Province of Campobasso	16	6	15	9	9	4	3	3	13	2	4	1	5	5	65	30
Province of Caserta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1
Province of Naples	....	3	4	1	....	1	3	2	2	2	60	*(?)	127	71	196	78
Total	86	64	111	60	115	55	96	57	126	74	151	44	233	140	928	493

* The number of deaths in the city of Naples on September 1 was not given in the official bulletin for that day.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL BYERS, OF ROME.

I have the honor to transmit a statement as to the cholera in Italy for the week ending with September 9, 1884.

Up to September 1 the greatest number of deaths from cholera in any single day since the outbreak of the disease did not exceed 118 (August 23), and this day for extreme gravity stood almost alone in the month of August, as the average number of deaths was far below that number.

On August 26 there were 62 deaths out of 83 cases. By August 28 there were 60 deaths out of 111 cases in all Italy, but by September 2 there were 71 deaths out of 127 cases in the city of Naples alone. The epidemic increased rapidly in the city of Naples till the 7th instant, when there were 285 deaths out of 648 cases. By the 9th instant the number ran up to 488 deaths out of 985 cases in Naples proper, and the total deaths from cholera in all Italy for the week ending with the 9th instant ran up to 1,928 out of 4,050 cases. Naples alone in this week lost 1,514 persons by cholera.

It is proper to say that the statistics given are simply copied from the official sanitary bulletin, and that they agree pretty nearly with the newspaper reports. It is to be supposed that they are correct, though common rumor does not always trust them, and the most exaggerated reports have been in circulation, putting the number of cholera cases and deaths even double that reported by the bulletins.

The epidemic continued its ravages at Naples on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, though with some less intensity. By the 15th the number of deaths had dropped down to 283 out of all attacked, with 470 new cases, and the latest reports lead to the hope that the decrease may continue.

In the mean time the epidemic has not assumed more malignant form nor increased materially in other parts of Italy. At the close of the week I will forward another statement.

The rapid increase of the epidemic at Naples would have been cabled the Department had I not believed that the press telegrams to the United States kept the country quite well informed of the calamity.

S. H. M. BYERS,
Consul-General.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Rome, September 17, 1884.

Statement of cholera in Italy for the week ending September 9, 1884.

[Compiled from the official sanitary bulletin of the Italian ministry of the interior.]

Districts.	Sept. 3.		Sept. 4.		Sept. 5.		Sept. 6.		Sept. 7.		Sept. 8.		Sept. 9.		Total for week ending September 9, 1884.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Upper Italy:																
Province of Turin	3	1	....	...	4	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	....	8	3
Province of Alessandria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	.....
Province of Cuneo	24	18	20	16	21	9	19	7	19	12	16	25	11	10	130	97
Province of Pavia	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	.....
Province of Milan	....	....	1	1	....	..	....	....	1	....	..	....	.....	...	2	1
Province of Brescia	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	.....	....	2	1
Province of Bergamo	8	3	15	11	14	8	30	9	16	10	5	4	11	9	99	54
Province of Cremona	3	1	....	....	1	2	6	2	....	....	3	1	2	3	15	9
Province of Parma	5	4	....	..	9	1	2	7	7	6	9	3	8	6	40	27
Province of Modena	1	1	8	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	.....	....	10	3
Province of Bologna	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....
Province of Reggio Emilia	2	1	....	....	4	3	2	....	1	1	2	....	.....	...	11	5
Province of Genoa	44	19	39	30	53	20	34	19	31	23	48	30	36	21	285	162
Province of Pisa	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	1
Province of Lucca	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	2	1
Province of Massa-Carrara	11	2	7	2	6	4	9	6	1	....	6	8	9	2	49	24
Central Italy:																
Province of Perugia	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	....	1	.....
Province of Aquila	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	.....	....	5	1
Province of Rome	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	1
Lower Italy:																
Province of Campobasso	4	....	5	....	1	1	1	....	4	....	3	....	3	2	21	3
Province of Caserta	1	....	2	....	....	....	4	....	23	4	6	4	14	6	50	14
Province of Naples	144	55	175	74	213	126	353	116	648	285	777	370	985	488	3,295	1,514
Province of Avvellino	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.. 4	2	7	2
Province of Benevento	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	3	1	....	....	.....	....	3	1
Province of Salerno	....	....	....	....	..	...	4	....	3	3	1	1	1	....	9	4
Province of Cosenza	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	.....
Total	254	106	275	136	327	176	470	167	760	347	878	446	1,086	546	4,050	1,928

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL BYERS.

Continuing my report on the presence of cholera in Italy, I now have the honor to transmit herewith a statement* of the disease for the week ending October 7, 1884, showing 1,496 cases and 847 deaths for the week, being a decrease of 2,774 cases and 571 deaths, as compared with the preceding week.

The disease is now confined chiefly to scattered towns and villages in twenty-six provinces out of sixty-nine provinces of the kingdom, namely, twenty-two provinces in Upper Italy, two provinces in Central Italy, and four in Lower Italy. Of the larger cities afflicted, Naples, Genoa, and Spezia, the improvement has been very marked during the past week. At Spezia there was only 1 case and 1 death from cholera reported from October 7 to October 11; at Genoa, the number of deaths were 13 on October 8; on October 9, 10 deaths; October 10, 10 deaths, and 4 deaths on October 11. At Naples the number of deaths had fallen to 18 only on the 8th of October, but owing to the recurrence of holidays and over-indulgence in new wine, they ran up to 62 deaths on the 9th of October, 70 deaths on the 10th, and 58 deaths on the 11th of October. Since then there has been a further slight improvement at Naples.

I shall continue to report any changes in the situation.

The sanitary condition of Rome and its environs was never better than at present, a fact which our countrymen will be interested in knowing, as I am in constant receipt of letters of inquiry on the subject.

S. H. M. BYERS,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, October 14, 1884.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL BYERS.

I have the honor to inclose herein my weekly statement of cholera in Italy, giving the number of new cases and deaths from the disease in the kingdom for the week ending October 14, 1884. This statement shows 1,524 new cases, and 824 deaths during the week, an increase of 28 cases, and a decrease of 23 deaths over the returns of the preceding week, when, as reported in my dispatch No. 12, of the 14th instant, the cases numbered 1,496 and deaths 847.

With the approaching cool weather the situation is improving.

S. H. M. BYERS,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, October 16, 1884.

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* Sent to the Treasury.

SANITARY CONDITION OF ROME.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL BYERS.

Owing to false reports having been circulated in and out of Italy concerning the sanitary condition of Rome, I have the honor to state that the official health bulletins show that the sanitary condition of this capital and its environs is now and has been most excellent all summer, and, as I have formerly reported, there has been no cholera in Rome at all except the half dozen imported cases some weeks since.

S. H. M. BYERS,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, October 18, 1884.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL BYERS.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement* of cholera in Italy for the week ending October 21, 1884, showing 773 new cases, and 451 deaths during that week.

The epidemic appears to be slowly reaching its end. From and after October 21, 1884, no official reports are being made for those provinces in which the disease has nearly disappeared.

S. H. M. BYERS,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, October 28, 1884.

DECREASE OF CHOLERA IN ITALY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL BYERS.

I have the honor to transmit a further report on the cholera.

With the 9th instant, the epidemic may be said to have entirely ceased in Italy; in fact no cases at all have been officially reported since that date.

From the outbreak of cholera in Italy, late in July last, down to November 9, 1884, according to the official statements of the Government, there have been reported throughout the Kingdom a total of 21,246 cases and 11,072 deaths; of these, 12,402 cases and 6,629 deaths were in the city of Naples alone.

Throughout the time of the duration of the epidemic, an earnest effort has been made by this office to keep the Department furnished with official statistics as well as trustworthy information derived from constant watchfulness and observation.

I may add that quarantine has been abolished on the Italian coast and frontiers, with the exception of the islands of Sicily and Sardinia. In those islands a quarantine of ten days is still enforced on persons and vessels arriving from the Italian mainland, from all parts beyond the Suez Canal, from the Ottoman Empire and its subject states, from

* Sent to the Treasury.

Tunis, Algiers, Spain, and France. Owing to recent reports of the existence of yellow fever in Florida and Texas (United States), the quarantine has been extended to ships arriving from those two States at any port of Italy or its islands.

S. H. M. BYERS,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, November 26, 1885.

Statement showing the number of cases and deaths from cholera in Italy, from October 22 *to November* 9, 1884.

[Compiled from the official sanitary bulletin of the Italian ministry of the interior.]

	Oct. 22		Oct. 23.		Oct. 24.		Oct. 25.		Oct. 26.		Oct. 27.		Oct. 28.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Province of Cuneo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	9	1	11	....
Province of Novara	8	4	6	7	....	....	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Province of Cremona	....	....	6	3	....	....	6	....	5	5	....	....	....	....
Province of Reggio d'Emilia	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Province of Brescia	6	2	4	3	7	6	3	1	5	....	....	....	....	....
Province of Aquila	5	1	8	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Province of Chieti	....	....	....	....	7	3	5	3	7	2	1	....	....	....
Province of Campobasso	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....
Province of Caserta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Province of Naples	15	13	24	19	28	17	10	11	9	9	8	6	5	6
Province of Salerno	....	....	2	2	3	5	....	....	5	2	....	....	....	....
Province of Cosenza	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

	Oct. 29.		Oct. 30.		Oct. 31.		Nov. 1.		Nov. 2.		Nov. 3.		Nov. 4.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Province of Cuneo	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	7	3	....	....	....	....
Province of Chieti	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Province of Caserta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	4	....	....
Province of Naples	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	3	9	2

	Nov. 5.		Nov. 6.		Nov. 7.		Nov. 8.		Nov. 9.		Total from Oct. 22 to Nov. 9, 1884.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Province of Cuneo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	4
Province of Novara	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	15
Province of Cremona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	8
Province of Reggio d'Emilia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3
Province of Brescia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	12
Province of Ferrara	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1
Province of Aquila	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	4
Province of Chieti	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	23	11
Province of Campobasso	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1
Province of Caserta	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	4
Province of Naples	2	....	5	3	2	4	1	....	....	....	127	96
Province of Salerno	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	9
Province of Cosenza	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total											307	168

MALTA.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS IN MALTA.

REPORTS BY CONSUL WORTHINGTON.

FIRST REPORT.

MALTA, *June* 28, 1884.

I beg to inclose a government notice announcing that quarantine has been declared on all arrivals from the coast of France, on account of the outbreak of cholera in the port of Toulon.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

His excellency the governor, having heard the opinion of the board of health, has been pleased to direct that all arrivals from the port of Toulon be subjected, in cases of a healthy voyage, to a quarantine of fifteen days, and in cases of the least suspicion of disease on board, or of unsatisfactory hygienic condition of the vessel, to twenty days' rigorous quarantine. All arrivals from other ports on the coast of France in the Mediterranean will be subjected to seven days' quarantine in cases of a healthy voyage, and in cases of the least suspicion of disease on board, or of unsatisfactory hygienic condition of the vessel, to twenty days' rigorous quarantine.

Vessels on board of which cholera shall have declared itself during the voyage will not be allowed to communicate with the port.

By command:

WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PALACE, VALLETTA, *June* 27, 1884.

SECOND REPORT.

MALTA, *July* 3, 1884.

I beg to inclose copy of a notice issued by the local government which directs that a quarantine of twenty-one days be imposed on arrivals from ports infected with cholera in the Mediterranean, Toulon and Marseilles being mentioned as infected ports.

I am informed that a delegation of merchants and citizens of Malta have this afternoon appealed to the government to impose quarantine on all arrivals from all ports, whether infected or not. A cholera "scare" seems to have taken possession of the Maltese of all classes, owing to the spread of the disease in France and Italy.

THIRD REPORT.

MALTA, *August* 14, 1884.

During the month of July, 1884, there were arrivals in the harbor of Malta as follows:

Eight English, 1 Anglo-Indian, and 1 Anglo-Australian men-of-war; 1 French steam-yacht; 248 steam merchant vessels, measuring 296,246 tons register, 209 of which bore the British flag; 150 sailing vessels,

measuring 15,152 tons register, of which 84 were English; making a total of 409 arrivals and 311,398 tons register. No American vessel arrived.

During the same month there were 43,103 tons of coal imported in this island from England.

During the month of July there were 403 births, 83 marriages, and 309 deaths entered in the public registry of Malta.

The health of these islands remains good. The depression in the trade and commerce of Malta is very great at present, which is accounted for by the dullness of business generally in all Mediterranean countries, particularly in Egypt, and by the imposition of quarantine restrictions on all arrivals from the East, and by the exclusion of all arrivals from the coast of France and ports infected with cholera. The strictest possible measures have been taken by the local government of Malta to prevent the spread of that disease into these islands.

FOURTH REPORT.

MALTA, *August* 20, 1884.

I beg to inclose a government notice relating to the latest quarantine changes in the island of Malta. Although no intelligence has been received in this island that cholera has appeared in Sicily, still the Malta government, expecting hourly to be notified to the effect that the epidemic has reached that island, has ordered that arrivals from Sicily and Sardinia be subjected to eleven days' quarantine.

The health of the Maltese Island continues good.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

His excellency the governor, having heard the opinion of the board of health, has been pleased to declare all the ports of continental Italy to be infected ports, and to direct that the provisions of the government notices No. 61, of the 1st of July, and No. 72, of the 11th July last, with regard to infected ports, and with regard to passengers from infected ports, be applied to all arrivals from continental Italy.

Susceptible goods, such as textile fabrics, rags, hides, &c., from infected ports will not be admitted.

Pending further inquiry, arrivals from Sicily and Sardinia are subjected to eleven days' complementary quarantine.

By command:

WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government.

PALACE, VALLETTA, *August* 18, 1884.

FIFTH REPORT.

MALTA, *August* 22, 1884.

I beg to inclose a government notice which removes the restrictive eleven days' quarantine on arrivals from Sicily and Sardinia which the Malta government had imposed, as stated in my dispatch No. 73, dated August 20, 1884.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

In consequence of the precautionary measures adopted in Sicily and Sardinia against arrivals from all the ports of continental Italy, his excellency the governor has been pleased to direct that arrivals from those islands be admitted to pratique.

By command:

WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government.

PALACE, VALLETTA, *August* 21, 1884.

SIXTH REPORT.

MALTA, *September* 10, 1884.

I beg leave to inclose a government notice which prohibits arrivals under any circumstances from the port of Alicante, Spain, and establishes a quarantine of twenty-one days against all other Spanish ports in the Mediterranean.

Arrivals from Sicily are to be subject to twenty-one days' quarantine, unless the information just received by the government of Malta to the effect that the fishermen of Calabria and Messina, in the Straits of Messina, have been mingling together, in defiance of the quarantine regulations, can be disproved.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Malta was held here yesterday for the purpose of presenting a petition to the government asking that Gibraltar be put in quarantine, but up to this writing no conclusion has been arrived at in the matter.

The lazaretto at this port is at present nearly filled with persons arrived from infected or doubtful ports.

Business is nearly at a standstill in the island, and merchants and dealers of all classes say they are doing nothing in their respective trades.

The health of Malta remains good. The public registry for the month of August states that the births, marriages, and deaths in that month were: Births, 378; deaths, 312; marriages, 76.

SEVENTH REPORT.

MALTA, *September* 16, 1884.

I have the honor to report that a government notice this day issued orders that vessels arriving from the ports in continental Italy and the French and Spanish ports in the Mediterranean be not admitted into the harbor of Malta, It also further orders that the twenty-one days' quarantine (declared on the 8th instant) against Sicily be maintained for the present.

Official information has been received here to the effect that Sicily is quite free from cholera, and that no cases of cholera have occurred up to date of 15th instant at Tunis, where the public health is said to be excellent.

I beg to inclose a few clippings from the newspapers published here, relating to cholera.

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
Consul.

[From the Malta Standard of September 13, 1884.]

We learn from the Malta of yesterday that four of the elected members had an interview on that day with his excellency the governor, the lieutenant-governor being also present, regarding the cholera. The elected members mentioned the heavy mortality at Naples and pointed out that the Italian mail-steamer from that place had been allowed to enter the port, whilst at Reggio it was not even permitted to take the mails. They proposed that no vessels from the infected ports should be allowed to enter the harbors, and that the mails should be received outside the port. To this his excellency agreed.

The elected members then proceeded to propose that arrivals from England and Gibraltar be submitted to observation for at least three days.

His excellency assured them that he had certain information that at Gibraltar the sanitary cordon against Spain is very strict and well guarded by the military, besides which there are the fortifications which prevent any access.

"Gibraltar on the land side is as safe as a church," said his excellency. "There is no danger of infection from that side. It is as well protected as on the sea side." As regards England, his excellency had received official information of the most reassuring character; no cases of cholera existed there. For these reasons he could not agree to the proposal of the elected members; at the same time he assured them that at the firstsigns of danger he would not fail to take the necessary steps.

As regards the suspected cases in Tunis, his excellency promised to obtained official information at once. There were no cases at Syracuse, but twenty-one days' quarantine had been imposed on Sicilian arrivals, as information had been received that several fishermen of coral belonging to Naples had been landed at Sciacca. Sicily was perfectly free from cholera, and had rigorous measures in force against the continent.

We would give one word of advice to the elected members as regards this question, and that is to be extremely cautious, so as not to give rise to any panic in the mind of the population. His excellency the governor and the lieutenant-governor are on the alert, and will do whatever lies in human power to prevent the introduction of cholera.

[From the Malta Times of September 15.]

The news which was spread in town last Monday morning to the effect that cholera had broken out in Sicily naturally caused great alarm for a time. The mail-boat from Sicily was, on arrival, placed in quarantine, and the passengers were not allowed to land until the authorities had made inquiries into the facts of the case, and we were glad to learn on Thursday that official information was received by the government announcing that no case of cholera had occurred at Syracuse.

It would appear that the report that cholera had broken out in Sicily was brought about in the following manner: Some fishermen of Sicily had a quarrel with a number of Italian fishermen on the high sea; the coast-guard boat interfered, and, after arresting the ringleaders, both Italians and Sicilians, took them to Sciacca, thus breaking the *sfratto* imposed by Sicily against Italy. There is, in fact, no sickness in Sicily, and it is to be hoped that the passengers who arrived last Monday and are immured in the lazaretto will soon be released.

Whilst on the subject of quarantine, we would ask why arrivals from India which do not touch Egyptian soil are not allowed free pratique here? They enjoy it in Egypt. The policy of the government has ever been and is to preserve the public health, without impairing the trade of the island. In the case of India there can be no danger to the health of the island.

The cholera has also, as we announced last week, made its appearance at Alicante, in Spain. It is believed to have been imported by a family which arrived there from Cette, in France, by way of Algiers. We are pleased to notice that the authorities at Gibraltar took immediate steps against Spanish vessels, and all arrivals from Alicante and other Spanish ports in the Mediterranean are not admitted at Gibraltar. The same rule is in force here.

[From the Malta News of September 15.]

The Corriere Mercantile Maltese very properly brings to the notice of the government the immediate necessity of exercising considerably increased vigilance along the coasts of Malta, owing to a prevailing rumor that several Neapolitan gentlemen will attempt to escape the cholera which is raging so fiercely in their city, and may effect a clandestine landing in our island.

The matter is certainly deserving the immediate attention of the government, as, if such is the case, the number of guardians at present posted in the watch-towers around the coast is wholly insufficient to avert a calamity for which the government would be morally responsible.

Rainfall in Malta and Gozo during the month of August, 1884, *as shown by the pluviometers of the primary schools.*

Place.	In. Cts.	Average.
Malta:		
Valletta	0.30	
Cospicua	0.25	
Sliema	0.00	
Zeitun	0.15	
Birchircara	0.00	
Luca	0.00	
Gargur	0.00	
Zurrico	0.00	
Zebbug	0.00	
Notabile	0.00	
Melleha	0.00	
	0.70	0.06
Gozo:		
Rabato	0.00	
Nadur	0.00	
Xaghra	0.00	
	0.00	

Meteorological report, August, 1884.

Items.	Results of observations taken during the month.	1883.
Mean reading of barometer ..... inches.	30.017	30.017
Highest reading of barometer, on the 3d ..... do...	30.124	30.112
Lowest reading of barometer, on the 16th ..... do...	29.889	29.924
Range of barometer readings ..... do...	0.235	0.188
Highest reading of maximum thermometer, on the 6th ..... degrees.	91.3	91.6
Lowest reading of minimum thermometer, on the 1st ..... do...	64.3	64.1
Range of thermometer readings ..... do...	27.0	27.5
Greatest range in twenty-four hours, on the 8th ..... do...	24.0	23.0
Mean of all the highest readings ..... do...	85.2	84.3
Mean of all the lowest readings ..... do...	70.6	69.4
Mean daily range ..... do...	14.6	14.9
Mean temperature (deduced from maximum and minimum) ..... do...	77.1	75.6
Mean temperature (deduced from dry bulb) ..... do...	77.0	76.3
Adopted mean temperature ..... do...	77.1	76.0
Mean temperature of evaporation ..... do...	71.4	69.3
Mean temperature of dew-point ..... do...	67.4	64.5
Mean elastic force of vapor ..... inch..	0.671	0.607
Mean weight of vapor in a cubic foot of air ..... grains..	7.3	6.52
Mean additional weight required for saturation ..... do...	2.8	3.18
Mean degree of humidity	73	68
Mean weight of a cubic foot of air ..... grains..	513.6	516.7
Fall of rain ..... inch..	0.042	
Number of days on which rain fell	2	
Mean amount of cloud (an overcast sky = 10)	1.0	1.3
Total number of miles of wind indicated	5,582	6,080
Mean velocity of wind per hour ..... miles..	7.5	8.2

Barometer readings are reduced to 32° F. at sea-level.
Dew point: Highest, 72.9°, on 22d; lowest, 58.0°, on 9th.
Wind: Highest, 26 miles per hour, from 4 p. m. to 6.30 p. m. on 30th.
Sunshine: Highest, 149.0°, on 22d.
Sea, from 79° to 82°.
Lightning was seen on the evening of the 27th.
The temperatures of the sea and dew-point are higher than those of last year.

GIBRALTAR.

QUARANTINE AT GIBRALTAR.

REPORTS BY CONSUL SPRAGUE.

FIRST REPORT.

GIBRALTAR, *July* 3, 1884.

Acting on positive instructions of the sanitary board of Madrid, the civil governor of the province of Cadiz has ordered the authorities of the Spanish lines to close the land communication with this fortress, which took effect last evening.

The cause for this sudden order may be attributed to the fact of England not imposing a quarantine against France, where cases of "cholera morbus" exist, several cases having lately occurred at Toulon and Marseilles, many of which have proved fatal.

In face of Gibraltar enjoying perfectly good health, the measure on the part of Spain may be considered, if not harsh, at any rate one of overprudence, and without the least regard to the welfare of the indigent and laboring classes residing in the neighboring Spanish villages, who depended solely upon Gibraltar for work and their daily subsistence

This suspension of the land traffic will cause stagnation to trade and great want should it be continued, and I have no doubt the distress will be much greater to the Spanish population outside the gates of this fortress than to the Gibraltar residents. It is to be hoped, however, that wiser and more humane counsels may soon prevail to induce the Spanish Government to modify its present rigorous sanitary regulations, especially as the board of health of Gibraltar has already assimilated its regulations with those of Spain by refusing the entrance into this port of all arrivals from French and Algerine ports.

SECOND REPORT.

GIBRALTAR, *July* 7, 1884.

I beg to transmit herewith copies of proclamations of two orders made by the Gibraltar board of health in consequence of the outbreak of cholera at Toulon.

I have much pleasure in stating that the general health of this fortress continues most satisfactory.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by a certain order, bearing date at the court of St. James on the 13th July, 1830, and made by his late Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, to regulate and provide for the performance of quarantine at the garrison and territory of Gibraltar, it is, among other things, ordered that the order or orders from time to time made by the board of health of Gibraltar, in pursuance of the said order of his late Majesty, for carrying into effect the regulations and provisions thereof, shall be duly published at Gibraltar by proclamation.

And whereas the said board of health having made the order hereinafter following, the same is hereby published and proclaimed, in pursuance of the said order of his late Majesty, in manner following, viz: That all arrivals from France should quit the port without communication, unless any unforeseen emergency has arisen on board any vessel, when the board of health will consider each case on its merits.

THIRD REPORT.

GIBRALTAR, *July* 24, 1884.

I beg to inclose herewith copy of a communication received this day from the colonial secretary with refereuce to arrivals from Port Mahon at this port.

I have much pleasure in stating that the general health of Gibraltar continues to be excellent.

SECRETARY GIFFORD TO CONSUL SPRAGUE.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Gibraltar, July 23, 1884.

SIR: The board of health decided this day that vessels from Mahon will be admitted, provided health is good on board.

A certificate must be produced that quarantine has been strictly performed at Mahon previous to admission here.

I have, &c.,

GIFFORD.
Colonial Secretary.

FOURTH REPORT.

GIBRALTAR, *July* 29, 1884.

I beg to inclose herewith copy of a communication received from the colonial secretary announcing an amendment in the last decision of the board of health regarding arrivals from Port Mahon.

Secretary Gifford to Consul Sprague.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Gibraltar, July 28, 1884.

SIR: With reference to the board of health decision conveyed to you in my letter of the 23d instant, I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting on the 25th instant the board decided to amend said decision in the following manner:

That arrivals from Port Mahon be admitted to pratique, unless they come from Mediterranean ports in France.

I have, &c.,

GIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

BARCELONA.

I have the honor to inform the Department that the port of Barcelona and its adjacent country have been as yet free from cholera, which is prevailing in Alicante. The same epidemic was also officially declared to exist in the province of Lérida (Catalonia), but it has now become a matter of discussion whether it is the Asiatic cholera or a sporadic diarrhœa, and it is said the Spanish Government will soon restore to

free intercourse not only the said province of Lérida but that of Alicante also, owing to the rapid decrease of the few and not quite characterized cases that have occurred there.

MANUEL CASSAGEMAS,
Acting Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barcelona, September 10, 1884.

PORTUGAL.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS IN PORTUGAL.

TWELVE REPORTS BY VICE-CONSUL-GENERAL WILBOR, OF LISBON.

FIRST REPORT.

LISBON, *July* 7, 1884.

I have the honor to report that by decrees dated 24th June the port of Toulon was declared infected with cholera morbus from 9th of the same month, and all other French ports on the Mediterranean were declared suspected; by decree of 28th June the ports of the French colony of Argel and those of the regency of Tunis were declared suspected; by decree of the 22d of June the port of Marseilles was declared infected; and by decree dated 5th July, promulgated yesterday, the ports of Great Britain and of all its possessions on the Mediterranean, as well as those of the French colony of Senegal, were declared suspected of the same epidemic.

The United States steamer Lancaster, last from Gibraltar, arrived here on the morning of the 2d instant, and will be allowed free pratique to-morrow morning.

The city of Lisbon is free from all epidemical malady, and the Government and municipal authorities are exercising the greatest vigilance as regards the cleanliness of the town and the enforcement of sanitary regulations affecting the quality and condition of food offered for sale, large quantities of which are daily condemned and destroyed.

SECOND REPORT.

LISBON, *July* 14, 1884.

I have the honor to annex copy of decree issued to-day, declaring as suspected of cholera morbus the ports of Holland, Belgium, and Morocco.

The United States steamer Quinnebaug, Captain Nicoll Ludlow commanding, last from Gibraltar, arrived off Lisbon on the 7th instant, and after quarantine of five days was allowed pratique, and came up to the city on the 12th instant.

THIRD REPORT.

LISBON, *July* 17, 1884.

I have the honor to annex a cutting from the Official Journal of July 16, of a decree issued by the board of health prohibiting the landing

of passengers or the discharge of cargo in any Portuguese port from vessels from ports declared infected with cholera.

This regulation has been already enforced in the case of the steamer St. Mark from Marseilles, and she immediately cleared for St. Nazaires. No disease existed on board of her.

Three Portuguese officials who had inadvertently been placed on board were not allowed to return to land, and were forced to remain on board.

I further inclose copy of a decree, dated 16th instant, declaring the ports of Egypt on the Mediterranean as suspected of cholera morbus.

TRANSLATION OF DECREE.

Notice is hereby given that no vessels coming from ports infected with cholera morbus will be permitted to disembark passengers or cargo during the continuance of the present extraordinary circumstances.

JULY 15, 1884.

FOURTH REPORT.

LISBON, *July* 19, 1884.

I have the honor to annex a printed copy of a decree promulgated this day by the national board of health, which declares the ports of Germany suspected of cholera morbus since the 16th of June last. This subjects all vessels arriving from German ports at Portuguese ports to five days' rigid quarantine.

The health of this city continues to be excellent.

FIFTH REPORT.

LISBON, *August* 7, 1884.

I have the honor to transmit annexed copy of decree of the junta of public health, dated yesterday, declaring as affected with cholera all the ports of the Gulf of Genoa, and as "suspected" of the same epidemic all other ports of the Kingdom of Italy on the Mediterranean.

SIXTH REPORT.

LISBON, *August* 18, 1884.

I have the honor to report that by decree of the consultative board of health dated 16th intant, copy of which accompanies this dispatch, the port of Cette is declared infected with cholera.

SEVENTH REPORT.

LISBON, *September* 3, 1884.

I have received from Minister Morton a telegram, dated at Paris, 2d instant, to the effect that "the Treasury had prohibited unloading old rags arriving at United States ports from three months from yesterday," and further requesting that publicity should be given to this decision and consuls notified of the same.

I have the honor to say that notice of the above prohibition will appear in two newspapers of Lisbon to-morrow, and that the consular agents at Oporto and Setubal have been duly advised thereof.

EIGHTH REPORT.

LISBON, *September* 3, 1884.

By decree dated yesterday, copy of which I have the honor to inclose, the consultative council of public health has declared the port of Alicante infected with cholera, and all other ports of Spain on the Mediterranean, with the exception of the Balearic Islands, as suspected of the same disease.

NINTH REPORT.

LISBON, *September* 4, 1884.

Under date of the 3d instant, the consultative council of public health has declared the port of Naples as infected with cholera from the 21st of August last, and all the ports of Algeria as infected with the same disease from the 26th of the same month.

TENTH REPORT.

LISBON, *September* 6, 1884.

By decree of 5th instant the consultative board of health has declared the port of Bordeaux, France, as infected with cholera. I have the honor to annex copy of said decree, cut from the Official Journal.

"Decrees" of this character lead to the exclusion from all Portuguese ports of vessels from infected ports. They are not permitted even to anchor, but are virtually expelled.

Vessels, cargo, and passengers from ports declared "suspected" are subjected to a rigorous quarantine of seclusion for five days.

ELEVENTH REPORT.

LISBON, *September* 11, 1884.

By decree dated 10th instant, promulgated to-day, the consultative board of public health has ordered all the ports of Spain on the ocean to and inclusive of Ayamonte to be considered as suspected of cholera. I have the honor to inclose copy of the decree referred to.

TWELFTH REPORT.

LISBON, *September* 12, 1884.

By decrees of the consultative board of health, dated yesterday, the whole of the ports of Italy on the Mediterranean are declared as *infected* with cholera from the 21st of August last passed, and all the ports of the Balearic Islands as *suspected* of the same epidemic.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.

Referring to your cablegram of yesterday's date, received this morning, I beg to state that, in accordance with the instructions contained therein, I have appointed Dr. J. Higham Hill to act as health inspector at this port.

Dr. Hill is the physician appointed last year by this consulate-general, pending the cholera in Egypt, for the fulfillment of the duties now required.

He proved himself most efficient and trustworthy, and I consider it fortunate to be again able to avail myself of his services.

I have instructed Consul Packard, of Liverpool, in accordance with your cablegram, as to his duties in the premises.

E. A. MERRITT,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, July 15, 1884.

DANGER IN IMPORTATION OF RAGS.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT, OF LONDON.

I beg to transmit herein a letter addressed to me by Dr. J. Higham Hill, United States health inspector at this port, on the subject of rags shipped from or via England. Dr. Hill's letter is in itself so full and explanatory that I do not think it is necessary for me to enlarge on the subject beyond perhaps stating that I regard Hull, from its close proximity to the German ports whence rags are largely exported, as even much more likely to import infected rags to the United States than either London or Liverpool. In fact I am given to understand that in some instances where rags have been declined by the agents of steamers sailing from London they have been transported to Hull for shipment to the United States. There being no restrictions at Hull, I have instructed Mr. Feldman, vice-commercial agent at that point (Mr. Howard having left on leave of absence), to watch and report to this office from time to time as to the quantity of rags, &c., leaving there for the United States.

I shall be glad to receive instructions from the Department in this regard.

E. A. MERRITT,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, August 21, 1884.

Dr. Hill to Consul-General Merritt.

17 BEDFORD SQUARE,
London, August 19, 1884.

SIR: I deem it right to point out to you that in my opinion the importation of large quantities of rags into the United States from this country is at present fraught with considerable risk. Small-pox is and has been for some time prevalent in London, where quantities of rags are collected and shipped to America, and large quantities of continental rags are forwarded to London for shipment to American ports. These rags undergo no process of disinfection previous to exportation, and are, in my opinion, very likely agents to convey the infection of cholera or small-pox if collected in infected localities. From my inspection of these bales of rags, I cannot, of course, ascertain whether they contain the germs of infection or not, and the certificates of the shippers are not always to be depended upon as evidence of their source. For instance, a certificate referring to 23 bales of rags which were shipped on board the steamship Lydian Monarch, which sailed for New York from London on the 17th instant, was sent to the consulate on the 16th, instant, stating that these rags had not been collected in any infected district, but not naming the locality where they had been collected. On inquiring I found that they came from Dunkirk, in France, where, according to to-day's papers, a case of Asiatic cholera has just occurred. I have also heard that large quantities of continental rags are now being forwarded to America via Hull rather than via London, there being no United States health inspector at the former port.

The sources whence rags are collected are so difficult to trace, and during epidemics of infectious disease rags are so likely to come from infected localities, it appears to me that, unless a reliable certificate from a competent authority be produced stating that they have been properly disinfected, it would be a wise precaution to prohibit the importation.

I have, &c.,

J. HIGHAM HILL,
Health Inspector.

General E. A. MERRITT,
Consul-General of the United States of America.

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

REPORT BY CONSUL LATHROP, OF BRISTOL.

There is no longer a doubt but that Asiatic cholera is epidemic at Toulon, and as the English Government trusts rather to sanitary precautions than to quarantine, it is considered certain by the best authorities that at least some cases will occur in England, though it is hoped that no epidemic will ensue, as municipal regulations are of such unquestioned excellence and as the science of preventive medicine has made such great strides since the last outbreak.

This dreaded scourge having, however, obtained a foothold in Europe, there is grave reason to fear that the United States cannot escape; and I therefore inclose a pamphlet which has had a wide circulation in England, and which has been commended most highly by the medical profession generally, as containing in a most concise form certain necessary precautions the observance of which reduce the danger of spreading contagion to a minimum.

The author of this pamphlet, Dr. Davies, has been medical officer of health to the municipality of Bristol for nineteen years. He enjoys a wide reputation throughout Great Britain for his attainments in that special branch of medicine known as preventive medicine, and he has had experience in several outbreaks of cholera.

I hope and trust the United States will escape all contagion, but it behooves us literally "to put our house in order."

LORIN A. LATHROP,
Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Bristol, July 2, 1884.

BRISTOL SANITARY AUTHORITY.—PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

As Asiatic cholera is now reported in France, and may possibly reach this country, these remarks and suggestions are published with a view to prevent its spread should it unfortunately be introduced.

1. There is no reason to believe that this disease has ever arisen spontaneously in this country, but, when once imported, it spreads by infection, in a manner peculiar to itself, unless prompt means are taken to prevent it.

2. The discharges from the stomach and bowels of a patient suffering from cholera or choleraic diarrhœa are the chief, if not the only, source of infection. These discharges, if thrown into the drains without previous disinfection, contaminate the public sewers, and, by percolation through the ground, pollute the adjacent surface wells; also, if allowed to dry on linen, on the surface of the ground, or elsewhere, they will spread the disease.

3. To prevent cholera obtaining a foothold among us, see that all closets, privies, and sinks in your house are well "trapped," and that the traps are in good working order, and let each closet or privy be flushed at least once daily with abundance of water. One of the common disinfectants must then be sprinkled freely over the sides and bottom of the pan or receiver.

In the case of schools, factories, and other large establishments, it is advisable to use, in addition, one of the fluid disinfectants for flushing. (See appendix.)

4. Be very careful, in times of cholera, what water you drink. All pump and shallow well water is, without exception, highly dangerous. If such water must be used, boil thoroughly for fifteen minutes before drinking. Filtration is not a sufficient safeguard against the introduction of the cholera poison.

5. If a case of cholera or choleraic diarrhœa should appear in your house, let *all discharges* from the patient be received *at once* into a strong chemical disinfectant, liquid or powder (see appendix), and let a further quantity of the disinfectant be added before the discharges are thrown into the drain. The sick-room must be well ventilated. If the bedding should become soiled by any discharge, sprinkle some carbolated powder freely over it. All linen soiled by cholera discharges should be burnt as soon as possible. In case of death, let the corpse be laid in a coffin, covered with carbolated powder, and speedily buried.

6. When cholera is about it is advisable to use preventive measures in every case of diarrhœa, however slight, as it is occasionally difficult to distinguish the true Asiatic cholera (in a mild form) from ordinary non-specific diarrhœa, and yet the mildest case of true cholera will prove highly infectious. Should a case appear in you house, send at once for your usual medical attendant, and send also notice of the case to the medical officer of health, 13 Prince street.

7. Finally, remember that cholera is transmitted from person to person by the infectious discharges, which may, owing to defective drains, contaminate drinking water, or may spread the disease by infecting the air. Therefore, devote all your energy to destroying these *at once and completely* by receiving them into and covering them with strong disinfectants.

If these directions are faithfully attended to, persons may nurse the sick with confidence, and all danger of cholera spreading will be reduced to a minimum, if not entirely precluded.

APPENDIX.

The following disinfectants are useful for the above purposes; care should be taken in the use, as some are poisonous and corrosive; they may be obtained at all chemists:—

For flushing closets and drains:

A. Carbolic acid (No. 5), 1 pint to 4 gallons of water; Jeyes's disinfectant, 4 ounces to 4 gallons of water; bisulphite of lime, 4 pints to 4 gallons of water; Burnett's fluid (chloride of zinc), 1 pint to a gallon of water; green copperas, or sulphate of iron, 2 pounds dissolved in a bucket of water; chloralum, 1 pint to 2 gallons; Calvert's or MacDougall's or Austin's carbolated powder, for sprinkling over pan, over soiled bedding, or over dead bodies.

For soaking linen, which transfer soon to clean water:

B. Carbolic acid (No. 4), 1 pint to 5 gallons of water; Jeyes's disinfectant, 4 ounces to 5 gallons of water; chloride of lime, 2 tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water; bisulphite of lime, 1 pint to 5 gallons of water.

A little red Condy's fluid (about 2 teaspoonfuls in a basin of water) is useful for washing the hands or bathing the patient.

The best gaseous disinfectant for unoccupied rooms is *sulphurous acid gas*, which may be prepared and applied as follows:

In a small cast-iron plumber's pot, in the room to be disinfected, put a pound or

more of sulphur, and throw on it a shovelful of live coals. The windows and chimney having been secured with paper and paste, shut the door and keep the room closed for twelve hours or longer. Infected articles of clothing may also be disinfected by leaving them spread on ropes in the room while the gas is generated.

DAVID DAVIES,
Medical Officer of Health.

JUNE, 1884.

EXPORTS OF RAGS FROM ENGLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL LATHROP, OF BRISTOL.

I have the honor to inclose two copies of a circular lately issued by the British sanitary authority. It is in reference to the disinfection of rags from France, and refers to an order of the local government board providing that rags landed from France must first be disinfected and inspected by the authorities, unless, the order further provides, the rags are intended for immediate exportation, when no action need be taken. Under this provision it would be entirely competent for a vessel direct from Marseilles, for instance, to transship its cargo of rags at any English port for the United States. This cargo would then appear as a shipment from England, and would possibly be regarded with little or no suspicion.

The further provisions of the order, as seen in the circular, are to the effect that if a violation of the order occurs the rags must either be seized *or exported.*

It is evident that while such an order as this remains in force a shipment of rags purporting to come from England is as much to be guarded against as one coming direct from France.

LORIN A. LATHROP,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bristol, August 19, 1884.

CARDIFF.

REPORT BY CONSUL JONES.

A great many alarming rumors have passed current in this port and district since the outbreak of cholera at Marseilles. Considerable traffic is carried on between the infected French port and the British channel; anxiety regarding the epidemic, and dread lest it should be imported to South Wales, were to be expected. All sorts of panic-inspiring reports floated about from day to day. I was once informed by a gentleman of position in town that a cholera ship, with dead and dying on board, had been permitted to enter Rute Dock unchallenged. I mention this instance as a sample of what was said, and as indicating what the state of the public pulse must have been when reports of that character were promulgated by men who ought to know, and whose business it was to be accurate. But the facts in connection with the threatened introduction of cholera to this port, and the measures adopted to prevent the same are as follows:

The first cholera alarm was in connection with the steamship Carthagena, which left Marseilles the first week in July, with two men suffer-

ing from choleraic diarrhea. One was ill for twelve hours, and the other for about twenty-four. But both recovered before the vessel arrived in Cardiff Roads on the 11th day of July.

Alarming rumors concerning the Carthagena had preceded her, and the sanitary tug boat had been on the lookout for the vessel for several days previous to her arrival.

She was detained in the Cardiff Roads four days, during which time both the crew and the vessel were thoroughly overhauled and examined. The crew was found to be in good health; no case of cholera had broken out on the vessel, and she was allowed to proceed to dock. The next case occasioning alarm was that of the Granville.

This steamer left Marseilles on the 23d July. Soon after her departure one fireman died after a very short illness, the symptoms indicating cholera. This vessel was intercepted in the Cardiff Roads and subjected to a thorough examination. She was disinfected, and after a quarantine of five days was allowed to proceed to dock.

Further alarm was occasioned by the arrival of the Rishauglys from Marseilles. She entered that port with grain. After discharging her cargo she was removed to another part of the docks or harbor, where the sewage of the town discharges itself. Two cases of cholera occurred on board while the vessel was at Marseilles. The men were immediately sent to hospital, and the vessel proceeded to Cardiff on 25th July. She was intercepted in the Roads on the 3d August, but no sickness was found on board. The vessel has been disinfected under the direction of the medical officer, and the crew have been daily inspected, but no case of cholera or any sickness has occurred. The captain of the Rishauglys had slight stomachic complaint which has now disappeared, but he was kept upon the Flat Holms, an island in the roads during convalescence. There is no cause for anxiety respecting him. The vessel was released from quarantine and entered the dock on Monday last the 11th August.

Regarding the precautions taken by the authorities, I would say that all vessels from the Mediterranean, the Baltic, Black Sea, the Sea of Azof, the Sea of Marmora, directly or indirectly, or from any other port where cholera has appeared, or any vessel carrying goods or persons from vessels coming from the ports or places aforesaid, are challenged, and the master is required to furnish all information as to the port from which he sailed, the state of sickness at such port or ports, the condition of the crew during the voyage, the present state of the crew, and the nature of the sickness, if any. Stringent regulations are in force compelling pilots and quarantine officers to remain on board vessels where sickness prevails until such vessel is discharged from quarantine.

Vessels arriving with clean bills of health display a large yellow flag by day and a signal lantern, such as is commonly used on board her Majesty's war ships, in the night-time. Vessels without clean bills of health display a yellow flag with a circular black mark or ball thereon in the day-time, and a lantern as used by vessels with clean bills of health by night. Vessels with cholera on board are required to display a flag of yellow and black at the main-topmast head in the day-time, and two lanterns, one over the other, at night.

Vessels with unclean bills of health are boarded, so as to ascertain if the whole of the crew are in good health. If so, the vessel is allowed to enter the docks; if any are sick she is detained by the officer for twelve hours to enable the medical officer of health to visit the ship and make an inspection. If he find that the crew has suffered from cholera, the vessel is disinfected by means of burning sulphur in every compart-

ment to the extent of 1 pound per 1,000 cubic feet space. The wood work of all cabins is thoroughly washed with a solution of McDougall's soluble powder of carbolate of lime in a proportion of 2 ounces to each gallon of water. The bedding and soiled clothing of the sick are destroyed, and the ballast water and bilge water removed and replaced by fresh water. Accommodation has been provided for cholera cases on the island already named, should any make their appearance.

Similar precautions have been taken and like regulations prevail at Swansea and Newport.

It is satisfactory to add that this community is at present in a calm state of mind concerning cholera. Cardiff occupies a flat situation, and the climate is therefore often sultry, and, notwithstanding the fact that the sewage and sanitary arrangements are good in most sections of the town, a general impression prevails that, should the cholera appear here, it will prove destructive to the inhabitants, as it has done during previous visitations. It has been decided to throw water charged with carbolate of lime down the sewers and ventilators of Roathe, a district of Cardiff, where injurious gases are reported to be escaping. The vigilance of the authorities and the firmness and capacity displayed by Dr. Paine, the medical officer of health, are deserving of all praise.

EVAN D. JONES,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cardiff, August 13, 1884.

LIVERPOOL.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF VESSELS IN LIVERPOOL.

REPORT BY CONSUL PACKARD.

I have the honor to inform you that, pursuant to your cable instruction through the consul-general at London, I retained Dr. John B. Glover and Dr. William Kelly, duly qualified and competent medical practitioners of this city, to act as sanitary inspectors of vessels and passengers to the United States from this port, who were similarly retained last year, and so far as it is possible to cope with the duty assigned to them they are faithfully performing it. I beg also to state that the directions contained in your dispatch No. 186, of the 29th of July last, have had careful attention from me and on their part, and are being observed to the fullest extent practicable. Permit me to remind you of my having last year pointed out that two sanitary inspectors are not sufficient to insure the examination of every ship clearing from this port for the United States ports, and to add that it is a matter of considerable difficulty to even arrange for the care of steamers with large numbers of passengers sailing almost simultaneously. On receipt of your cable message from the consul-general at London I communicated to him the inadequacy of two inspectors, and presume he placed my letter or its contents before you.

STEPHEN B. PACKARD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Liverpool, September 2, 1884.

GERMANY.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF VESSELS AT BREMEN AND AT BREMERHAVEN.

REPORT BY CONSUL WILSON.

In compliance with instructions contained in your cable dispatch of the 14th, I have the honor to report that since the 16th instant all vessels, crews, and passengers sailing from ports in this consular district to ports in the United States have been duly inspected by competent physicians appointed by this office for that purpose, upon recommendation by the chief of the board of health of this city. In order to properly perform this duty I have found it necessary to have three inspectors, viz: Dr. M. E. Rothe, for Bremen, who inspects all passengers departing by the steamers of the North German Lloyd; Dr. Wilhelm Diedrichs, for Bremerhaven and Geestemunde, who inspects the steamers and crews of the North German Lloyd and also of all other vessels, crews, and passengers sailing from those ports; Dr. Heinrich Gross, for Brake and Nordenhamm. The form of notice and report of these inspectors before granting a clean bill of health is shown in the accompanying copies of notices and reports made upon the steamer Oder, which sailed from Bremerhaven for New York on the 19th. The expenses attending these inspections is paid by the respective vessels. In explanation of the necessity of having all passengers inspected at Bremen, I have to say that all emigrants and other passengers of the North German Lloyd leave Bremen on the morning of the sailing of the steamers and go direct on board of the vessels, which are then lying in the stream; that more time and better facilities are afforded here for a thorough inspection than could be had after the passengers had reached the steamer. The passengers all collect at the depot, and are inspected there before being allowed to enter the extra train which takes them to Bremerhaven. In addition to the inspector appointed by this office the surgeon of the steamer also inspects the passengers here at the same time as our inspector. So far every facility desired for the proper performance of this duty has been afforded me by the local authorities.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bremen, July 22, 1884.

CONSUL WILSON TO DR. ROTHE.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bremen, July 18, 1884.

Dr. Med. M. E. ROTHE,
Bremen.

DEAR SIR: You are hereby respectfully requested to inspect the sanitary condition of the passengers sailing per steamship Oder for New York to-morrow, July 19, 1884, and report result of same to this office, as per report herewith transmitted. Passengers leave the depot at 4.30 a. m. and will be ready for your inspection at 15 minutes before 4 a. m.

I am, &c.,

JOHN M. WILSON,
Consul.

DR. ROTHE TO CONSUL WILSON.

BREMEN, *July* 19, 1884.

Report upon the sanitary condition of the steamer Oder, of the registered burden of 1,892 tons, whereof R. Seuder is master, navigated by 110 men, and having on board 580 passengers, being in all 690 persons, which vessel will sail on the 19th day of July, 1884, from the port of Bremen for the port of New York, in the United States.

I, Dr. M. E. Rothe, medical inspector, appointed by the consul of the United States of America at Bremen, do hereby certify and declare under oath:

3. That on the 19th day of July, 1884, I personally inspected the passengers of said vessel, namely, 580 persons, and find their sanitary condition to be as follows: Good.

4. I further certify that the sanitary condition of this city and vicinity is good, and that no contagious or infectious diseases exist; and I recommend that a clean bill of health be given said vessel.

DR. ROTHE,
Medical Inspector.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT BREMEN:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of July, 1884.
Witness my hand and seal of office at Bremen.
[SEAL.]

JOHN M. WILSON,
Consul.

CONSULAR AGENT IHLDER TO DR. DIEDRICHS.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Bremerhaven, July 18, 1884.

DR. WM. DIEDRICHS,
Bremerhaven.

DEAR SIR: You are hereby respectfully requested to inspect the sanitary condition of the steamer Oder and her crew at 3 o'clock p. m. to-day, as per report herewith transmitted. The steamship Oder will sail to-morrow morning from this port for the port of New York, and will be ready for your inspection to-day at 3 p. m.

I am, &c.,

GERH. IHLDER,
Consular Agent.

DR. DIEDRICHS TO CONSULAR AGENT IHLDER.

BREMERHAVEN, *July* 18, 1884.

Report upon the sanitary condition of the steamship Oder, of the registered burden of 1,892 tons, whereof R. Seuder is master, navigated by 110 men, and having on board —— passengers, being in all —— persons, which vessel will sail on the 19th day of July, 1884, from the port of Bremerhaven for the port of New York, in the United States.

I, Dr. W. Diedrichs, medical inspector appointed by the consul of the United States of America at Bremen, do hereby certify and declare under oath:

1. That on the 18th day of July, 1884, I personally inspected the above-named vessel and find her sanitary condition as follows: Perfectly good.

2. That on the 18th day of July, 1884, I personally inspected the crew of said vessel, namely 110 persons, and find their sanitary condition as follows: Perfectly good.

4. And I further certify that the sanitary condition of this city and vicinity is good, and that no contagious or infectious diseases exist; and I recommend that a clean bill of health be given said vessel.

DR. W. DIEDRICHS,
Medical Inspector.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY AT BREMERHAVEN:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1884.
Witness my hand and seal of office at Bremen.
[SEAL.]

GERH. IHLDER,
Consular Agent.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF VESSELS AT HAMBURG.

REPORT BY CONSUL BAILEY.

I beg to report that on the 15th day of July, 1884, I received by mail from Mr. Consul Wilson, at Bremen, the cable dispatch from the honorable Secretary of State directing that a competent physician be designated to inspect all vessels and passengers bound from this port to the United States, and that clean bills of health be refused except when recommended by such medical inspector.

I have to report that, in obedience to said instruction, I immediately consulted with the proper authorities here and received permission to have such medical examination made. The steamship companies also cheerfully consented thereto, and I appointed Dr. Wilhelm L. Homann, a regular and competent physician of Hamburg, to make such medical and sanitary inspection, which has been done in all cases since the receipt of said instruction.

The following is the form of the certificate I require from the doctor before issuing the bills of health:

"I, Dr. Med. Wilhelm L. Homann, a regular practicing physician, residing in the city of Hamburg, do hereby certify that on the —— day of ———, 1884, I personally examined the vessel known as the ———, of ———, and that I found the said ——— in good sanitary condition.

"I also certify that on the —— day of ———, 1884, I personally examined the crew and passengers of the said vessel and found them all in a healthy condition and free from any suspicion of plague, cholera, or any epidemic disease whatever, and I therefore recommend a clean bill of health be given said vessel.

"Witness my hand, at the city of Hamburg, this —— day of ———, 1884."

The steamship companies also procure from the health department of Hamburg a statement showing the general condition of health, &c., at this port at the time of departure of their respective steamers.

I have endeavored to, and shall, exercise great care and caution in this matter, personally supervising the inspection and sanitary condition of the steamers, and I trust nothing but good results may ensue.

JOHN M. BAILEY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamburg, July 21, 1884.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL WEAVER, OF VIENNA.

It is gratifying to be able to state that, as far as publicly known, no case of Asiatic cholera has as yet appeared during the present year in the Empire of Austria-Hungary. Notwithstanding that great fears were entertained when the plague first appeared at Toulon, and particularly after Professor Koch had so positively affirmed that it would extend all over Europe were these fears intensified, lest the unwelcome visitor might enter this country by the Tyrol or the Adriatic ports, yet in consequence of a strong conviction in the minds of the medical fraternity and the government officials of this country, of the futility of quaran-

tines to prevent its introduction, railway traffic at the frontiers between this empire and the infected countries of France and Italy has been very slightly interfered with. Only recently, in consequence of the serious condition of the disease at Naples, has the Austrian Government established a five-days' quarantine at Ala, on the railway leading over the Brenner Pass, while at Cormons and Pontebba certain formalities are required in regard to change of cars, fumigation, and the disposition of worn clothing or soiled linen.

At the Austro-Hungarian ports on the Adriatic a quarantine of ten days' duration and upward, according to circumstances, has been established for vessels arriving from Italian and French infected ports. It is therefore gratifying that notwithstanding the absence of all oppressive regulations in respect to travelers between the infected countries and this empire, we are as yet free from the plague. And as the season is now so far advanced, and such active measures for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the principal cities have been taken, confident hopes are entertained that for the present year this empire will not be visited by the cholera.

The effect, however, of the visitation in France and Italy on the commerce of Austria-Hungary has been injurious notwithstanding, but nothing compared with what it would have been had the plague entered its ports or large cities, while on the contrary the hotels and public resorts in the Tyrol, the Sabzkammergut and mountainous portions of the empire in general are reaping golden harvests from the crowds of visitors who, from fear of the contagion, have been driven out from or prevented from visiting the usual pleasure resorts of these countries. Consequently until now Austria is profiting rather than suffering from the cholera.

JAMES RILEY WEAVER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, September 20, 1884.

SWITZERLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL ADAMS, OF GENEVA.

By a decree of the 22d instant the federal council has declared the canton of Geneva invaded by Asiatic cholera and ordered the local government to enforce the federal law for preventing the spread of epidemics. The cantonal council has unanimously resolved that as there is no epidemic here the law is inapplicable and that no measures will be taken to carry it into effect. Yesterday a large public meeting was held to protest against the injurious action of the federal council.

As I am inundated with letters of inquiry from all parts of Europe and from the United States, it may be in the interest of the public to notify the Department that with the exception of a fugitive from Marseilles, who died a month ago in one of the neighboring villages, there has been no case of Asiatic cholera in this district, and none which any competent authority could have mistaken for Asiatic cholera. Up to the present date the health of the city and the surrounding country was never better at this season of the year and leaves nothing to be desired.

LYELL T. ADAMS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Geneva, August 29, 1884.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

CANADIAN QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

REPORT BY CONSUL WORDEN, OF CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

I have the honor to transmit herewith certain instructions concerning quarantine at this port, received by Dr. Hobkirk from the department at Ottawa, together with a copy of the proclamation imposing quarantine.

In consequence of those orders the weekly line of vessels plying between Boston and this port are now subjected to inspection before passengers are permitted to land.

WARREN A. WORDEN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Charlottetown, August 4, 1884.

PROCLAMATION.

[Extract from the Canada Gazette of Saturday, 28th June, 1884.]

Whereas it is, in and by an act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the thirty-fifth year of our reign, chaptered twenty-seven, and instituted "An act relating to quarantine," amongst other things, in effect enacted that the governor in council may from time to time make such regulations as he thinks proper, for enforcing compliance with all the requirements of the said act, and concerning the entry or departure of vessels at the different ports or places in Canada; and concerning the landing of passengers or cargoes from such vessels or the receiving of passengers or cargoes on board of the same, as may be thought best calculated to preserve the public health; and for insuring the due performance of quarantine, by and in respect of vessels, passengers, goods, or things arriving at or in the neighborhood of any port or place within Canada, to which he thinks it right for the preservation of the public health that such regulations should apply; and for the thorough cleansing and disinfecting of such vessels, passengers, goods, or things, or concerning the arrival at or departure from any place in Canada of any persons, goods, or things conveyed by land; and for insuring the due performance of quarantine by and in respect of such persons, goods, or things at or in the neighborhood of any place in Canada to which he thinks it right for the preservation of the public health that such regulations should apply; and for the thorough cleansing and disinfecting of such persons, goods, and things, so as to prevent, as far as possible, the introduction or dissemination of disease into or in Canada; and may appoint or remove such officers as he may deem necessary for so doing, and assign to them respectively such powers as he may think requisite for carrying out the provisions of such regulations, and may from time to time revoke or amend the same or any of them, and may make others in their stead, and impose penalties, forfeitures, and punishments for the breach thereof; and such regulations shall be notified by proclamation published in the Canada Gazette at least twice; and the production of the copies of the Gazette containing any such proclamation shall be evidence of the making, date, and contents of such regulations; and further, that such regulations shall have the force of law during the time they respectively remain unrevoked, unless they be expressly limited to be in force only during a certain time, or at certain times or seasons, in which case they shall have the force of law, during the time and at the times and seasons during or at which they have been limited to be in force; and any person disobeying any such regulation shall be held guilty of and may be prosecuted for a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, as the court may direct; or otherwise such person may be sued for the penalties contained in such regulation.

And whereas our governor in council hath this day been pleased to make under the authority and in pursuance of the said above in part recited act, certain regulations as follows, that is to say:

1. That all vessels coming from the ports of Toulon and Marseilles, in France, or

having stopped at the said ports on their voyage, be reputed coming from an infected port, and suspected of being capable of introducing cholera into Canada.

2. That all vessels coming from the port of London, in England, or having called at the said port on their voyage, be reputed coming from an infected port and suspected of being capable of introducing small-pox into Canada.

3. The fact of such vessel or vessels coming from or having stopped on their voyage at the said ports shall render them subject to the application of the quarantine regulations in force for the ports of Quebec, Saint John, Halifax, Pictou, and Charlottetown, and to the quarantine regulations in force concerning all other ports of the Dominion.

4. The medical superintendents of the regular quarantines established and above mentioned, and the collector of customs of each and every port of Canada, except the said regular quarantine stations, are to apply the regulations defining their duties to each such vessel or vessels coming from or having stopped on their voyage at the ports of Toulon and Marseilles or London, dealing with said ships *ipso facto* as if it were ascertained that they appertained to the class of vessels ordered to be visited and dealt with by the said medical superintendents and collectors of customs for the purpose of quarantine.

HALIFAX.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL FRYE.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatch from the Department of State, numbered 62, dated the 16th instant, asking for information as to the sanitary treatment of immigrants and their effects arriving at Canadian sea-ports.

In answer to the inquiries therein contained, I beg leave to inclose herewith a copy of the written report of W. N. Wickwire, M. D., inspecting surgeon at this port.

I will add that after the arrival and examination of such immigrants as land at this port I do not understand they are longer detained here if found healthy and in good condition, with no signs of contagious or infectious disease.

So far as I know or believe, no immigrants directly from Europe are landed at any other port in Nova Scotia than the port of Halifax, as this is the only port at which the ocean steamers touch.

The city is in a healthly condition at the present time.

WAKEFIELD G. FRYE,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Halifax, August 25, 1884.

SURGEON WICKWIRE TO CONSUL-GENERAL FRYE.

HALIFAX, *August* 23, 1884.

WAKEFIELD G. FRYE, Esq.,
Consul-General of the United States, Halifax:

SIR: In reply to your questions submitted to me a few days ago respecting the sanitary and other treatment of immigrants destined for the United States via Halifax, I may state that up to this time we have had very little cause to meddle with them in any way, as, with few exceptions, they have been healthy and the ships on which they have traveled have been free of disease. In the event, however, of contagious or infectious disease existing requiring isolation and treatment, such cases would be sent to the quarantine hospitals and cared for in the same manner as any other persons arriving in ships, suffering from disease—their luggage and effects would also be looked after and rendered free of, or incapable of, carrying disease—the expense will be borne either by the Dominion Government or the ship if the individuals themselves are not in a position to pay.

Within the last few years a few cases of the minor contagious and infectious diseases have occurred among immigrants going through to the United States. These cases have always been removed from the ship to comfortable quarters and looked properly after until it was judicious to allow them to proceed to their destination, and always the bills, if any, were paid by the agents of the ship.

I may here mention that the quarantine regulations of this port are now in full operation. All ships arriving from any port outside of the Dominion of Canada are inspected at once and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. N. WICKWIRE, M. D.,
Inspecting Physician, Port of Halifax.

MONTREAL.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL STEARNS.

In reply to your dispatch No. 134, under date of August 15, 1884, asking for complete and particular information upon the sanitary treatment of immigrants and their effects arriving at this port, and also as to the disposition of immigrants from the time of their arrival until they leave the Canadian borders, I have to say immigrants coming to or through Montreal from foreign countries leave the ocean steamer, except in rare cases, at Quebec in summer and Halifax in winter and reach here by car.

Steamers landing at Quebec are boarded by the Dominion health officer at the quarantine station at Grosse Isle on the Saint Lawrence. If no sickness is found on board they are allowed to proceed to Quebec, when another examination is made by another health officer, on whose certificate the vessels are allowed to discharge their passengers and freight. If sickness of a contagious character is found the passengers and their effects are subjected to such treatment in the way of quarantine and disinfection as is prescribed by the quarantine regulations of the Dominion Government, a copy of which I inclose herewith and make a part of this report.

The immigrants and their effects, when landed at Quebec, are taken charge of by the Dominion Government immigration agents at that place, which is the place of distribution for all parts of Canada, and are sent forward under charge of subagents to their places of destination. Those who come to Montreal to remain, or on their way to points farther west, are received by the Dominion immigration agent, who keeps them under his immediate supervision until places are found for them by him or by the immigration agent of the Province of Quebec, who acts in concert and co-operation with him; or they are sent on to their intended places of residence or settlement farther west.

In the rare cases in which they come directly through by steamer to Montreal the regular examination is made at the Grosse Isle station and, I think, at Quebec, and a subsequent examination is made on their arrival here by the Dominion immigration agent, who would report any case of contagious sickness, if by any possibility such a case should occur after leaving Grosse Isle and Quebec, to the health authorities here who have power to deal with it.

In case of sickness of any kind among immigrants on the cars or while here, medical attendance and care are provided, and if necessary sick persons are sent to one of the local hospitals for treatment, but those who have passed an examination at the Grosse Isle and Quebec are not likely in the short time required to come thence here to develop any contagious or infectious disease.

After this statement it is hardly necessary to say that no regular examination of immigrants or their effects for sanitary purposes is made at this port and that no particular attention is paid to them, except so far as I have stated, from the time of their arrival here until they leave the border of Canada, where they are on their way or go to the United States. In winter the examination is made at Halifax, and doubtless the consul-general there has informed you what course is pursued in regard to the landing of immigrants destined for this part of the Dominion.

Trusting I have covered the points upon which information is desired by the Secretary of the Treasury,

SEARGENT P. STEARNS,
Consul-General.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1884.

SANITARY TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING AT CANADIAN SEAPORTS.

REPORT BY CONSUL WASSON, OF QUEBEC.

In response to your dispatch No. 72 of the 16th instant, I have the honor to report that no vessel, either steam or sailing, from any port outside of Canada is allowed to proceed to Quebec without a clean bill of health from a duly appointed quarantine medical officer, the mail steamers being inspected at Rimouski, where the mails are landed, and all others at the regular quarantine station at Grosse Isle.

On arrival at the port of Quebec each vessel is boarded by the inspecting physician, and no passengers are permitted to disembark until his inspection is completed.

If the physician finds that the quarantine regulations requiring clean bills of health from the proper office at Rimouski or Grosse Isle have not been complied with, or that contagious disease has subsequently developed, the vessel is required to return to Grosse Isle and undergo regular quarantine.

But if it is found that the vessel has complied with the quarantine regulations, and that no contagious disease exists, the immigrants are disembarked. The sick are sent to the general hospital for treatment, and the well forwarded by rail to their destination in Canada or the United States, as the case may be, as soon as their baggage passes the customs inspection. The Government immigration agency here has no arrangements for sleeping or housing immigrants over night. When a vessel carrying immigrants arrives in the Saint Lawrence, the master telegraphs the immigration agent here the number and destination of those on board, and special trains are ready upon their arrival to carry them forward without delay in the direction they desire to go. All sanitary treatment of immigrants is limited to the wearing apparel of the sick in actual use at the time of their arrival. As will be observed, I have included a brief statement of the precautions taken at this port to prevent the production of contagious diseases, although not specifically embodied in your inquiry, thinking it might not be without interest or usefulness.

JNO. N. WASSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Quebec, August 25, 1884.

WEST INDIES.

BARBADOES.

REPORT BY CONSUL HOLLEY.

I have the honor to report the following Government telegrams from Saint Lucia, telegraphed as general news to the commercial body of this island, viz, August 3:

"The ship Bracadaile, with immigrants from Calcutta for this island, arrived to-day. Reports having had 31 cases of cholera on board, 21 of whom, including one of the crew, succumbed. No fresh cases have occurred for twenty-nine days. Vessel quarantined."

August 6.—"The administrator officially announces that the coolie ship has been free from sickness since leaving the Cape on the 9th of July, and that all are well on board. No communication whatever has been or is allowed with the ship, which has been sent to ride out her quarantine of observation in a bay 5 miles from Castries. Island perfectly healthy, and clean bills of health are being issued."

August 16.—"It is officially announced that the coolie ship Bracadaile left this morning for New York without having communicated with the mainland. The coolies were landed yesterday on the quarantine island, about a mile and a half from mainland. On landing, all clothing was burnt; the only articles of any kind which were landed from the vessel were jewelry and metal drinking vessels. The coolies are in strict quarantine. The general health among them has been good, and there has been no cholera since 10th July."

In consequence of the telegram of the 16th August, I cabled the following to the Department of State, viz: "Ship Bracadaile left Saint Lucia 16th—New York—had cholera."

I observe by New York Herald, August 11, that the steamship Bracadaile, with Saint Lucia advices, arrived, and was quarantined at Havana August 10. This is undoubtedly the ship referred to in the foregoing official telegrams.

ROBERT Y. HOLLEY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barbadoes, August 20, 1884.

JAMAICA.

REPORT BY CONSUL HOSKINSON, OF KINGSTON.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a letter from Mr. Walker, colonial secretary of Jamaica, together with a copy of a letter from the chief medical officer of the island in reference to the excellent sanitary condition of Jamaica. I have to add my own assurance to the same effect, and to state that in my opinion his statement is absolutely correct.

GEORGE E. HOSKINSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Kingston, September 9, 1884.

SECRETARY WALKER TO CONSUL HOSKINSON.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Jamaica September 8, 1884.

SIR: I am desired by the governor to inform you that his excellency has observed a paragraph in the New York Times of 12th ultimo to the effect that the governor of the State of Louisiana has, in conformity with a resolution of the State board of health, issued a proclamation imposing a limited quarantine on and after the 5th instant on vessels arriving from Jamaica and other places.

2. As this restriction is imposed, it is believed, on the assumption that yellow fever is prevalent during the summer months in this Island, I am to forward to you the inclosed copy of a report from the superintending medical officer upon the subject, and I am to ask you to be so good as to represent the matter to your Government with a view to the removal of quarantine restrictions against Jamaica, which if continued may make it difficult for the colony to take a part in the New Orleans exposition.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. G. WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

GEORGE E. HOSKINSON, Esq.,
United States Consul, Kingston.

DR. MOSSE TO MR. SECRETARY WALKER.

ISLAND MEDICAL OFFICE,
September 5, 1884.

SIR: Adverting to the imposition of quarantine restrictions at New Orleans on vessels arriving there from this island as represented in your minute of 21, 8, '84, I have to observe that in view of the freedom from infectious and contagious disease experienced throughout the year and for some years past, such a procedure is wholly unjustifiable on sanitary grounds and altogether unnecessary.

2. Port Antonio is justly considered an extremely healthy port and district, a fact taken advantage of by the English men-of-war stationed in the West Indies, as they proceed there periodically to give leave to their crews.

3. I have not been made aware of the existence of a single case of yellow fever in the island during the year; reports from all districts are received by me weekly. Further I may add that for many years this disease has not appeared in Jamaica, either in an endemic or epidemic form.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. B. MOSSE, *S. M. O.*

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

PORTO RICO.

REPORTS BY CONSUL HUBBARD, OF MAYAGUEZ.

FIRST REPORT.

Considering that the present epidemic in various parts of the world and the state of the public mind therewith renders it expedient and desirable that during the hot season at all events I should issue periodical reports with respect to the state of the public health in my consular district, I have the honor of submitting you my report for the month of August just passed.

Yellow fever, to a certain extent, certainly prevails in the capital of this island Saint John's, and the death of its governor-general, the Marquis de Vega Inclau, from this disease on the 31st of July last past created a certain alarm. But from the facts that it seems to be confined to the troops and unacclimated civil and military officials from Spain, that it does not extend to Creoles or acclimated persons, and that even the shipping in the harbor of Saint Johns are, as I hear, free from it, I should judge that the disease is purely in an endemic form.

I am pleased to be able to state distinctly that the port, city, and district of Mayaguez are entirely free from any prevailing disease of any form whatever.

This fact I am able to judge and allege in a positive manner from the very best of ocular proofs. My dwelling house and consulate are next door to the military hospital of this city, and its admissions and releases pass, virtually, under my eyes. The cases of sickness are certainly as few as would be possible in a garrison of 600 men, more or less unacclimated, and the deaths are certainly rare.

No contagious or epidemic disease could possibly exist there without my knowing it.

American vessels trading to this port are free from sickness in any shape contracted here. I take pleasure in stating that, during the nine years in which I have had the honor of serving at this consulate, no master nor officer of any American vessel has ever died here, and only one mariner, who contracted the disease from which he died in a neighboring colony.

At the present time, on account of fears of the introduction of cholera, health regulations here are rigidly enforced. Vessels from the Dominion of Canada and United States are quarantined for three days, those from Europe eight days, and those from the neighboring West India Islands fourteen days; on the expiration of which, if bringing no goods of a suspicious nature, nor proceeding from an infected port, they are admitted to pratique.

Under such circumstances there is manifestly no reason why I should not continue to issue clean bills of health, and I have further notified the consignees of vessels here that inspected bills of health, signed by a practising physician who has inspected the vessels, will be issued by this consulate when required.

GORHAM E. HUBBARD,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Mayaguez, September 1, 1884.

SECOND REPORT.

I have the honor of informing you that by a decree emanating from the superior board of health of this island, approved by the acting governor-general, under date of 18th August, and published in the Official Gazette of the 30th August, the cargoes of vessels subjected to quarantine are divided into two classes, one non-contagious goods and the other contagious or dangerous goods, for which latter rigorous measures concerning their discharge, airing, and fumigation, their final introduction into the market, and the fumigation of the vessels carrying them are adopted.

Among the goods denominated contagious or dangerous I have been surprised to see "woods and lumber of all classes."

An important branch of the commerce of the United States with this island is the introduction here of cargoes and parts of cargoes of white pine boards from the lumber ports of Maine, and also Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and cargoes of yellow pine joists or scantling, planks, boards, and shingles from our Southern Atlantic and Gulf ports, which cargoes are usually sent here for sale for account of the shippers.

On arrival in the ports of this island under ordinary circumstances, and when the rigorous sanitary measures now in force do not exist, these cargoes of lumber are discharged in rafts, made up on the sea alongside the vessels during the day-time, kept in the water attached to the vessel all night, and floated to the beach in the early morning of the following day. Were the measures adopted by the said decree to be rigidly enforced, such cargoes of lumber would now have to be transferred from the vessel by scows or launches to a distant point of the bay or harbor designated by the health authorities, there piled on the shore and aired and fumigated, and in due course of time returned to the usual landing places of lumber; this second transport would again have to be performed in launches, because the making up of rafts in shallow water is impracticable.

The master of the vessel being obliged to pay the expenses attending all sanitary restrictions, the above would constitute a cost so enormous that the entire freights of the American vessels bringing these here cargoes would be consumed thereby, and the ship left in debt.

I am of opinion, however, that this decree may not be strictly enforced in port. Vessels with lumber may be subjected to a somewhat longer quarantine than usual, and this together with the length of the sea voyage, an average passage from the Atlantic lumber ports being twenty days, and from the Gulf thirty, and the *de facto* disinfection of the lumber by its being submerged in salt water during twenty-four hours before landing, should be considered sufficient precautionary measures.

But should this not be the case, and the entire discharge of lumber vessels and disinfection of their cargoes by fumigation in a place distant from the usual landing locality be insisted upon, I shall consider it my duty to advise you of this exaction, recommending a proper publicity to be given to the facts, that the lumbermen of the United States trading with this island and American vessels carrying such cargoes can have timely notice to protect themselves from certain and heavy losses by suspending such shipments until the measures be removed; and meanwhile I shall strongly advise the master of any American vessel coming to this port with lumber, previously unadvised of this measure, to proceed with the cargo to any other colony where such expenses can be avoided.

It is certainly not my purpose to object for an instant to any proper and justifiable sanitary regulation concerning the importation of merchandise, the nature of which engenders the possibility of its communicating infectious or contagious disease. But I believe that I can maintain that the Northern and Southern lumber of the United States is not a contagious or dangerous commodity, and it seems to me as if the decree, with respect to this particular branch of industry, was made with a view to create detrimental expenses to lumber vessels to the local profit of the ports which they enter. I trust, however, for the reasons above stated, that the terms of the measure will not be enforced.

GORHAM E. HUBBARD,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Mayaguez, September 2, 1884.

TRINIDAD.

REPORT BY CONSUL TOWLER.

Yesterday the board of health on this island had a meeting at which it was resolved to recommend that all vessels arriving from Spain, France, and Portugal be subjected to quarantine as soon as the law is approved by the governor.

I do not think there is any doubt about the recommendations being approved and promulgated as law in a day or two.

At present the island of Trinidad is perfectly healthy.

* * * * * * *

JOHN TOWLER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Trinidad, July 26, 1884.

EGYPT.

REPORT BY VICE-CONSUL-GENERAL COMANOS, OF CAIRO.

FIRST REPORT.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 54, dated April 4, ultimo, with respective inclosures, eight in number, and your dispatch No. 57, of the 21st of the same month, together with a copy of Senate bill No. 1938, Forty-eighth Congress, first session, introduced March 26, 1884, both addressed to Mr. Pomeroy, referring to the disinfection of rags for exportation of same to the United States from this country.

Having carefully considered your suggestions respecting the three various processes of disinfection and the means by which an inspector employed in such capacity in this city is to be remunerated, I have come to the conclusion that it would be very difficult, if not impracticable, to meet with the realization of the instructions given by your first despatch, above mentioned, for reasons herein explained. I therefore most earnestly beg that you kindly take into your early consideration my propositions and permit the following modifications to be made, so, as to bring to a favorable and speedy settlement this matter, most important for the interests of this kind of merchandise.

In the first instance, I have to report to your excellency the arrival in this city, on the 6th instant, of Mr. Francis McNally, who has been designated by you as inspector for the disinfection of rags in Egypt. This gentleman, accompanied by one of the leading exporters of rags from Alexandria to the United States, presented himself at this agency and consulate general on the above mentioned date, when your instructions were handed to him by me in writing and on the same day he left for Alexandria, where a great quantity of rags is awaiting disinfection for immediate exportation to the United States.

At that city the principal exporter above referred to has established machinery for the disinfection of the rags, calculated to disinfect between 10 and 15 tons per day, by the second process stated in your first dispatch, viz, "boiling in water for four hours without pressure." This

process has been found to be the most practical and proper one, and has therefore been adopted in preference to the other two.

It is my duty to bring to your excellency's knowledge that Mr. McNally, in order that he may perform the duties of his office in a careful and conscientious manner, *will be constrained* to *establish his abode at Alexandria*, which is the principal town for the exportation of rags; and as it has been ascertained from authentic and reliable sources that disinfection of rags in that town may continue all the year round, the presence and particular attention of said officer permanently residing there is indispensable.

Having referred to the records of our consular agency at Alexandria for information in connection with the shipment of rags from that port to the United States, I find that the yearly exportation shows a somewhat important figure in bales. The following short table will give an insight upon this subject.

Number of bales exported from Alexandria to the United States.

1880	11,832
1881	21,971
1882	10,577
1883	8,808

If the medium quantity on the declared exports were to be taken as a basis, it will establish the regular yearly exportation to about 13,300 bales.

N. D. COMANOS,
Vice-Consul-General.

UNITED STATES AGENCY AND CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Cairo, May 20, 1884.

MADEIRA.

TWO REPORTS BY CONSUL CHARLESWORTH, OF FUNCHAL.

FIRST REPORT.

I have to inform you that on the 26th instant a close quarantine was declared against all vessels arriving at Funchal from English or French ports. All passengers or merchandise that have since arrived from those places have been refused a landing, and returned to the ports from whence they came.

All other European ports are declared "suspect," and vessels arriving from thence must ride out a five-days' quarantine of observation before landing.

There having been as yet no declared cases of cholera in England, and the trade of Madeira being almost exclusively from that nation, a close quarantine against English vessels is held by most merchants here as being wholly unnecessary, and contrary to international law governing such cases.

FIRTH CHARLESWORTH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Funchal, July 30, 1884.

SECOND REPORT.

I have to advise you that the quarantine declared July 26 last, of which I advised you in my No. 8 of July 30, is, with slight modification, still in force.

All European ports, and all on the Mediterranean, are declared "suspect," and an absolute embargo is placed on trade with France.

Were the vessels from suspected ports, which are seen to embrace all of Europe except those of France, allowed the privileges designated in the Portuguese code of sanitary regulations (Article 98, Laws of 1874), viz, on a certificate from a Portuguese consul specifying that no contagious disease had existed for five days prior or eight subsequent to the departure of any vessel from a suspected port, and no contagion being on board, then said vessel should, on riding out a five days' quarantine, be allowed to land passengers and cargo.

Were existing regulations in conformity with this article, no cause of complaint could exist.

The quarantine regulations now in force at this port prohibit absolutely the landing of passengers or cargo from European ports, with this slight exception: that passengers on vessels that have complied with the above-stated conditions may come on shore temporarily, but must proceed to sea on the vessels on which they came.

The result of this state of affairs is a complete stagnation of the commerce of Madeira. This city is largely sustained by transient persons and by health-seekers from Europe.

Subscriptions to relieve the boatmen and other laborers have already been resorted to; and as the time is near when numbers of invalids usually arrive from the north, if no change is made in the quarantine much suffering will be the result.

The excessive precaution on the part of the civil government to keep cholera out of the island is due doubtless to the great loss of life from that cause in 1856, when 10,000 persons are said to have died, being at that time more than one-tenth of the population.

The sanitary condition of this island is, or ought to be, uncommonly good. There is no stagnation. Every port is at such an angle with the sea that rains wash it from summit to base, and it would seem that a less strict and more sensible quarantine would not only guard them against contagion, but would give them the advantage of commerce, which they need.

Some of the European consuls have entered protest and laid claim for damages, believing that the Portuguese have no legal right to prohibit the importation of goods arriving on vessels that have complied with the law above referred to. Correspondence, I am informed, is now being had between the English and Portuguese Governments in reference thereto.

Although frequently requested, I have not deemed it my duty to enter protest in the name of my Government on account of the grievances of other nations, and so long as vessels of the United States are allowed to enter this port, do not regard it my duty to interfere.

FIRTH CHARLESWORTH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Funchal, September 3, 1884.

ALGIERS.

REPORT BY CONSUL GRELLET.

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter received from the "Gouverneur-General de l'Algérie," and dated July 3, 1884, concerning the prohibitive measures adopted in view of preserving Algeria from the invasion of the Asiatic cholera, now existing in the southern part of France.

I am happy to state that up to this date not a single case of the above-mentioned disease has been ascertained in this consular district.

CHAS. I. GRELLET,
United States Vice and Deputy Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Algiers, July 16, 1884.

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